

STEPHAN BERNDT

A black and white portrait of a man with a mustache, wearing a dark suit and a fedora hat. He is looking slightly to the right of the camera with a subtle smile. The background is a soft, hazy sky with warm tones, suggesting a sunset or sunrise.

Alois Irmaier

EIN MANN SAGT, WAS ER SIEHT

DER SEHER - DIE PROPHEZEIUNGEN - NEUESTE RECHERCHEN

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EIN MANN SAGT, WAS ER SIEHT

DER SEHER - DIE PROPHEZEIUNGEN - NEUESTE RESEARCHEN

Reichel
Verlag

My special thanks

pastor Mark Westthanner

Pastor and dean in Freilassing/Salzburg, pastor from 1937
to 1969, died 1980.

He is the unsung hero of this book!
Without him, this book would probably
never have existed.
No joke!

contents

Why Alois Irlmaier?	11
The Juggler Trial	15
Alois Irlmaier - the seer	22
Irlmaier as a lifesaver	40
The queue	45
Anecdotes about Alois Irlmaier	50

Irlmaier's great foresight

65

Did Irlmaier see into the 3rd millennium?	72
The collapse of the USSR	72
Irlmaier's climate forecast	73
Fire devils on the Seine	76
inflation	77
The surprise attack	78
A new Cold War?	83
Important signs according to Irlmaier	88
Overview of the signs	90
unrest in Germany	90
Chaos in Italy - massacre in the Vatican	91
A new Middle East war	95
The third attack	97
Attack and course of war	
Attack in late July/early August	105
Irlmaier to safe areas	109
Irlmaier about a famine	122
refugees and looting	124
Irlmaier about the time afterwards	127
Afterword to Irlmaier's prophecies	137

The seer and the people 139

Paulchen lie down with me	141
Press hype about Alois Irlmaier	153
corpus delicti	161
The mood 1949/1950	172
Irlmaier's cries for help	177
cheating i. R	191
Summary of the case of Dr. Conrad Adlmaier	197
God willing	203
epilogue	229

other topics 233

Irlmaier, the dowser	235
The courier text - did Irlmaier foresee September 11th?	242
The Three Day Eclipse	257
The tide in the north	266
The yellow line	270

Appendix..... 283

Tabular curriculum vitae of Irlmaier	285
Irlmaier statements in Konstantin von Bayern Landshuter	287
Zeitung of April 12, 1950, page 5 Statements on the surprise	288
attack	290
maps	291
Map / Central Europe / Attack	292
Map / South of the Danube	294
Map / southern Germany and residents	296
place register	298
file copies	299

Irmaier's testimony in the poisoning trial	315
bibliography	317
primary sources	317
literature codes	326
Bibliography / books and notebooks	327
Bibliography / newspaper article	328
Literature tips for prevention	329
photo credit	330

Why Alois Irlmaier?

For 20 years now I have been dealing with clairvoyants and their predictions about the future of Europe. In 1993 I built up a computer database with around 5000 individual predictions from around 250 seers and prophecies from 11 centuries. With this database one can examine and compare a large number of prophecies fairly closely in a short period of time. In relation to the future of Europe, to put it simply, the result is more of a *single large* scenario than many different and contradictory small scenarios. In any case, one can speak of a main scenario, the central feature of which is said to be a *three-day eclipse* .

From my point of view, the results of the study were so clear and convincing that I published them in a book in 1993. In 1997 a second, significantly improved book of mine was published, which in early 1999 resulted in a number of TV stations contacting me to interview me as an expert on prophecies about the end of the world expectation at the time. However, later broadcasts showed that there was no interest in informing viewers about *specific* prophesied events. It was more about presenting myself as an oddball and satisfying the base cravings of the audience.

Admittedly, the timing was also unfavorable at the time, after all the Kosovo war was brewing at the beginning of 1999. Just before the war began, Russia tried to intimidate the West by warning that a NATO attack on Serbia could trigger a third world war. And it was none other than Russian President Boris Yeltsin who publicly issued this warning.

Exactly that - a third world war - or an attack by Russia on the heart of Europe is, in addition to the three-day darkness, another core theme of European prophecies. This is a fact - even if many people do not like it. Nor can this fact be argued away by choosing not to believe in prophecies!

Alois Irlmaier (1894-1959) is one of those seers who foresaw the war in Central Europe and the three-day darkness. But Alois Irlmaier also foresaw climate change and a better future after a phase of catastrophes. His visions and predictions were written down by different, independent people, so not only have many of his predictions survived for posterity, but the documentation is quite good. In addition, Irlmaier spoke plain language and called things by their proper name. In contrast to other seers - for example Nostradamus - you don't have to puzzle out with him, but usually know exactly what is meant!

However, the actual meaning of Irlmaier can only be fully grasped when

seen against the background of the totality of European seers and prophecies. In my estimation, Alois Irlmaier was a seer of the highest quality that comes along in every few hundred years for every 100 million people! Irl Maier was a talent rarity like Mozart or Leonardo da Vinci. A term like "seers of the century" is a bit bold, but it actually applies here.

As was to be expected, Irlmaier got into some trouble with his clear language. That is why many well-known clairvoyants spoke and still speak in riddles. It is a trick to protect yourself against unpleasant consequences. But Irlmaier said what he saw. As a result, clairvoyance was temporarily forbidden to him by the Bavarian authorities, although he did not ask for any money.

The authorities' overreaction also had to do with the fact that Irlmaier's prophecies were made public at the end of 1949 - and thus in a very critical phase of the Cold War. A few months earlier, in August 1949, Russia had detonated its first atomic bomb. That was the starting signal for the nuclear arms race between the USA and Russia. The newspapers at the time were full of relevant messages and reports. However, it was still completely unpredictable where the whole development would lead. Little did anyone know that a balance of terror would "secure" peace for decades. Instead, they feared nuclear war once Russia caught up with the United States in nuclear weapons. There was a sense of time running out. The USA used the Germans' fear of Russia's future nuclear weapons to tie them more firmly to NATO. It must be remembered that the Germans were not only afraid of war in general, but that they were afraid of war, carried out on German territory *with nuclear weapons* !

At that time there were no ICBMs. And until missiles could be fired from one continent to another, nuclear war planning was concentrated on just one continent - that was Europe. And there the main battlefield was Germany.

So Irlmaier had the problem that his prophecies were too close to the zeitgeist of the time. The people were already worried, and Irlmaier's prophecies fueled this unrest even more.

In the middle of 2009 we find ourselves in a similar situation. However, at the moment no one is afraid of a major war in Central Europe, but at most of an economic crash. The fear of an economy becomes tricky

downturn when the specter is no longer called a *recession* but a *depression*. Because, as we know from the 20th century, domestic political upheavals can result from a depression. It would be expected that the policies of some states would change - including their foreign policy. And this danger would become all the greater the more states were hit by a depression. Then it is basically only a matter of time before individual states step out of line in global politics and the global power structure is thrown out of balance. Out of

economic instability follows domestic political instability, and from domestic political instability - i.e. from weak states - follows international instability.

As already indicated, Alois Irlmaier is by no means alone with his predictions, but rather agrees with other seers in many details. One can therefore narrow the prophecies on the future of Europe to Irlmaier's point of view with a clear conscience. Irlmaier is not a substitute for all other seers, but he gives

a useful common thread. He is highly representative of other prophecies.

In addition, certain aspects of prophecy and psychic vision can only be illustrated by coming close to an actual seer. In this case, too, Alois Irlmaier is a veritable treasure trove.

But will what he predicted happen at some point...?

That - so one reads - the seer himself did not know with certainty.

April 30, 2009

Stephen Berndt

The Juggler Trial



zu einem Freispruch unter 'Uel
Kosten des Verfahrens auf die St
Urteilsbegründung schließt mit der
Vernehmung der Zeugen (es folg
hat so verblüffende, mit den bl
Naturkräften kaum noch zu' erklä
für die Sehergabe des Angeklagte
dieser nicht als Gaukler bezeichnet

The bailiff at the district court in Laufen - a town in south-eastern Bavaria, right on the Austrian border - had now found the house he was looking for.
It was a mild day in May 1947 and he was standing in front of the private home of District Judge Dr. Lehle, who at the same time was leading a trial in Laufen in which Alois Irlmaier was accused. In the middle of the trial, the judge had sent the servant to his house. But not because he had forgotten an important file there.
no Rather, the bailiff was supposed to be looking for something the judge believed didn't exist—that he believed couldn't exist .

The servant had been sent on an impossible mission. Actually it was a trap. At the same time, Alois Irlmaier stood before the judge in Laufen, because he was accused of practicing clairvoyance for a fee, which was forbidden in Bavaria at the time by § 54 - the "juggler paragraph". The charge was simply "clairvoyance". At the time, several Bavarian newspapers reported on the trial in an identical article*:

The magistrate in Laufen smiled mockingly when the Freilassing fountain builder Alois Irlmaier was brought before him. "So you can see clairvoyantly? Very beautiful! It would be best if you gave us proof of that!"

So the bailiff stood in front of the magistrate's house and rang the bell. From outside he heard the footsteps of the judge's wife approaching the door. She opened it - and he could hardly believe what he saw - neither did the judge later, to whom he reported during the ongoing hearing. The judge's wife also looked puzzled when she saw the bailiff in his uniform.

What then resulted in a dialogue between the two has not been handed down. In any case, she let him into the apartment and he went in search of a man. He found him in the living room. He sat at the table - and drank a cup of coffee.

And the judge's wife wore her beautiful red Sunday dress.

* Traunsteiner Nachrichten 27.09.1949, page 4 / Münchner Merkur 18.10.1949, page 4 / Passauer Neue Presse 5.11.1949, page 4

That was it: the male visitor, the coffee cups and the woman's red dress.

That's what the bailiff was looking for. *That* was Irhmaier's proof of innocence.

According to the testimony of one of Irhmaier's sons-in-law, Irhmaier answered the judge's question for proof of his clairvoyance:

"Your wife is at home having coffee. A strange gentleman sits across from her and also drinks coffee. Your wife is wearing a beautiful red dress."

WJ Bekh in "Alois Irhmaier", 1990, page 109, statement by Walter Freinbichler

The *stranger* was a prisoner of war who had returned unexpectedly and was an acquaintance of the judge. ... The Landshuter Zeitung reported in April 1950 on another trial witness:

"Look amal," GH said to him, "the trial at the district court in Laufen, where I appeared as a witness, proved my friend Alisi's gift of vision without a doubt.

The court itself was able to convince itself of the unique great ability and acquitted Alisi, who was accused of trickery [...], while overburdening the costs to the state treasury."

[...] More than forty witnesses were summoned. The main witness was my friend GH, who told me about the course of the trial, which lasted two days. Many witnesses proved unequivocally that the clairvoyant from Freilassing accurately foresaw the day, hour and place of many bomb attacks and was thus able to save many people from certain death.

Landshuter Zeitung, April 12, 1950, page 5

Although there is no direct reference to the scene with the judge's wife, there is an indirect reference to a clairvoyant experiment in the courtroom when it is said that *the court could* have convinced itself. This shouldn't mean testimonies, but the court's own experience - that is, the experiment with the judge's wife.

If one believes the statements of witnesses and newspaper reports at the time, then there has probably never before and never since been a case in the entire history of the German judiciary in which a clairvoyant was able to provide such clear proof of his clairvoyant ability in court - moreover nor in such a dramatic way that the person of the judge was involved in the experiment. It is also amazing that Irhmaier was able to make this statement almost from the start!

Irhmaier was acquitted. The Southeast Courier quoted from the verdict:

The interrogation of the witnesses (names follow) has produced such astounding evidence of the accused's gift for vision, which can hardly be explained by the forces of nature known up to now, that he cannot be described as a juggler.

Southeast Courier, June 11, 1947, page 4

At the time, the *Traunsteiner Nachrichten* also reported on the juggler trial and the episode with the judge's wife's red dress. A few days later, the editorial office received a letter which, according to the sender, came from the magistrate Dr. Lehle came from.

Two months later the editor of the Traunsteiner Nachrichten - Dr. Conrad Adlmaier - this letter in his booklet "Look into the future":

*In a letter from Judge L., it is denied that Irlmaier made an experiment with his clairvoyance in this trial by describing exactly what was happening elsewhere at the moment of the trial. **

"Looking Ahead," Feb. 1, 1950, p. 34

Five years later, Conrad Adlmaier deleted the story about the dress from his booklet. - Was it all just an invention by Irlmaier's followers? ... In May 1950, the Süddeutsche Sonntagspost wrote, aiming for the same notch:

*... Irlmaier was acquitted at the expense of the state treasury. Richter Lehle delivered a bitter follow-up battle. He later pointed out to the public that during the trial Irlmaier had **clearly failed in the experiment to determine what was going on elsewhere during the session**; Irlmaier had said to Lehle, tactically not unwisely grasping the mentality of a small town: "Your wife at home is wearing a red dress. At the moment a strange man is with her!" Which was not true at all. *...*

Süddeutsche Sonntagspost, May 6, 1950, page 3

What now? Did the experiment *not take* place at all, as "Richter L." wrote? Did the experiment take place, but Irlmaier failed, or did it take place and Irlmaier was right? Which of the three versions is correct?

In the case of Alois Irlmaier, such inconsistencies abound. However - and I can say: "Thank God!" - this *does not apply* to Irlmaier's "great" or world-political prophecies. As he mentioned, Irlmaier's great prophecies were recorded and published during his lifetime by several independent people, so that it is clear in all important points what he "saw". The ambiguities relate more to the whole trappings. They are partly Consequence of the sloppiness of the recorders, but to a very large extent they are also the result of the fact that facts were deliberately twisted his world political prophecy.

In the summer of 2008 I was in Freilassing (about ten kilometers south of Laufen) to take photos of the houses where Irlmaier once lived. As I was on Reichenhaller Strasse and approaching Irlmaier's former address (house number 41), a man of about 35 asked me if I was looking for something in particular.

* In "Looking into the future" it says further:

... Also the prediction that two members at the court table would still be would die in the same year has not come true." The Süddeutsche Sonntagspost also wrote: "Further had he predicted that two members of the court table, one of whom was 72 years old, in the same year would die: that also did not come true. They didn't even get sick."

Unfortunately, I was not able to verify this until the completion of the work on this book.

I pointed to Irlmaier's house, and in less than ten seconds the words "trial", "running" and "red dress" gushed out of him...

Well - of course the man himself no longer knew Irlmaier. He also didn't know anyone who still knew him personally. But the scene showed me how present Alois Irlmaier still is with many citizens of Freilassing. In view of the experiment in the courtroom, the man's statements were of course worthless. The man could also have been a victim of pro-Irlmaier propaganda.

When, in the course of research, I referred to the district judge Dr. Lehle, I looked to see if there were still people in Laufen with that family name. In fact, there was a woman there, Dr.

Lehle. I called the lady and she told me that while she was with Dr. Lehle was married - he had died shortly before - but she was not his wife from 1947. ~~She also told me that her deceased husband was quite impressed by Alois Irlmaier and that she~~ herself was once an observer in her job as a neurologist in a process with Irlmaier. She could not or did not want to say whether Irlmaier was a witness or the accused.

When I asked the lady about the incident with the red dress, she seemed rather tight-lipped, but *did not* deny that the incident had happened. She even agreed to have a brief chat with me about whether the bailiff was more likely to have traveled the short distance from the court to the judge's apartment by bicycle or car. But then she wanted to end the conversation...

In order not to depend too much on the information of more or less old documents as the author of this book, I tried in 2008, around 50 years after Irlmaier's death, to find people who still knew Irlmaier personally - or people who were very close to them.

So in the fall of 2008, south of Munich, I visited an elderly lady who had responded to an advertisement I was using to look for Irlmaier's contemporary witnesses who were still alive. Her husband, a certain *Ferdinand Felber*, who is also mentioned by name in other sources, was in contact with Irlmaier at a time when you could only ask the seer for advice if you knew someone who knew him. Ferdinand Felber arranged such contacts and had a lot to report. Also - and this will be important below - he confirmed that the publisher Dr. Conrad Adlmaier reproduced Irlmaier's predictions largely correctly.

When in conversation with the lady I inevitably got to the point of the Laufen trial, she told me that Dr. Lehle was at the very beginning of his career and the trial with Irlmaier was the first trial that he led as a judge. My review revealed that Dr. Lehle actually did not take his second state exam until 1944. She also told me that the judge is said to have sent not just *one* bailiff to his wife, but *two of them*. Irlmaier is said to have said to the judge:

" *Just send your two servants, because you won't believe me about one.* "

What do you think of all this? Do the followers of Irlmaier believe baseless rumors? Did they just make up any stories? Or did Irlmaier's opponents have an interest in the public seeing the man and his ability doubts?

As we will see later, there are documents that prove that Irlmaier's opponents wanted to silence him - which at times succeeded. The seer Alois Irlmaier lived in an area of political tension and became the plaything of overriding interests. This book is also about that. There were massive attempts to shake Irlmaier's credibility. And it is obvious that the (alleged) experiment in the Gaukler process had to play a central role - if it actually took place.

Either way - the juggler trial took place, Alois Irlmaier was acquitted, and the trial as a whole contributed significantly to the emergence of the "Irlmaier myth". In later years, when newspapers reported in more detail about the seer, the process was mentioned almost every time. And quite a few newspapers began their report on Irlmaier with the acquittal in the juggler trial. The table below illustrates this.

Press reports about Alois Irlmaier and the juggler trial			
press organ	date	Article starts with reference to the Juggler Process	Experiment in court is mentioned
Southeast Courier*	1947.06. 11	YES	-
Der Spiegel 39/1948	1948. 09. 25	YES	YES
Upper Bavarian Volksblatt	1949. 10. 13	YES	YES
Munich Mercury	1949. 10. 18	YES	YES
Bavarian state newspaper	1949. 10. 22	YES	YES
Passau New Press	1949. 11. 05	YES	YES
Old Bavarian home post	1949. 11. 06	YES	YES
Traunstein news	1949. 12. 03	-	YES
The little magazine	1950. 02	-	-
Landshut newspaper	1950. 04. 12	-	(indirect)
South German Sunday Post	1950. 05. 06	YES	YES - but Irlmaier "failed"
<p>* The article in the Southeast Courier dealt exclusively with the process.</p> <p>The accumulation of press reports only two years after the Gaukler trial can be explained by the fact that the Allies the press restrictions were lifted in the second half of 1949, and as a result many new newspapers quickly appeared.</p>			

Irlmaier's acquittal in the juggler trial - that was clear to all journalists - was THE hook for her story. Even the SPIEGEL from Hamburg, which otherwise takes the ax to everything that sounds remotely supernatural, took over the story:

*The Irlmaier gave the judge proof on the spot: "Your wife is at home right now! She wears a red dress and a gentleman is with her! Let's see if it 's true!
It was true.*

DER SPIEGEL 39/1948,25. September 1948, page 27

How now? Sloppy research? Shouldn't the Hanseatic League have searched doggedly for someone who claimed the opposite? Shouldn't they just questioned the judge? Or had they lost interest and orientation in the crowd of Irlmaier believers?

Doesn't matter. What is certain is that someone who wanted to shake Irlmaier's credibility had to run the experiment in court. This story **had to be** disproved. This does not yet prove that the story is true, but it does make it clear that there would have been important reasons for claiming that the story was false. You, dear reader, now refer to the above letter from Judge L., who tion of the Traunstein news arrived? Well - as we will see later, such a morass stretched around Irlmaier that unfortunately one has to consider that this letter *did not come from Judge Lehle at all!*

You guessed it, later in this book we'll take a closer look at the process. So far we have only seen the tip of the iceberg.

Another process

Notably, the 1947 Gaukler trial was not the only case in which Irlmaier's visionary abilities came to the fore in court. Two and a half years later, at the end of January 1950, Alois Irlmaier was a key witness for the prosecution in a poisoning trial in Traunstein. Several witnesses testified that Irlmaier had correctly predicted a number of details of considerable importance for the murder trial. Irlmaier's predictions related, among other things, to the key piece of evidence: the poisoned internal organs of the murder victim. So he wasn't just any fringe figure, he was at the center of the process. Later more.

These two lawsuits are so important because during Irlmaier's lifetime no scientific investigation of his abilities was ever carried out. As far as I know, we owe the only official documents for the abilities of the seer to the two trials.

Of course, despite everything - even with a proven very good seer - the problem that one can never know in advance whether his outstanding prophecies will also be fulfilled. In the case of a seer as good as Alois Irlmaier, however, this fundamental uncertainty should not be a reason for completely ignoring his prophecies, as many people prefer in these perplexed times.

About the structure of this book

This book essentially covers two core themes.

On the one hand, it is about Irlmaier's *concrete global political predictions* and how they were documented. By and large, these things have been known for a long time, even if individual, revealing details can still be worked out here and there.

On the other hand, it is about the *communication of these predictions*, i.e. whether and how Irlmaier's predictions became public and what happened. Were they rendered correctly? Were things made up or hidden?

If one considers Alois Irlmaier merely as an amazing Bavarian unicum of the post-war period, then the aspect of communication is of course irrelevant. If, on the other hand, one takes a position in the sense of Irlmaier - that is, considers it possible or even probable that his outstanding predictions will still come true, then the question arises as to whether and how the transmission of his predictions works?

As fate would have it, Irlmaier reached the peak of his popularity between the fall of 1949 and the spring of 1950 - that is, in those months when it was understood in Germany that a nuclear arms race was beginning. Fear spread. A little later, the USA began building the hydrogen bomb, which is only detonated by an atomic bomb and whose explosive power is theoretically unlimited. Irlmaier's prophecies thus became known when the Cold War entered an extremely critical phase. The extent of the uncertainty at the time was expressed, among other things, in the fact that there was public speculation in the newspapers about whether an "X-bomb" would soon be developed that would be 1,000 times as powerful as the hydrogen bomb - roughly 1,000,000 (!) Times as strong as the atomic bomb of Hiroshima!

It is interesting to observe how a troubled and frightened society reacts to prophecies with considerable potential for suggestion. 50 years have passed since Irlmaier's death in 1959, and we too are at a point from which we look to the future with concern. The year 2009 was announced by the German Chancellor at the end of 2008 as a year of bad news. That may be an exaggeration - in any case it is a sign of the times.

Alois Irlmaier - the seer

Alois Irlmaier was born on June 8, 1894 in Oberscharam near Siegsdorf south of Lake Chiemsee in Bavaria, the son of a farmer. Just eight years earlier, in 1886, Karl Benz presented the first automobile in world history in Mannheim.

It looked like an overgrown tricycle. Karl Benz earned a lot of ridicule. His vehicle was made fun of as a "carriage without a horse". Only 13 years before Irlmaier was born, the Kingdom of Bavaria lost its independence and became part of the German Reich. A year earlier, the Catholic Church proclaimed the dogma of the infallibility of the pope. ...

The zeitgeist into which Alois Irlmaier was born is poorly outlined with these historical parameters.

In 1920 Irlmaier married his wife Maria and took over his father's farm.

Six years later it burned down to the ground. And with this misfortune began for Irlmaier and his family - over the years he became the father of four children - a long-lasting phase of economic hardship - until the Second World War. As a result of this hardship, the Irlmaier family moved to Freilassing, around 30 kilometers east of Siegsdorf on the Austrian border, at the end of 1928.

There Irlmaier became famous as a clairvoyant, and there he died on July 26, 1959....

This sparse and incomplete description of his life should suffice for the moment (a tabular biography of Irlmaier can be found on page 285). In the following pages I will go into more detail about those aspects of his life that are relevant to his role as a seer.

If you believe what was printed at the time and contemporary witnesses who are still alive today, Alois Irlmaier had a whole range of supernatural abilities. First there was his ability to track down water veins with his bare hands and with such a high level of reliability that he was later able to base his economic existence on searching for water. During his lifetime he is said to have found thousands of water veins and springs and dug hundreds of wells. (More on that in a later chapter.) As a result of this activity, he traveled to many areas of his Bavarian homeland and beyond, and thus came into contact with many people in different regions. His activity as a dowser was therefore an important prerequisite for his becoming known in a larger area. In addition, he was also quite communicative for a long time as far as his other supernatural abilities were concerned. So whoever called Irlmaier the water seeker got the seer Irlmaier at the same time.

What is less well known is that Irlmaier was also able to detect illnesses and even long-healed injuries. These two abilities - the sensitivity to water and his nose for health problems - could somehow be explained by a certain physical sensitivity. He crossed the border to the actual seer with his ability to "see" the past, the present in another place and, above all, the future. The view into the past and to distant places as well could somehow be explained with telepathic abilities

Look into the future, but then it finally hooks up with many contemporaries. What one encounters here under the label "explanatory approach" ranges from stupid and ignorant, well-intentioned but still pointless to incomplete but still capable of development. All too often it turns out that there is absolutely no will to understand and explain the phenomenon. A surprising number of people even feel provoked and even threatened in their view of the world by *precognition* - the scientific term for the ability or process of supernatural foresight - and there has been no doubt about it on the part of science for several decades

states that this phenomenon basically exists!

Back to the topic. Irmaier stated in several interviews* about the origin or the first appearance of his visionary ability, that he had his first vision in 1928 without any recognizable external reason when he was staying with a client in the Salzburg region. The Bayerische Landeszeitung wrote in 1949:

*He told me that in 1928 he was working as a well builder in Salzburg [in Kuchl, east of Berchtesgaden, B.] and that he came to his client's apartment at the time. He was alone in the room looking at an old image of Our Lady surrounded by 12 saints. And suddenly it happened! He suddenly saw this **painted Madonna** smiling, the saints moving, and was scared to death. He thought he had fallen ill and had not spoken of this experience for a long time. But from that hour onwards the images and visions haunted him. He saw these supernatural images **in the clouds**, on the walls of houses and rooms, and finally also in the open air, in front of which a wall of **smoke** rose at the moment of the apparition. From year to year these visions grew stronger and more frequent, and they came **involuntarily** and **voluntarily**.*

This means that he can also "command" his visions.

Bayerische Landeszeitung, October 22, 1949, page 7

One may find the images on clouds, on walls and in the open air to be somewhat cliché. But this is not untypical for a seer. The so-called "Spökenkiekern" from Westphalia, for example, are said to have seen battle scenes on the clouds. Buchela, a seer from the Lower Rhine (who died in Bonn in 1986) wrote in her 1983 book "I but tell you" what she saw in the cities of Nazi Germany saw when no one suspected anything of war on German soil:

I often groped my way through a blood-red fog when I walked through a town. The village or little town was neat and tidy - but I saw the future and lived in it every moment.

"But I tell you", 1983, page 85

* 22.10.1949 Bayerische Landeszeitung, page 7
22.10.1949 Münchner Merkur, page 9 11.13.1949
Altbayerische Heimatpost, page 3

1949.12.03 Traunsteiner Nachrichten, page 9
1952 factual reports about Alois Irmaier, page 6

** Emphasis in bold type in all quotations - unless otherwise noted - comes from me, Stephan Berndt.

A seer occasionally does not see the future directly, but its essence in symbolic form....
The Altbayerische Heimatpost wrote about Irlmaier in 1949:

*In the parlor of the farm he saw a picture of the **Virgin Mary**, which he liked from the first sight. „ And how ~~his walk to the right the mouth of Gachstern by the Ramona~~ nachat is twitched again in "By the way", he speaks softly, as if he were telling a story then - a big secret, "By the way, I only know ~~on Rahn that is to be made that it is since~~ over, I'll have a chapel ~~built known the building.~~" And if which is finished, after that I*

Altbayerische Heimatpost, November 13, 1949, page 3

In fact, shortly before his death, Irlmaier is said to have started building this chapel. However, he did not get beyond the foundation. However, at a source near Berchtesgaden in the Almbachklamm on Untersberg

set up a statue of Mary by a friend of Irlmaier, which is said to have belonged to Irlmaier. the

The current owner of the Irlmaier house in Freilassing told me that Irlmaier's daughters found this statue in the garage when they moved out and gave it to Irlmaier's friend above. My friend's son confirmed this information to me.

Mind you, this is a *statue* about two meters tall - and not a *picture*. Whether picture or statue -

we come across Irlmaier's spiritual fixed point of the Virgin Mary again and again in his prophecies. Alois Irlmaier is repeatedly described as a devout Catholic. - Whereby one can ask oneself whether the term *piety* still hits the core here, after all the seer had concrete experiences:



the statue of Mary in the Almbachklamm at Untersberg

"I stood there like a block of **wood**," Irlmaier continues, "but since then I've seen one thing and another I want that."

Munich Mercury, 22./23. October 1949, page 9

Imagine Irlmaier telling that to a Catholic priest. And then put yourself in the position of this priest. Any bet: More than 50% of the ka

Tholic clerics would think, "Damn! Why not me? Why can this stray... see Jesus? *And not me?*" ...

Priests are seekers of God — well, at least they should be, so the expectation is, that once you've finally found God, you'll be able to see him.

Or vice versa: If someone can see God, the assumption arises - whether justified or not - that he has also *found him*. In short: the Catholic Church could not remain indifferent when someone went around claiming to see the Virgin Mary in the flesh. A certain curiosity appears quite inevitable. ... We will come back to the role of the Catholic Church in the matter of Alois Irlmaier.

On the other details: that Irlmaier both voluntarily and involuntarily se

many observers said. Sometimes seeing took a great deal of strength - apparently especially when he was investigating a person's fate and had only a photo to guide him. Often enough, however, Irlmaier shook these things off his wrist almost casually.

In addition, Irlmaier's statements occasionally reveal an interpretative or representational level in addition to the purely visionary information: I do not want to doubt in any way that Irlmaier saw the Virgin Mary - nor that she actually exists on a spiritual level - you just have to think about it that other seers from other religious frames of reference - e.g. B. an East Asian - "see" their local non-Christian saints.

On the one hand there is the information - on the other hand its packaging. We have all seen countless images of Jesus Christ in our lives. But nobody believes that Jesus really looked like that. A wood carved figure of Christ does not depict the true Christ but serves only as inspiration. The figure of Christ makes something visible, but is not identical to what it is actually about.

The connection between information (image) and projection surface is already evident in one of the quotes above, namely in the *image that* appears on a wall of *smoke* - which involuntarily reminds of a TV screen, a slide screen projection or a beamer .

So two things happen: On the one hand, Irlmaier receives information optically, on the other hand, a kind of stage is prepared for this information. In addition to the pure transmission of information, a kind of visualization takes place - roughly comparable to a radio that converts radio waves into sound waves. Accordingly, one could speculate that the dead, which Irlmaier saw as *deceased people in such a way that they* "obes", visualization of the souls of the deceased with regard to Irlmaier's personal frame of reference. In short: Irlmaier saw - so my assumption - actually walking dead, but in a form that suits him .

According to his own words, he sees the living in a distant land just as clearly as people who died many years ago. This

He does not see "dead ones w~~äl~~lsichtig v~~äl~~ter l~~ic~~hts' albeg". He can talk to some, but not to others. Many smile at him in a friendly way, some make a sad impression.

Altbayernische Heimatpost, November 13, 1949, page 3

Once, when he was in church with an acquaintance, he said afterwards that many of the deceased were sitting in the chairs, some had turned their backs to the altar, perhaps they were in purgatory.

.Alois «maier-, 1990, see 58

What now? Are some of the deceased sitting on the chairs in the church or are they in purgatory? ...

In other words: Irlmaier was obviously well aware that his visions could contain symbolic components.

In the literature it is said that Irlmaier repeatedly called for prayer for the deceased. He not only simply "saw" the dead, but also perceived their state of mind and even - so it is said - mediated between the living and the dead. In one case it is said that Irlmaier reconciled a living son with his dead father.

So much for the introduction. Let's get to know the seer Alois Irlmaier - or rather - let's visit him! At the end of 1949, several Bavarian newspapers sent journalists to Freilassing to interview Alois Irlmaier. At that time, Irlmaier was still willing to provide information and there were sometimes very impressive reports about the encounter with the seer. The Munich Merkur wrote:

*He lives in a wooden shack near the train station [Freilassing, note BJ
A wire fence, on which a sign with the inscription: "Alois Irlmaier, Brunnenbau und Installation" dangles, leads into a yard surrounded by warehouses and cluttered with construction equipment, in which a shaggy cur jumps around, barking angrily. Through a low, narrow door in One of the sheds leads to Irlmaier's "Büro", a cabin similar to that of a sleeping car, in which at best three people can squeeze in. A dusty ray of sun falls through a half-blind peephole. Otherwise the room is dark. But there isn't the ghostly, Talmi-like atmosphere of a card reader's or "fortune-teller's" salon, but rather one believes to be in a modest farmhouse room. Irlmaier sits bolt upright on a wooden chair and invites the visitor to take a seat on the rickety sofa opposite He is a medium-sized, strong, simply country-dressed man of 55, resembling a farmer or shepherd.*

Munich Mercury, 22.Z23. October 1949, page 9

Apart from the fact that Irlmaier did not "live" in the barracks as claimed above, but only received those seeking advice there, this description also corresponds to their sources:

*First, his bright blue, water-bright
eyes fall on the deep*

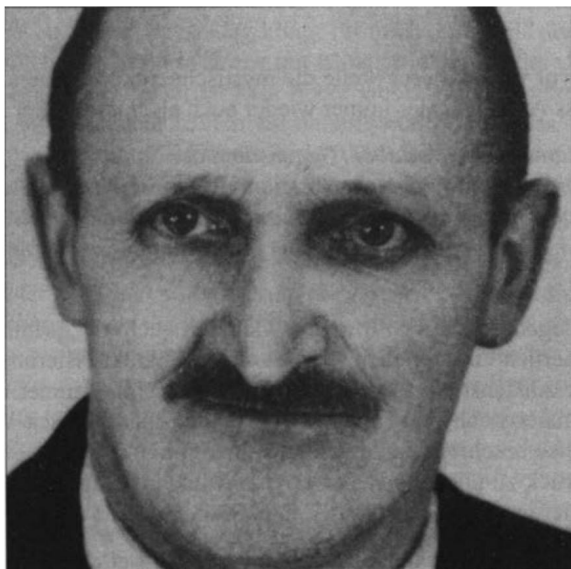
*lying under bushy browns. You,
the sharply crooked nose, the thin
dark mustache and*

*the narrow together
pressed mouth give his face some
eu*

*lenhaftes, an impression that
changes over time
mer oppressive ver
strengthens. He speaks loudly,
straight out, in an original, old
Bavarian dialect and talks*

everyone with "You" on.

Münchner Merkur, October 22, 1949, p. 9



Alois Irlmaier around 1945

Irlmaier's eyes also appealed to other contemporaries. However, there is little to be seen of "bushy eyebrows" not only in this photo. The eyes also usually appear darker in photos. The Irlmaier biographer Wolfgang Johannes Bekh quotes Conrad Adlmaier's son, Siegfried Adlmaier:

"The strange thing was his eyes. That was actually the most interesting and strangest thing about him: very funny (strange) eyes, which I have never seen in another human being. Those eyes, especially when he was looking at the photo and then looking at it for a moment and then covering his face with his hand, were, how should I put it, so absent, completely absent, not focused as it is, when you look at each other, no, these eyes were strangely somehow vacant or absent. It's hard to describe. "

.Alois Irlmaier", 1990, page 96

The Bayerische Landeszeitung wrote in 1949:

Only one thing is immediately striking: - the eye! You rarely meet such a pair of eyes...

Bayerische Landeszeitung, October 22, 1949, page 7

WJ Bekh quotes a Mr. Waltjen from Rabenstein:

"He often looked at me knowingly, thoughtfully and thoughtfully, he looked me in the eye, nice and friendly, not fixing and critical, but observing. When he looked at you with his calm, penetrating, but not demanding look, you were deeply touched by the goodness

this simple human being who could and knew more than he let on from the outside. "

"Alois Irlmaier", 1990, ropes 94

Before we overstrain Irlmaier's mystical side at this point, it should be mentioned that Alois Irlmaier is repeatedly described as a humorous contemporary:

If the fate is serious, one clearly feels the sympathy of the clairvoyant, who can also be mocking, even very mocking, when he is amused by an incident that is not to be taken seriously. Sometimes the rogue is breathing down his neck.

Factual reports about Alois Irlmaier, 1952, page 15

Occasionally, Irlmaier's demeanor was also described as "primitive" in the sense of "very rural". When I first read this characterization in the literature, it struck me as somewhat contemptuous. But in the summer of 2008, a lady who had personally met Irlmaier used exactly that word when she described to me the way Irlmaier ate and drank.

Back to our reporter from the Munich Merkur. He is now sitting with Irl Maier in his tiny cabin. One talks:

" And how do you see that? "I'll keep researching.

"In pictures in the air," Irlmaier replied, "when I concentrate, a kind of film strip runs in front of me that shows me what I want from the past, present or future. Mostly in the morning, but also during the day , sometimes without my doing, in the fog, or right before my eyes. How it hangs is a mystery to me, even today."

The reporter remained skeptical:

... but still I felt strong doubts. "

How about it, Mr. Irlmaier," I continued

on, " now if you would tell me something about myself. But only until today day, I don't want to know the future.

Irlmaier bored his gaze into me, leaned back, frowned, almost closed his eyes, stared straight ahead and began: "I see..." And then there followed descriptions of my life, individual experiences, character traits , Information about people close to me... A wave of blood shot to my head, my heart stopped beating, I thought I was losing my feet he exclaimed: "That's right!" I couldn't speak a word anymore. [end of article]

Munich Mercury, 22-/23. October 1949, page 9

To be fair, one has to state here that the intensity of the physical reaction probably had nothing to do with the visionary ability itself. Such reactions can also occur when a normal person is told a big secret that has long been thought to be well guarded. ... But nevertheless - it indicates what profound reactions Irlmaier was able to provoke.

Of course, the assumption here is that the reporter has exaggerated his report a bit. In any case, the skipping heartbeat sounds a bit exaggerated to me. In the main, however, this scene with Irlmaier in the cabin corresponds to the archetype of the *seer*. The seer is not a dear story uncle who is supposed to drive away boredom. Rather, we should be prepared for his word to hit us to the core. The seer archetype takes courage, just as it takes courage to face the truth. ... Sometimes it's even risky to chat up a seer casually. A relevant anecdote:

Recently the clairvoyant Alois Irlmaier was in Hammerau, a small town in the invited to a party near Freilassing. In the evening, while the group was drinking happily, a retired colonel, whom Irlmaier had been staring at for some time, raised his glass, slightly irritated, and said patronizingly: "Well then, Irlmaier, let's drink to your health too!" Irlmaier didn't take his eyes off him and replied icily: "Do koane Meis, you'll never live in three days!" The company that Irlmaier knew fell silent in dismay, only the colonel burst out laughing: "Why, I'm still in my prime, don't make any silly jokes!" and carried on having fun. Three days later, at five o'clock in the afternoon, he died of a stroke.

Münchner Merkur, October 22/23, 1949, page 9

The Altbayerische Heimatpost of November 6, 1949 also mentions this anecdote from Hammerau, only there it is a *lieutenant colonel*.

Of course one can now speculate that this story is just an invention of the Irlmaier believers. That would be entirely conceivable. Checking this after around 60 years is probably pretty pointless. However, an acquaintance of mine whose family was neighbors of Irlmaier's when he was still living near Siegsdorf told me a story from his own circle of acquaintances that is similar to the above:

A young soldier, barely 20 and a very handsome guy, had returned from the war badly wounded. He had lost a leg. There was a girl who worked in the inn where he lived who liked him but hadn't yet dared to speak to him. One evening when the girl was working at the counter, the young man was there too. And Irlmaier was also sitting somewhere in the corner. Suddenly Irlmaier shouted across the entire inn to the girl that she didn't need to get any hope: nothing would happen with the boy. He will not marry in his whole life. ... The poor girl blushed and was extremely embarrassed. But the young man - according to my acquaintance - actually never married, apart from a marriage in old age, which was not about love, but about material security.

At times Irlmaier had no inhibitions about making himself unpopular. Whether that was wise is another question. Personally, however, I think that a seer should be granted this special freedom of fools. A seer should be square like a rock - not round like a marble. ... So Irlmaier could also become dangerous -

but without actually being evil. And then a story by Ferdinand Felber, Irlmaier's long-standing friend.

We drove to a farm together. Irlmaier was asked to look for water there. We went into the big room. Several people had already gathered there to get to know Alois. Without looking at the location of the well beforehand, he said spontaneously: "All you have to do is remove all the rubbish from the 10 meter deep well shaft and then you will have enough water again.

Without transition he pointed to someone present and said: "You were already locked up back there! You were only poaching, but they caught you doing it."

After trivial questions from some women, he suddenly said: "Your farmer, who died in an accident years ago, is constantly walking around your house. Even now I see him standing at the window. Go to the Capuchin monastery in Laufen, let him read several masses there, then he will find his peace. "

Those present were not a little puzzled and shocked when they heard what was said.

A few weeks ago I was already busy on this farm. At that point they had been illegally slaughtering [illegal slaughtering during the post-war food shortage, BJ's note, but I didn't know that. Now, to my astonishment, I heard Alois say to the farm owner: "Felber worked so hard for you that you got the electric, you could have given him a piece of your black butchered meat." Not a little ashamed and affected the farmer replied: "I'll bring Frau Felber a piece of smoked meat."... Alois gave the farmer a nice embarrassment in front of everyone

in the room .

Bemdt private archive, taped statement by Ferdinand Felber, 1991

Side note: This is also a nice story because it says something about Alois Irlmaier as a moral authority and about the fact that he occasionally consciously accepted this role. ... Of course you have to distinguish between the actual events and their description. But the text reads to me as if te Irlmaier didn't want to waste any time and immediately make it clear to people who they are dealing with and what he can do.

I'm sorry - but the scene described here corresponds in its basic features to the appearance of a spiritual leader who uses language as a medium of truth and who makes it clear from the outset that he will not be dissuaded by the sensitivities of those present , to tell the truth.

Of course, Irlmaier's role as a man of truth contrasts with his usual role repeatedly described modesty and simplicity. But I see nothing in it a contradiction. It may well be that in the scene above Irlmaier simply concentrated on saying what he saw at the moment - albeit in a form that leaves little room for "if", "but" and "maybe". Ferdinand Felber continues:

After some time I had to do again in this area. I was still occupied with the surrounding farmer from the estate. So I asked a local there if they knew this deceased farmer and his characteristics. I was told the following: This man always did crooked things during his lifetime.

It has been proven that he moved boundary stones. He had a horrible death, falling off the ladder and breaking his neck.

Private archive S. Berndt, taped statement by Ferdinand Felber, 1991

In the spring of 1949, the *Altbayerische Heimatpost* also sent a reporter to Irl Maier. At first there were reservations about publishing the report because of the global political prophecies and it was left on the shelf. But in the fall of 1949, when other newspapers were also writing about Irlmaier, the report was printed:

*In our case, an acquaintance, a girl in her thirties, gave him the photograph of her fiancé, who is missing in Romania and has not shown any sign of life for about five years. "Is he still alive?" she asks. - Irlmeier takes the photo, pushes his cap off his forehead (he kept it in the room), leans back a little. **Suddenly his eyes are different.** This, the sudden, somehow exciting **Changing the color** and expression of the eyes is what strikes us the most when we look at the face in front of us. One thinks either this man suddenly has no eyes at all or suddenly they're looking in. Then he starts, with almost softer, **somewhat singing voice ...** "I see 'n ... I see 'n very clearly. He is in a 'r'a Barack'n, far away from there, he lies on a V 'a wooden bunk, all alone, maybe he's ill. He's got an injury to his foot, maybe from a V 'a wound. But he's coming back. I see it quite clearly that he's coming back. It's just that it's not going that fast; in the year coming he never ... now he looks up, he looks at me, I see it very clearly."*

*Then, and he literally gets a jolt, **his eyes get their natural blue color again**, he smiles a little, but in a strange way, wipes his face with his right hand and says: "Now it's ford. "...*

What is it like now when he sees these things " - we ask him. - He is more than willing to provide information. - "It's wai V'in on the film I'm just concentrating on that, so I believe it's not just nice all the time that I'm sick of, quite the opposite, there are often ugly things about it, and I don't need to envy a gift like that ."

Old Bavarian home post. November 6, 1949, page 9

First of all: At that time there were countless newspapers that wrote Irlmaier's name (here *Irlmeier*) wrong. I have not corrected the misspellings of the quotes, but have always adopted them, because it will still play a role who spelled the name wrong - and why?

Then it was said upstairs that Irlmaier spoke with a somewhat singing voice. Others made similar observations. The *Landshuter Zeitung* reported in April 1950:

*"I had," said F. Stockhammer, "repeatedly observed during my visits that the most varied images suddenly came to the viewer without any external cause. While watching, he speaks in an **Upper Bavarian dialect, which is mixed with Austrian**, where he brings the explanations almost in tied speech [verse form, note B]. I had the impression that the seer was in a waking trance during the vision."*

Landshuter Zeitung, April 12, 1950, page 5

Another source reported:

Only now and then does he fall into a slightly swinging rhythm when telling his stories, as if he were trying to recite a childish verse. ... Here it must be mentioned that when Irlmaier describes his political history, he adopts an almost nasal tone, speaks a little more quietly and sometimes even tries to express himself

to express in rhyme.

Factual reports about Alois Irlmaier, 1952, page 15 and 21

The fact that Irlmaier's voice and language changed during the vision are actually typical signs of a medium through which *another soul* speaks, expressing itself according to its own cultural imprint. One of her clients told me about the well-known Berlin clairvoyant *Gabriele Hoffmann* that she switched to an older proletarian-Berliner dialect during the show.

The Bayerische Landeszeitung wrote in October 1949:

*The words, no **the verses**, come out of the mouth of this peasant man simply and without any pretense . Visually, there is no trance state in him.*

*He sits opposite us as if in an ordinary conversation, his eyes are not closed, but his **elevated language** foreshadows the visionary state that is now showing him picture upon picture.*

Bayerische Landeszeitung, October 22, 1949, page 7

The Traunstein publisher Dr. Conrad Adlmaier is quoted:

*" Irlmaier usually looked down the side of the heart when he saw something. Then his voice took on a singing tone, and he no longer spoke in his usual genuine Chiemgau dialect, but in a somewhat **sophisticated language that** sounded strange. "*

.Alois Irlmaier", 1990, page 95

It looks as if Irlmaier was sometimes a medium for a soul that once lived in the Salzburg area and had a higher education. Incidentally, the change in voice and eye color (!) is another argument against allegations at the time that Alois Irlmaier was a fraud. ... Wolfgang Johannes Bekh quotes from the letter of another witness:

But Irlmaier, having returned from his vision, no longer knew anything of what he had said and could not give any further information or explanations

ben.

"Alois Irlmaier", 1990, page 100, quoting Peter Ulz

So Irlmaier saw in different states of consciousness: intentionally and unintentionally, with effort and effortlessly, with and without memory of the visions.

So much for the way Irlmaier "saw". Let's take a closer look at how lasting an impression Irlmaier had on many of his contemporaries, and how willing people were to believe in his abilities at the time.

Of course, people's *belief* in his abilities is not proof of the ability itself. But the belief of many people in Irlmaier is an indication *and* a proven fact. The phenomenon of Irlmaier cannot be separated from the belief that he enjoyed in large sections of the population.

The most impressive proof of many people's belief in Irmaier's abilities is the queue of people seeking advice, which stood (with interruptions) in front of his property from the summer of 1945 to the spring of 1950 and often grew to 100 people or more. However, this number was only reached at weekends. There was also a time between 1946 and 1947 when there were no people waiting because Irmaier was forbidden to speak.

In addition to the crowds as a *quantitative* indicator of Irmaier's credibility, there are of course also *qualitative* indicators, e.g. B. with regard to *what* kind of people visited Irmaier. Clumsily asked: Were the Irmaier believers really all just stupid, gullible or blinded? The Munich Merkur wrote:

*It's as if he could push a button in his brain that allows him to see across space and time. I gained this impression from many representations which, as I said, were given to me by several **Freilasinger citizens** who were beyond any doubt.*

Munich Mercury, 22.123. October 1949, page 9

It is of course more effective for the public if you also call well-known personalities by their names. This happened in the case of *General Clay's sister*. General Lucius D. Clay was military governor of the US occupation zone in Germany from 1947 to 1949 and initiator of the Berlin Airlift 1948/1949:

One day General Clay's sister came to see him in a large, beautiful car, accompanied by her chauffeur and an American press man - "so a'n quite a'n dickn".

[Irmaier's words, note Bj The lady from the USA was extremely astonished when her Irmeier described her house on the other side of the big water in every detail and told various events from her life, which no other person apart from her was known to. "She has a wish that I should go to America, I could earn a lot of money there. But I stay. I'm not going far from home. And I'm not so keen on money; The fans may believe that I could have collected a lot if I wanted to do business. "



General Lucius D. Clay

*General Clay asked him to go to Frankfurt; but he didn't. In Freilassing it is said that **Ambassador Murphy** [who was General Clay's political adviser around 1947] visited the well-digger and got his "advice".*

Altbayernische Heimatpost, November 13, 1949, page 3

One can assume that General Clay's sister visited Irmaier on behalf of her brother in order to test the seer and - if he passed the test - to establish contact with her brother. Finally, Irmaier and General Clay share a common hobby: the threat from Russia!

In his biography of Irlmaier, WJ Bekh reports that Ronald Reagan received an English translation of the Irlmaier prophecies from the US Ambassador to Vienna, Helene von Damm, on the occasion of a visit to Vienna. Overall, it therefore seems likely that certain circles in Washington, i.e. government employees, military and secret services, were aware of Irlmaier's prophecies. Whether or not they believed it is, of course, another question.

At least the thing about General Clay's sister was picked up by other newspapers. A certain amount of skepticism is certainly appropriate here. After all, the tabloid press thrives on such stories. Therefore, for clarification, here is a quote from a report from the files of the Munich State Archives, which the head of the Freilassing municipal police, Mr. Obermayer, wrote to the Laufen district office on February 18, 1950:

... It is a fact that, in addition to high-ranking personalities and radio, etc., various criminal investigation departments, even public prosecutors' offices, have turned to Irlmeier in confidence through my department in murder, fire and other cases

ben. ...

Munich State Archives BezA/LRA 208.026

I will come back to the cooperation between Irlmaier and the police. But first to General Clay's sister and that - let's call it that - murder-Reibach, whom Irlmaier let slip through his fingers: It should be noted here that the basis of such a clairvoyant business in the USA, in addition to Irlmaier's ability itself, is also the *belief* of the people would have been at this ability.

Given the many anecdotes about Irlmaier - and especially the years of queuing in front of his barracks - even the most stubborn critics and skeptics cannot doubt that large numbers of people *believed in his ability*.

Irlmaier could have made enormous sums of money in the USA - be it that he was a first-class seer or that he was a second-class seer who marketed himself first-class.

So it is crucial to make a clear distinction between the *quality* of the visionary ability and the *commercial potential*. In the case of Irlmaier, an enormous marketing potential was real, even obvious and could not be overlooked. People were queuing at Irlmaier! for years! Irlmaier could have raked in staggering amounts of money in the US if he hadn't been half as good as he appeared. Alois Irlmaier would not have become rich "maybe" or "with luck". No! It would have been 100 percent safe!

The Altbayerische Heimatpost wrote in November 1949:

Dozens of people live in Freilassing, Reichenhall, Laufen, Tittmoning, Traunstein and Rosenheim who report on Irlmeier's strange visionary qualities and always take an oath that what he told them was true.

Old Bavarian home post, 6 November 1949, page 9

The Münchner Merkur wrote in October 1949:

*... Farmers ask where their hens or cows have gone, what the weather is like and when they should mow; Refugees want to know when they can return home; Those who have been stolen ask about the thief; Women want to know whether "he" will marry them, whether they will have children or whether they should get a divorce; mothers search for their missing sons, even the criminal police have contacted him several times, demanding and - receiving information about mysterious murder cases. **Quite a few politicians** were already there and wanted to know their chances of success. ...*

Münchner Merkur, October 22/23, 1949, page 9

That with the politicians may again be taken for exaggerations by the press. But politicians in particular are very interested in the services of clairvoyants. Buchela, the Lower Rhine seer who died in 1986 and became famous for her surprising but accurate prediction of the results of the 1953 federal election, could sing a song about it: Immediately before the federal election in 1953, Buchela had a visit from a certain Mr. *Hallstein*, State Secretary in the Foreign Office and Confidant of the then Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. Hallstein wanted to know from Buchela who would win the election. In the 1949 election, the CDU/CSU and SPD were only 1.8 percent apart. Opinion research institutes predicted a clear victory for the SPD this time. Buchela, however, told Hallstein that the CDU would win hands down. The next day newspapers appeared all over Germany " *Fortune teller von Stotzheim predicts the superiority of the* with headlines like: *CDU.* " (*Stotzheim* is a district of Euskirchen near Bonn.)

When the CDU/CSU actually won and was ahead of the SPD by a whopping 16.5%, all hell broke loose for Buchela. She suddenly became famous. Since her connection to politics was so obvious and she possibly even indirectly helped the CDU/CSU to win the elections, the usual shyness about public proximity to clairvoyants fell in Bonn's political circles.

From then on, Buchela was invited to receptions in Bonn, and politicians did not mind having their picture taken with her. In photos on the Internet you can see her next to the contentedly grinning Federal President Walter Scheel (1974-1979) and his wife Mildred. There are photos from 1971 in which you can see Buchela next to the young Helmut Kohl and the US Senator Edward Kennedy explaining something to Kennedy about a photo - i.e. presumably prophesying! In her memoirs, Buchela describes how she was first invited to a state reception in Bonn - and later asked into a back room, where she read the future to an American guest of state.

Immediately after the election victory of the CDU/CSU in 1953, however, she initially had an extremely stressful time. In her memoirs she wrote:

*For me, and therefore also for Stotzheim, the time of the black sedan began. They usually drove up at nightfall... The expensive carriages stood one behind the other, so that the view out of the window often scared me.
... Most of the time it was about politics: whether they should nominate Mr. Müller as a candidate or rather Lehmann ... I didn't feel good about it...*

But the big ones came. They pressed forward, they wanted to know something. ... Impatient and very big shots also sent their secretaries, always in ties and collars ... Because these people determined not only their future, but also the future of their people. It is not presumptuous to say, maybe all of Europe... "We need your prediction in writing, maybe a copy too," someone once said to me. I threw it out flat out. They wanted to make me a civil servant.

"But I say to you", 1983, page 157

Buchela went on to write that even Chancellor Adenauer personally visited her. When she told him a few details from his life (see Irlmaier), he said - according to Buchela - "Dat ham Se vom SPIEGEL. From the secret archives!" ...

Speaking of Adenauer: when I was looking for Irlmaier's contemporary witnesses who were still alive, I came across the son of the then police chief in Freilassing, Sergeant *Obermayer*. His son told me that according to his father's story, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer was also with Irlmaier!

At first you might think: "Oh yes, another Irlmaier anecdote about an Irlmaier believer." ... My conversation partner was and is by no means an "Irlmaier believer". While he credits Irlmaier with special telepathic abilities, he doesn't believe that he could see into the future!

Since it is unlikely that a Federal Chancellor would come to Irlmaier in Freilassing without federal departments contacting the local authorities beforehand, it seems almost inevitable that Sergeant Obermayer knew about Adenauer's visit. Finally, it had to be ensured that Irlmaier was there and didn't disappear because of some triviality, suddenly run to the dentist or something else. This required information about the localities, and this information was needed from a reliable source - that is, from the Freilassing police. Any bet: Sergeant Obermayer will have been sent to Irlmaier to announce the important visit - and Irlmaier will have said: "I know!" If you believe witnesses, then Irlmaier often knew such things in advance!

Sergeant Obermayer was probably alluding to Adenauer's visit when he wrote in the monthly report to the Laufen District Office in February 1950 that it "*is a fact*" that "*high personalities*" have approached Irlmaier "in a spirit of *trust*". ... Sergeant Obermayer is said to have asked his son what to expect if even the chancellor shows up at the "crazy dog"...

Back to the report of the Munich Merkur:

... even an American oil king who had come over by plane appeared and took advice from Irlmaier. The soccer and handball players in Freilassing get information from him about their chances of winning and tips on how to behave. His friends go so far as to ask him if they want to cross the border in the evening whether they will be checked or let through and whether they can get a seat on the bus over there to Salzburg

to get. And Irlmaier "sees" all of this in detail and gives precise answers. Most of these "prophecies" turn out to be correct after just a few days.

And they were always true*, I was assured by everyone I could ask. Only a few very cautious people would concede that a percent or two might have been in error.

Munich Mercury, 22./23. October 1949, page 9

Military chiefs, ambassadors, chancellors, detectives, prosecutors, industrialists...have we forgotten anyone? Absolutely!

As you will read a few pages down, Alois Irlmaier predicted that Bayern would have a king again. Bavaria should become a monarchy again! That sounds absurd - but it shouldn't bother us further at this point. Besides that, it is a seer's right to predict things that no one believes. It would be kinda boring otherwise...

It goes without saying that the prophecy of the future Bavarian king soon made the rounds in Bavaria. In 1950 it was said in a special edition of the Sunday Post (Tyrol) that even *Prince Konstantin of Bavaria* had visited Irlmaier.

"Nonsense!" you might think now - or "So a rubbish!".

Are you kidding me? Are you serious when you say that! - However, it took 36 years for this visit to be officially confirmed. Konstantin von Bayern (born in 1920) died in a plane crash in 1969. In 1986, 17 years after his death, the Süddeutsche Verlag published the book "After the Sintflut". The author was none other than ...

? N / A?

Constantine of Bavaria! The subtitle of the book is "Reports from a time of upheaval 1945 - 1948". In the chapter "Tenth Report" Konstantin describes his visit to Alois Irlmaier in his apartment in Freilassing. At night by moonlight - according to Konstantin von Bayern - he secretly reached the Irlmaiers' kitchen via a back staircase. According to the content of the report, this visit must have taken place at the end of 1948. Irlmaier also had a vision of world political events, which he communicated to Constantine (see page 287). Of course, there is no reference to a future Bavarian king in the text. Admitting that again would have been a bit silly for Konstantin von Bayern. The text of the prophecy, however, corresponds in form and content to what is known from Irlmaier.

It doesn't really contain anything new, but it does contain a few small interesting details. We'll come back to that.

So far so good. Unfortunately, Konstantin von Bayern gambled away his celebrity bonus a bit because he turned out to be a miserable researcher. It starts with the fact that he misspells the seer's name, namely *Irrlmeier!* Then he moves the juggler trial from Laufen to *Rosenheim!* If you learn further that he also worked as a journalist for the *Neue Revue* and *Bunte* - in other words for the well-established tabloids* and gossip sheets, you might start to ponder.

* This expanded spelling is taken from the original. Also in other quotations comes the divergent spelling always derived from the original.

And that's what I did. I pondered: In 1948, Irlmaier lived at Reichenhaller Strasse 41. Since Constantine of Bavaria described the kitchen window as a "*small, square, rustic window*" - I think that 's correct

it was absurd to consider that he had not been there at all. But what I don't want to completely rule out is that he didn't always reproduce Irlmaier's words 100% correctly. But that's not too bad, because you can cross-compare with other sources.



The back of the house at Reichenhaller Strasse 41

Irlmaier's hit rate

There are occasional statements in the literature about Irlmaier's "hit rate" - so to speak, as a measure of his quality as a seer. It is obvious that these statements were partly politically motivated, depending on whether one believed in Irlmaier or not, and whether you wanted to influence the beliefs of others.

According to the conversations I had with Irlmaier's contemporary witnesses who were still alive, his hit rate must have been over 90%. However, one has to differentiate between looking into the past, distant places and the future.

In addition, one must distinguish between seeing future private things - which often took place under time and expectation pressure - and visions that Irlmaier had all to himself. So one can assume that Irlmaier had a large part of his visions of the "Third World War" without any external influence. Accordingly, the term "hit rate" is somewhat misleading, because Irlmaier would - to stay with the metaphor - in the case of the "Third World War" had several shots — or rather: thousands! Or to put it another way: with a hit rate of 50% he would have already hit after two shots (visions) - or if you calculate differently: with two shots a hit probability of 75% (50% + 50 % of 50%). So it is hardly to be expected that Irlmaier was so fundamentally wrong in the case of the war in Central Europe, which he could see again and again for well over ten years!

*However, we don't want to hide the fact that the Freilassing clairvoyant also has its "good" and "bad" days. On the whole (as one of his close observers puts it): around **70 percent** of his visions arrive!*

Bayerische Landeszeitung, October 22, 1949, page 7

The "close observer" is probably the publisher Dr. Conrad Adlmaier. After all, Adlmaier later described himself in a very similar way, and none of those who wrote about Irlmaier at the time emphasized his certainty

sensibility. Adlmaier wrote, among other things, that he had "sifted through the stories about Irlmaier with *embarrassing accuracy*".

*And Irlmaier "sees" all of this in detail and gives precise answers. Most of these "prophecies" turn out to be correct after just a few days. And they assured me from every side I could consult. Only a few very cautious people admitted that **one or two percent** could have been mistaken. always met , was*

Munich Mercury, 22.Z23. October 1949, page 9

The reporter from the Munich Merkur was initially skeptical, later convinced. The article dates from the time when Irlmaier's prophecies did not yet cause unrest. judge dr Lehle, who led the Gaukler trial in 1947 and is said to have approx.

40 witnesses, spoke of "*occasional failures*", but saw this in connection with the onslaught of people seeking advice and the resulting overload of Irlmaier. I would rate "*occasional failures*" with an error rate

translate by approx. 10%. ... In March 1950 the Southeast Courier - one of the Irl Maier-critical sheets - the estimated value of a priest:

*A priest who has been dealing with parapsychological questions for years has had similar experiences. Erroneous statements by Irlmeier related to a missing person who - declared dead by Irlmeier - came home healthy, and the other time to the fact that a man who was described as still alive had died in the meantime. The clergyman's opinion is that **half** of the Irlmaier forecasts "*Missing di ag**

n O S e n". ...

Southeast Courier, March 4, 1950, page 15

It is typical of the level and nature of the discussion about Irlmaier at the time that an allegedly particularly competent priest is quoted here - whose name, however, is kept secret. That's basically school newspaper level.

estimator	hit rate
"just a few very cautious people"	98%
Stephen Berndt	90%
judge dr Lehle	90%
"close observer"	70%
skeptical priest	50%

Of course, these estimates have no real scientific value. They are as a guide but quite useful!

Irlmaier as a lifesaver

Even during the war, word of mouth made Irlmaier known as a seer not only in the Rupertwinkel (the German region around his place of residence Freilassing), in the Salzkammergut (the part of Austria bordering on Freilassing) and in the Chiemgau, but also in more distant German-speaking areas. This was mainly based on Irlmaier's information about the fate of missing soldiers. In the last weeks of the war another reason came up:

The air raid on Rosenheim on April 18, 1945

Up until 1944, south-eastern Bavaria was relatively spared from heavy bombing, but on April 18, 1945 - less than three weeks before the end of the war - there was a particularly heavy attack on Rosenheim. In the early afternoon, 200 bombers attacked the city's train station and completely destroyed it.

A few hundred meters northeast of the train station, under the *Salin Garden*, a small city park, there was a larger air raid shelter (-tunnel). Numerous witnesses later testified that Irlmaier had warned against standing in the middle of the bunker in the Salin garden

to keep. When I was in November 2008 in the city archive of Rosenheim, three out of four employees knew about the story

Irlmaier and the bunker.

Here is a corresponding report from the *Altbayerische Heimatpost* from November 1949:



Salin Garden in Rosenheim

Map section of the map "Situation of the Saline Rosenheim" with subsequent entries of bomb hits (1944/1945), Stadtarchiv Rosenheim

A few days before the heavy bombing raid on Rosenheim, Irlmaier stayed in the town on the Inn. On this occasion he described the coming calamity with pinpoint accuracy. Referring to the large bunker erected in the Salin Garden, he prophesied: Whoever is in the middle will be caught; Those who stay at the entrance, nothing will happen to them. ~~Whoever is in the middle of the bunker, the health engine to the entrance, and the bomb is in the middle, that is the most dangerous was.~~

*Only **a few soldiers**, mocking Irlmaier, remained in the middle of the bunker.*

And just there a bomb fell and tore the soldiers apart; nothing happened to the other people.

Old Bavarian Heimatpost, November 6, 1949, page 8

In the report of the local air-raid warden dated April 24, 1945, which can still be viewed today in the Rosenheim city archive, 53 people died and 36 were wounded in the April 18 attack. The bunker is not explicitly listed under the heading "Building and property damage", but heavy bomb hits are noted on Kufsteiner Strasse and Hindenburgstrasse, which border the Salin Garden to the north and east and are located at the then state bank (see map). Of the 53 dead, six are given as members of the Wehrmacht. These six could (!) have been "a few soldiers" above .

According to what the Bayerische Landeszeitung wrote, Irlmaier "saw" the hit on the bunker while it was still under construction:

When the large air raid shelter tunnel was built in Rosenheim, he warned with the following words: " When it's attacking, it doesn't go into the mids! Because there I see nothing but rubble and feet and heads sticking out. So stop at the exits!" The pedestrians seeking protection stuck to them. The middle of the tunnel remained free during the great attack on Rosenheim, but when the bombardment was already rolling, a troop of soldiers pushed their way in. "There you are Don't lean in the middle!" - "Oh, nonsense, just forward into the middle!" But a few minutes later the direct hit hit and everything that was in the middle was buried.

So his reputation grew far beyond [the] Salzach and Chiemgau districts during the war, and after the collapse hundreds and thousands flocked to Freilassing...

Bayerische Landeszeitung, October 22, 1949, page 7

According to what Conrad Adlmaier wrote, Irlmaier had a relative in Rosenheim whom he visited from time to time. It is possible that every time he passed the bunker construction site, which was not far from the station. That would explain why it is said that Irlmaier warned people a few days before the attack and another time: during the construction phase.

Even when Irlmaier stood before the judge in 1947 for "trickery", this episode became the subject of some witness statements. SPIEGEL from Hamburg wrote:

The witnesses proved even more. He had warned Irlmai of the major attack on Rosenheim! "Guys, you can go into the big bunker at the state bank at any time. Nothing will happen to you, but don't go into the middle. There you go! I see a big heap of dirt and legs and heads sticking out!" ...

DER SPIEGEL 39/1948,25. September 1948, page 27

The Landshuter Zeitung quoted a witness from the trial:

... More than forty witnesses were summoned. ... Many witnesses proved unequivocally that the clairvoyant from Freilassing accurately foresaw the day, hour and place of many bomb attacks and thereby saved many people from certain death could.

Landshuter Zeitung, April 12, 1950, page 5

In the verdict on Irlmaier's acquittal it said:

... *In the most difficult hours, he unselfishly provided them with mental calm by **accurately predicting which times would entail particular dangers, which areas and even which houses were particularly at risk and how those seeking advice should behave.***

Munich State Archives, BezA/LRA 208.026

If you combine the "big bunker" and the fact that the people without Irlmaier would have stood in the normally very safe middle of the bunker, it could have been around 20 people whose lives Irlmaier saved - and just as many he saved from serious injuries preserved.

The air raid on Freilassing on April 25, 1945

The last part I highlighted in bold also refers to the large bomb attack on Irlmaier's hometown of Freilassing, seven days after the attack on Rosenheim. According to numerous witness statements, Irlmaier had also foreseen the attack on Freilassing.

The bombing raid on Freilassing took place on the same day as the bombing raid on Hitler's "Berghof" on the Obersalzberg near Berchtesgaden. Theoretically, some of the top Nazis could have escaped from Obersalzberg via the rail connection to Freilassing. During the Second World War, special government trains left Berchtesgaden via Freilassing station. So the Freilassing train station was bombed at the same time. ... However, the citizens of Freilassing suspected that the bomb attack was an act of revenge by the Americans, since their mayor, *August Kobus*, had shortly before summarily shot and killed a downed American pilot. At times the rumor even circulated in Freilassing that the shot pilot was a close relative of the British royal family and that this was the real reason for the "act of revenge".

When American ground forces reached Freilassing on May 4, 1945, four days before the end of the war in Europe, Mayor Kobus was arrested and later sentenced to death. His body later disappeared without a trace from the Freilassing morgue, and later wild stories circulated about its whereabouts.

However, two factors spoke against the assumption of an act of revenge by the Americans: On the one hand, the Americans had already taken aerial photos of Freilassing on April 12, 1944 and marked attack targets on maps.... Then came April 25, 1945, a bright blue day, the Fruit trees were in full bloom. That morning, when the Americans bombed Salzburg, they dropped leaflets over Freilassing *warning the population of the subsequent bombing raids that day!* Pretty unusual practice. Did the Americans already know about Irlmaier and wanted to make sure nothing happened to him? ... Just an idea ...

In the afternoon at 5 p.m. there was a heavy attack on the Freilassing Army Equipment Office and the anti-aircraft positions there. But although the Freilassing

Citizens had previously been warned by the Americans, the air raid alarm was given too late! Unbelievable! Apparently there was a problem with the siren.

The son of Obermayer, the sergeant at that time in Freilassing, told me that after the attack on the army gear depot (or after the attack on Salzburg), Irlmaier went out to warn friends and acquaintances on Rupertusstrasse, just north of the train station, where many railway employees lived. Irlmaier told them he saw the bombers take off from England and they would be there in a few hours. He called on the residents to flee. Word of the matter quickly got around, and "at least a few dozen" citizens of Freilassing are said to have hastily loaded some belongings onto carts and fled to the *Saalach Auen*, a small wooded area a few hundred meters east on the Saalach, the river bordering Salzburg.

The attack on the Freilassing train station area - far more serious than the attack on the army armory in the afternoon - took place at 9:30 p.m. This air raid not only reduced the train station to rubble, but also numerous residential buildings. 76 people died, 64 of them citizens of Freilassing, the rest were foreign workers or military personnel from abroad. 65 houses were total

destroyed, 164 houses partially. At that time, Freilassing comprised around 650 houses. So 10% of the houses in Freilassing were totally and 25% partially destroyed. The number of wounded was never accurately recorded, but was estimated at several hundred. Irlmaier lived just 450 meters as the crow flies from Freilassing train station.

Witnesses later testified that he had foreseen the attack long beforehand and had warned the citizens of Freilassing long beforehand.

Irlmaier even used the time to build a makeshift shelter at his house at Reichenhaller Strasse 41. When I was there in the summer of 2008 and the

When the residents of the house were questioned, an elderly lady showed me the entrance to the makeshift self-made shelter on the side of the house.

Irlmaier is said to have fled there with his family and roommates on April 25, 1945. According to documents from the Stadtmuseum Freilassing, the bombs fell right next to Irlmaier's house (number 41) - namely in house numbers 43, 44, 49, 50 and 51. 80% of Reichenhaller Straße 44 was destroyed, the others 5 -15%.

WJ Bekh wrote of the bombing:

Irlmaier had saved many people during the war by predicting which houses in Freilassing would fall victim to the bombs: "Everything will be torn down down to the basement! And with you it only breaks the panes!" The people of Freilassing laughed, but heeded his warnings and found out afterwards that the well-builder was right.

.Alois Irlmaier", 1990, page 61

And the news magazine DER SPIEGEL also wrote at the time on the occasion of the Gaukler Process :

In Freilassing, the clairvoyant well builder's reputation grew when he foresaw the destruction six months before the attack, which nobody believed. He told this and that how to behave and what to expect, and pointed out exactly which parts of the city would be destroyed. He was laughed at, but his predictions came true.

Der Spiegel 39/1948, 25. September 1948, page 27

Incidentally, there was a similar case in Freiburg im Breisgau during the Second World War. However, it was not a man or a person there, but a goose or a drake with (apparently) clairvoyant abilities. Even before the bombers could be seen or heard

the drake started chattering wildly. Apparently he saved many Freiburg with it like life. In any case, people were so grateful that a small statue was later put up in the Freiburg city garden as a thank you.

Now the €100,000 question: Why isn't there a place in Freilassing that commemorates Alo is Irlmaier? Is it because he was human and didn't flap his wings and flap when he "saw" something?

Irlmaier should be in Rosenheim and Freilassing saved the lives of several dozen people, saved their relatives from great suffering and many people from serious injuries.

And no one - no other human in those days could have done what Alois Irlmaier did.



27 Nov 1944

The creature of God

accuses and

admonished

The writing on the base.

Post-war photo. Today the monument stands in a small pond in the city garden.

The queue



a queue of 100 people

The most obvious and undeniable indication of the quality of Irlmaier's visionary abilities - but in any case of the trust of large sections of the population - was the queue of people seeking advice in front of his property. From the summer of 1945 until at least March/April 1950 (albeit with interruptions), sometimes until 1952, there was a queue there, mostly on weekends, but also during the week. As early as March 1946, when no newspaper had reported on Irlmaier, there were around 100 people every weekend. In its article on the Gaukler trial, the *Südwest-Kurier* mentions a police check on the morning of March 10, 1946.

During a police check at around eight in the morning, about 70 people were found waiting in front of his house, the first of whom had been there since five in the morning. The train from Munich brought further reinforcements. From the train station we ran to the house of the clairvoyant, who could hardly resist the onslaught. However, such appearances only took place at the weekend, since the clairvoyant went about his business on the other days.

Southeast Courier, June 11, 1947, page 6

It should be noted that this was the first newspaper article ever to deal with the Alois Irlmaier phenomenon. All those seeking advice knew about Irlmaier so far finally by word of mouth. Actual media interest did not set in until two years later, in the fall of 1949, when the occupying powers lifted the press restrictions. As part of the reporting on the Traunstein poisoning trial at the end of January 1950, one read:

The chairman asks Irlmaier how many visitors he has; there were probably so many that he could no longer remember the individual cases. Irlmaier replies that 150 people were with him last Sunday and 120 the next to last. But he could only take 15-20 or at most 25; then he was no longer able to continue. He had to send the rest home again. He destroys himself in the process.

Freilassingener Kurier, January 26, 1950, page 6

The discrepancy between more than 100 people waiting in line every day and only a maximum of 25 people that Irlmaier let in per day can be explained by the fact that people were queuing for days. With 100 people, the waiting time is at least arithmetically at least four days. The following has actually been reported:

*We struck up a conversation with a man whom you could glimpse the former Prussian officer could see. His tight, bolt-straight posture, the worn but shiny polished, still elegant boots and, above all, his precise, raspy accent justified our assumption. And indeed, in the course of the conversation, he said that he had been a career officer and tactics teacher at a war school. ... We asked how long he had been waiting here and got the answer: four days ... "He wanted to stay, stay until he had spoken to Irlmeier. But not because he - he said almost apologetically - "fanatically believe in the man", but because after such a long wait he simply had to see the man. He was not the only one. Two young men, both severely wounded and amputees, **had been waiting for more than a week. ...***

Offprint of the "Sonntagspost", 1950, Hans Burgstaller, Kufstein, Tyrol, page 5

The journalist who wrote this stayed in line for some time and reported how people in line were talking:

In the meantime a larger group had formed around us, and when I looked at the faces of these people, it really no longer seemed so incomprehensible to me that Irlmeier's influence on his followers was so great. These people were under a spell and outbid each other in ever new hymns to his wonderful talent, they went into their stories down to the smallest detail and emphasized again and again that Irlmeier not only gave his visitors the answers they wanted, but also things from their own told life that he could not possibly have experienced in a normal way.

Offprint of the "Sonntagspost", Hans Burgstaller, Kufstein, Tirol, page 6

The *Sunday Post*, one of the newspapers critical of Irlmaier, tried in its report to prove Irlmaier's unreliability as a seer. ... The Southeast Kurier, also critical of Irlmaier, wrote:

The area of the barracks, in which Irlmeier's well builder has his workrooms not far from the train station, is said to be constantly besieged by a crowd of questioners. When we arrived on February 22nd there were interested parties on foot and by car in front of the barbed wire behind which a sharp guard dog was barking. They talked about how to reach the "Prophet". Fifteen people from different walks of life were present at the time. That seems to correspond to a minimal visit at the beginning of the week....

*If one knows and has seen with one's own eyes that many people are waiting for him hour after hour day and night, sunshine, rain and bitter cold, then one must have a deep regret for these **"poor devils"** who are caused by **sensational reports** have been driven to Freilassing. ...*

Southeast Courier, March 4, 1950, page 15

Mind you, the Southeast Courier took the view that it would be better not to report so much about Irlmaier. In the above article it was even admitted that up to now one

to have refrained from reporting on Irlmaier, although there were inquiries from our own readership! The Südwest-Kurier only decided to publish the article in order to spread the *truth about the 'prophet' " Irlmaier"* .

As far as the "sensational reports" are concerned, it can be said that this formulation is misleading. Alois Irlmaier was definitely a sensation! There was absolutely no reason to make a sensation out of him. He was a !

So when the press wrote that they were making a sensation out of Irlmaier, they were suggesting that Irlmaier was *not* a sensation.

But that was *wrong!*



The front end of a queue in front of Irlmaier's property on Waldstrasse (today Jennerstrasse).

Photo from STERN on May 21, 1950

Presenting those seeking advice as "poor devils" or in another way as pitiful, as was the case here, was a method repeatedly used by Irlmaier's opponents in order to cast a skewed light on the seer for the inexperienced reader. STERN shot the bird in this regard in May 1950, who commented on the above picture as follows:

Stravel wire separates the desperate believers who, for lack of hard cash, have no prospect of being allowed to see Irlmaier. ... Their future seems uncertain to them. But not that of the "master" for us. Because there are still enough stupid people in the world. ... The stupid will never be all. And as long as they exist, shrewd charlatans will know how to live comfortably at their expense. ...

The weaker, more desperate and stupid those seeking advice were portrayed, the easier it was to accuse Irlmaier of dishonest intentions. But as already mentioned, there were also enough clever and respected people who were convinced of Irlmaier's abilities. In addition, the "normal" people often came with relatively small problems. The people were by no means all stupid or desperate. It is clear that there were desperate people among them, after all, at that time more *than a million* German soldiers were still missing!

Here is an article from the *Salzach Messenger* from early December 1949, which says more about the local origin of those waiting:

On that day, there were crowds of people in front of his house similar to those at the beginning of the career of the Herford "miracle doctor" Bruno Gröning [see page 169, note B.] in August in Rosenheim, although Irlmaier in no way wants to be compared with this man Men and women had rushed in from Franconia, from Lower Bavaria-Upper Palatinate, the Bavarian foothills and from neighboring Austria to ask Irlmaier for advice and help in their mental depressions.

The Saizach Messenger, December 10, 1949, page 6

The Landshuter Zeitung wrote in April 1950:

*On November 29, 1949, Alisi's confidante wrote to me personally: "People are now coming from Germany [beyond Bavaria, note from Bj here and they are staying in hotels for days so that they can speak to "him" on Sundays... About two ago For weeks Alisi called me to come out in the morning. I came and the **few hundred people** immediately took a threatening position against me when I told them I had to speak to Irlmaier on business and he called me."...*

Landshuter Zeitung April 12, 1950, Page 5

A "few hundred people" sounds a bit exaggerated to my ears. Otherwise, a maximum of 150 people are mentioned.

According to the documents, the queue stood in front of Irlmaier's property from at least January 1946 to April 1950 - that is, more than five years. From April 1946 to June 1947 Irlmaier was forbidden to speak, he was monitored and there were no queues. So we would have a 14-month queue before the speech ban and 34 months after it - that's 4 years, i.e. around 200 weekends or 400 week-end days. If you calculate with an average of only 10 people waiting per weekend day, you already get 4,000 visitors, with 30 people waiting 12,000, with 60 people waiting 24,000. And if you add the people during the week, there could have been 30,000 or more people waiting - although some of these people also visited Irlmaier several times.

What really amazed and amazed me about this queue is that it is extremely difficult to find photos of it. Although I have placed several large wanted ads in local newspapers in south-eastern Bavaria, interviewed Freilassing citizens and retired journalists from Freilassing, the only photo I have found so far is the one above from STERN.

The length of the queue in front of Irlmaier's property			
date	number of Waiting	weeks end?	source
1946. 03. 10	around 100	YES	juggler process, verdict
1948. 09. 25	up to 60		DER SPIEGEL, 1948, no. 39, page 27
1949. 10. 22	at least	15	Münchner Merkur, October 22, 1949, page 9
1949. 11. 29	a few	100 to the 15	Landshuter Zeitung, April 12, 1950, page 5
1949. 12. 03			Traunsteiner Nachrichten, December 3, 1949, page 9
1949. 12. 10	-	100	Salzach Messenger, December 10, 1949, page 6
1950. Yes./Fe.	often 50 to 70	??????	Freilassing police, May 30, 1950
1950.01.26	120 and 150	JA	Traunsteiner Nachrichten, January 26, 1950, page 8
1950. 03. 04		15	no ? ? Southeast Courier, June 11, 1947, page 6
1950.04. ?	("Hundreds")	10 0 9	Offprint of the Sunday Post, page 4
1950.05. ?	at least		Der Stern, May 21, 1950, page 8

Just imagine if today there was a viewer of Irlmaier's caliber and the press would rush him: Even if the viewer were extremely camera shy, photojournalists could snap a picture of the queue at practically any time. And any newspaper reader or TV viewer would immediately understand from the images of the queue that something absolutely extraordinary is going on here - of course, one would have to see all hundred people in these images. That means: A photo of the *entire* queue would be a very clear document for the charisma of the seer. Asked the other way around: Can you imagine any other motif that would have expressed the vision of the seer Irlmaier more vividly?

And it seems to me that the suggestive power of such an image is the reason why it was not published.

Do you remember the pictures of the queues in front of some British bank branches when the global financial crisis started rolling in autumn 2007? In later comments it was said that it was absolutely necessary to prevent such queues - excuse me - *images* from occurring again. ... So a queue is a strange thing. In a very simple way, something becomes visible that everyone understands and that can mean a lot - more than some people would like.

Anecdotes about Alois Irlmaier

It was clear that with a book like this I had to try to find people who still knew Irlmaier personally. So, as already mentioned, in autumn 2008 I started looking for Irlmaier's contemporary witnesses who were still alive, drove to Freilassing, placed some wanted ads in south-eastern Bavarian newspapers and talked to people in the Berchtesgadener Land and Traunstein area. In view of the fact that Irlmaier has been dead for 50 years, the result was actually quite good. I didn't learn any new global political prophecies - I hardly expected that either - but it was a good experience for me to feel the sincerity of those I spoke to. With regard to Irlmaier's gift for vision, these anecdotes so far have shed off the overall picture well and are simply part of it.

The first of the following anecdotes come from *Sepp Winkler* from Teisendorf, a former employee of Irlmaier who helped the seer build the well.

Michi turns blue

The well in Ainring (neighbouring town of Freilassing) was dug by three workers Irl Maiers. Her boss' clairvoyance did not sit well with her. The wife of one of the workers, a Hungarian, gave birth at that time, Winkler recalled. So he turned blue from noon and visited his wife and child in the hospital in Reichenhall. But he still wrote the hours

on. He didn't think Irlmaier would notice.

The Hungarian had underestimated his boss. The very next morning he asked Irlmai: "What happened yesterday with Michi? Why did he write down his hours? He was in Reichenhall! Like I don't see that, like I don't see that..."

The stolen geese

A little later, Winkler remembered, the landlord in Mayerhofen (near Laufen) stolen geese. Sepp Winkler and the landlord drove to Freilassing to ask Irlmaier for advice. "We wanted to put Irlmaier to the test and agreed: We won't tell him how many geese are missing..."

It was difficult to be allowed to see Irlmaier at all these days. It only succeeded because the seer knew Sepp from well construction. To pick up the scent, Irlmaier asked for a photo of the inn to be shown. Winkler remembers: "He was sitting in the room, turned away from us, staring into the corner with great concentration. He said, 'I see footprints'... then he saw the stolen geese appear and counted them, one by one. Finally he said: 'There are twelve geese and one ganserer.' - that's exactly how it was."

Irlmaier saw two traces that came from a car and followed them in his vision to a hut in the forest where the thief had unloaded the geese and on through Teisendorf in the direction of Traunstein, on the Traun [the river, note B.] along to the peddler's hut. ...

With this information, the Mayerwirt went to the Po licence. Of course, she didn't want to know anything about the story. But the innkeeper didn't give up until the officials finally checked the peddler. He had already sold the geese. But Irlmaier's information was so precise that the man, confronted with it, admitted the theft.

A wrong prediction Irlmaier

At the end of 1949 Irlmaier said to Sepp Winkler: "You'll be a soldier again in four weeks." which of course didn't happen. Winkler commented that Irlmaier was "terribly afraid of the Russians". Despite this incorrect prediction and the knowledge that Irlmaier was not always right in his predictions, Sepp Winkler was overall impressed by Irlmaier's ability as a seer he called him a "very modest" man.

Ferdinand Felser

Anyone who wanted visionary advice in the last years of Irlmaier's life didn't have a good chance. Unless he knew someone who knew Irlmaier well. Ferdinand Felber had known Irlmaier since the beginning of 1945*, was in close contact with him and arranged appropriate contacts. The Bayerischer Rundfunk also knew about it. f

Felber was related to Irlmaier through his wife, née Felber. However, there was another Ferdinand Felber in this family who lived in Traunstein and was a detective. Both Ferdinands are mentioned in the sources, and in some cases it is not easy to tell them apart.

Ferdinand, from whom the following anecdotes come, lived in Laufen, was an electrical engineer and died in 1995. In 1991 he wrote down his experiences with Irlmaier and also recorded the text on tape, of which I have a copy. His wife made the material available to me in 2008. Here the text:

When I, Ferdinand Felber, discuss, talk about and also write about a volume today at Pentecost 1991, I want to fulfill a wish of my wife Irmgard. I was repeatedly asked by relatives and acquaintances to write about my personal experiences with Irlmaier. The Bayerischer Rundfunk also wrote to me twice, wanting to visit me for an interview. I should have reported on the reports in newspapers and magazines that did not write truthfully about Irlmaier's statements and I therefore decidedly declined it in order to save myself the inconvenience of experience.

Many years have now passed. Nevertheless, the personal experiences with the clairvoyant have remained in my best memories.

* see page 53 middle, he probably knew him before February 1945

*Irlmaier says goodbye one last time**

Irlmaier died on July 26, 1959 at the age of 65. ... I was his time in Freilassing and his son shared this sad news with me. I left home early that day without waking my wife.

I also went to bed very early in the evening. When I came home the following day and wanted to tell my wife about Irlmaier's death, she told me in advance: "I didn't want to wake you up last night because Irlmaier suddenly stood at the living room door and said goodbye to me. When I address him wanted, his appearance dissolved. "

He and my wife Alice [his first wife, BJ's note] were on good terms and he always paid us a short visit whenever he was busy in Laufen.

I was at his funeral and in the eulogy the minister mentioned that the deceased was a great devotee of Mary and every year on All Saints' Day he donated a large candle for the poor souls.

... I only knew Irlmaier [initially] from sight and hearsay as a well builder, water seeker and plumber. From my staff at the Freilassing district office in Laufen, as well as from my sister who was evacuated during the war and who worked in the district office in Laufen and had official dealings with Irlmaier, I found out about the visionary abilities of this man, to whom people from all directions in met their needs. I myself, as well as many Freilassingers who thought he was crazy, had doubts about his gift for seeing. ... When Irlmaier set up a workshop, a tool shed and a simple wooden hut as an office on the property he had acquired, he needed an electrical connection.

He was referred to Laufen from the Freilassinger office. He auditioned there. It was around noon and I had already gone out to eat [home] because I had work to do at the operations. I was called. My wife picked up the call and told me that an Irlmaier wanted to speak to me.

Since she also heard about his seer abilities, she not only wanted to get to know him, but also to ask him some questions. She told the office staff that the man wanted to come to our apartment. While I was eating my meal in the kitchen, my wife went into the living room with Irlmaier to talk to him. When I then greeted Irlmaier, various photos were lying on the table, including the bridal picture of my wife's parents. He said: "These are your parents; But they have been dead for a very long time. First your father died, then your mother a few years later." Irlmaier could look back decades without effort. He addressed everyone as you.

* The subheadings are mine, Stephan Beradt

Homecoming to the cherry blossom

A related farmer's wife always visited us when she went shopping in Laufen. She lamented each time because of her two fallen sons. Also that she has not received any sign of life from her third party for a very long time. After we had a group picture of these sons in military uniform, my wife showed Irlmaier this picture.

Immediately he said he saw the two outsiders in the picture veiled, they had fallen. But the one in the middle lives. He is where the sun rises. He sees him working and he comes home when the cherries bloom again.

Soon the news came from him that he would be home for Christmas.

From Christmas Eve to Epiphany, his two sisters wanted to greet and pick him up at the train station. Unfortunately for free. Only when the cherries were in bloom did "George" unexpectedly appear in front of the front door and wait for his family to come home from working in the fields.

The brother's wound

In February 1945 we received a letter from my brother from the military hospital in which he informed us that he had lost both of his feet at the front. She had torn a grenade away from him. Full of curiosity, I asked Irlmaier if he could see this too? He looked into the corner of the room for a long time and described the exact sequence of events up to the arrival in the operating room. This was very tiring for him because he was sweating on his forehead.

When my brother came home, he wanted to tell us exactly what happened when he lost both of his feet. I told him I'll tell you first. He was not a little surprised when he learned the most precise details from me. He asked quite re How do you know? You don't know anyone from my company and yet it's absolutely correct." th: " I told him about Irlmaier's second sight, who saw this.

The son in the moor

Now we discussed Irlmaier's request for an electrical connection. I assured him that I would direct the staff to connect the electricity. With this processing I had to go to Irlmaier. At the same time as I did, Irlmaier also visited an elderly woman who wanted information from him about her missing son. I could see how, with very sad eyes, he had to tell the woman that in the photograph she showed him he saw the son veiled. Unfortunately he won't be coming home. He also told her that her husband wanted a divorce and that he would kill her if she didn't agree.

The woman confirmed his statement. Irlmaier said: "You don't need him, you can get along fine without him." After he had encouraged her, she asked him about the costs of his efforts

I still have enough money to go home, but I don't need it because you already have a return ticket." Because shortly before he had had a visit from his war comrade [from the First World War, B.'s note], who owned a dairy and made cheese for him he gave the woman a box of them.

When we were alone, I asked Irlmaier why he looked so serious and sad when he told the woman about the death of her son. He told me that the boy was not shot, but was slowly sinking into the bog. All he could see was his hands sticking out of the moor. Not only Irlmaier, but also I was shocked by this picture. Who could say such a thing to a mother?

Search for water on the Haunsberg

Four farms halfway up the Haunsberg near Oberndorf complained about a lack of water. They came to me and asked me to get Irlmaier to look for water with them. It was becoming increasingly difficult to get hold of Alois. I made an appointment and then drove with him to the Haunsberg. When we got out at one of the courtyards, he pointed to the chamber window on the first floor and said in front of everyone present: "Your maid is lying in bed up there. She fell from a haystack but didn't break anything, just bad bruises; she will be back soon. "

Then we went to the stable.

There he greeted the animals with the phrase "Happiness in the stable" and went to a corner of the stable. Then he said: "You mustn't put any cattle there, they're always around you!" We were asked to make a snack. Alois categorically refused, he wanted to look for water first. He didn't search the ground as expected, but waved both hands in the air. Those of us who were present saw what he was doing, not a little unbelievable and amused. Now Alois said shortly: "The spring has dried up down here and we have to go higher." This was a reason for us to be more than surprised. You look for water below and not at high altitude. We followed Alois. Suddenly the veins in his hands swelled up. Now he exclaimed: "Now I feel water!" He asked one of the peasants to put his hat on this spot. To the others he said: Which one of you has the bigger paws [paws, i.e. hands, BJ's note, let him help me hold my bent iron. "

"

It banged so hard you couldn't hold it. Alois spoke: "The water is quite far down. According to my calculation you have to dig a 21 meter deep shaft. Since you have already done similar work, feel free to do it yourself. "After a short conversation in the large room, we said goodbye and drove off again.

After a while one of the digging farmers came to me and said excitedly: We have already dug 21 meters deep " and there is no water." Me I was silently wondering.

Now we both drove to Irlmaier's. When we were greeted, Alois grinned enigmatically and said before we could comment: "I know why you came! I've already watched you excavating at the Haunsberg. Her

counted the excavation with the depth of the well. So you have to dig even deeper by the height of the excavation. The farmers followed this and they had their what ser.

The way of looking for water may be an impertinence of faith for the layman; but only then did Alois say that he was watching from Freilassing how the farmers were digging the well and saw the reason why the farmers were having trouble with calculations. As amusing as it was, there was an uncanny feeling about it.

The friend and the thief

I installed an intercom system for Irlmaier for a deep well system to be built in the Wank area (Garmisch) (almost 70 meters deep). For this reason I stayed at his house to check the functioning of the system. Alois didn't want to be disturbed. As he was saying this, the doorbell was already ringing. I went to the garden gate for him. In front of it, two young guys were waiting with their motorbikes. They asked me if I was Irlmaier. Further, if they could speak to him on an urgent matter. That's why they came here from the Bavarian Forest. They were so disappointed that Irlmaier gave no more information. I felt sorry for them and Alois didn't have the heart to send them on either. So I became a witness to their request. Before they really got to it, Alois told them what they wanted to tell him. He looked at both of them for a while. He said to one of them: "In your wallet you have a postcard showing the house where you live. show me the map he said: "They stole 2,000 marks from you and that's why you came to me. He pointed to the picture and said: "The room from which you got the money

" then

men. "

was stolen is at the back of the house and therefore cannot be seen. " he said: know the description of the thief from Alois. He didn't believe who insisted he advised the two to go back home. He also said that everything would be fine.

When the boys had left, I asked Alois, very surprised: were you so abrupt because of " why the description of the thief? That's just not your style."

He answered me: "I couldn't do it because the thief was his friend who accompanied him to my place. A terrible argument with physical violence could have ensued. "

A short time later, Alois received a letter from the victim. He informed Alois that the entire sum was in the same place and he couldn't figure out how this was possible. Easily explained for those in the know. The thief felt uneasy about the seer's accuracy. He was afraid that if he didn't return the money, Alois could later give his friend who had been stolen from him details about himself.

The booking error

My sister got a job as a secretary at the Freilassing vocational school thanks to the visionary advice of Alois. The school is in the immediate vicinity of Irlmaier's property. As a result, she came into contact with him more often. After years she changed her post to Munich. She worked as an accountant. An error had crept into the posting of a month-end closing, which she could not discover despite all the checks and efforts. In her distress she called Alois at his house in Freilassing. She described to him her desperate search for the error. Alois told her right away on which page and in which line she could find the booking error. Alois' statements were correct.

Side note: In several interviews, the well-known German fashion designer and multi-millionaire Karl Lagerfeld mentioned a clairvoyant who advised him for a long time. Once, when he was on his way to signing a contract, Lagerfeld said the clairvoyant called him and said that there -, was a small error in a certain line on a certain page, which, however, could have had legal consequences. Lagerfeld looked for the error - and found it....

Here we have another Irlmaier anecdote that gives an idea of the huge sums Irlmaier could have pocketed if he had worked exclusively for the rich and super-rich. The allegations at the time that Irlmaier would crook a fortune because he took 5 marks from everyone seeking advice were simply stupid - to put it mildly. *Totally stupid* maybe it would be better. These are harsh words, of course, but this downright pathological narrow-mindedness simply needs to get to the point....

Ferdinand Felber continues:

The Murder in Stuttgart

During a short visit to Alois, I saw a photo lying on his desk with a half-length portrait of a woman whose neck had been severed. Alois said: "Now you're a little late. With me were just detectives from Stuttgart. They forgot to take this picture back with them. They wanted information about who killed this woman. First I told them that the picture doesn't show that the back of her skull was smashed in."

*He also asked the officers to show him the photo of the woman's funeral which they had in their portfolio. Finally, he told them that they also had an anonymous letter with them, which gives further clues to the woman's killer. He looked at the **photo of the funeral procession** and pointed to the last participant: "This is the „woman's killer.*

He also described the person of the anonymous writer. The murderer's girlfriend owned a valuable ring belonging to the murdered woman. The officials were struck by Irlmaier's visionary accuracy. Soon after her return

they informed him that he was right on all counts. It was a simple matter for the officers to successfully solve the murder.

Something seems wrong here. The author Ernst Ladurner contacted the Stuttgart police and received the following information from the Stuttgart police headquarters, Inspection II :

*"I went to see Irlmaier on a private request in connection with a murder in 1948. In this respect, the press releases you are aware of are correct. However, Irlmaier's statements have by no means led to the clarification of the case. He has neither exonerated a suspect nor identified the real killer. During a visit, he was able to state fairly precisely the scene of the **crime**, how the **crime** was carried out and the possible **time at which the murder** was solved, based on a photograph that was presented that showed the murdered woman . Alongside this, however, a number of other indications were completely misleading. For example, some time after my visit to Freilassing, **I sent Irlmaier a photograph of the funeral procession that showed a suspect**. In this picture, Irlmaier definitely identified the murdered woman's brother as the murderer. Subsequent clarification of the case clearly showed that this brother was in Essen at the time of the crime and had absolutely nothing to do with this crime. It should also be mentioned that Irlmaier did not ask for any fee for his efforts.*

... Sincerely, signature illegible, Crimean High Commissioner."

Factual reports about Alois Irlmaier, 1952, page 17

I mention this here for the sake of completeness. In view of other inconsistencies relating to Irlmaier, I would not regard the case as finally settled. ... When you read it carefully, you notice that the photo of the funeral procession at F.

Felber was brought along right away, but the letter from the police states that the photo was only sent later....

The story of the Stuttgart murder is an example of numerous cases in which Irlmaier was consulted about some crime. In Traunstein, Irlmaier was an important witness in the poisoning trial. Again and again ordinary citizens came to the seer to clear up thefts. Almost 15% of the Irlmaier anecdotes relate to criminal cases.

Father's accident

My elderly father lived with my sister. He went for walks every day. On one of those laps he was hit by a car. My sister was notified of this immediately and she relayed it to me over the wire. Since there was uncertainty about my father's condition, I went to see Alois. He told me that a car knocked him over, he only had a minor concussion, bruises and a small injury to his calf. He further told me that my father's condition is not serious and that he will recover soon. One more

A repeated call from my sister confirmed Alois' exact statements. It agreed exactly with the result of the doctors.

A skeptical doctor from Laufen

Despite his incredulity towards the second sight, a doctor from Laufen wanted to get to know Irlmaier and also asked him a few questions about a professional matter. He asked me to mediate this. After an agreed appointment we drove to Freilassing. As soon as he greeted him, Alois pointed out his mistakes and weaknesses to the doctor's face. He did it well to shake him in his great incredulity. Then, without being asked, he described his family circumstances. He said to him: Whatever you want to know from me, I can tell you right away. You are aiming for a doctor's position outside of Laufen and are not sure whether it is advisable to do this. I said to him: "You are placing great bets" and

We talked about what was going to happen in the world. After wanting to reward Alois for his efforts, the doctor replied that he could not ask for anything, otherwise he would lose his gift of seership. The doctor acknowledged him and gave Alois a book with a dedication "From an incredulous Thomas as a thank you". Alois' predictions came true for him as well.

The doctor from Salzburg

My wife was in outpatient treatment at the state hospital in Salzburg. During a conversation with the primarius [chief physician, note B.], the topic of the clairvoyant von Freilassing came up. My wife told him that she knew him personally and that her husband also had a lot to do with him. This prompted him to take an opportunity to approach Irlmaier. He asked me to mediate.

My wife informed me and I tried to get an appointment for him with Alois. Alois said to me: "I'll take a look at the man first before I promise. "

He looked down and described the doctor to me. Then he said abruptly: "You don't have to bring it to me, it burned your wife!" I was taken aback and couldn't explain what I had been told. My wife had to inform the doctor of the refusal of the seer. Radiation treatment only showed up after several years their effect and how right Alois was.

Note: His wife later developed skin cancer and died from it.

The injured climber

The only son of a respected farming family was a great mountain lover. He used every free minute to hike in his beloved mountains. When his fellow mountaineers couldn't come with him, he went on his planned mountain tours alone. On a very fine day he once again went alone to his

Berge without informing the relatives of his destination. He didn't come back from that tour. In their distress and desperation, the parents turned to their local chaplain. They knew that the pastor knew the clairvoyant from Freilassing. They hoped to get information about their son's whereabouts from him. Irlmaier described the exact area where the mountain rescue service could find him. The parents really hoped that their boy was only injured and therefore could not return home.

Unfortunately, Alois saw it differently. He said he died of a heart attack. It was unbelievable because it was a young, vigorous fellow. But Alois was right anyway. An autopsy revealed heart failure.

*I have occasionally shared some of the experiences I have described with my acquaintances when a suitable opportunity arose or when I was asked to do so by those present. All of these are not generally known. On the other hand, I know **almost** all the writings of **Dr. Conrad Adlmaier**, Traunstein, as well as in the book "Alois Irlmaier" by **Wolfgang Johannes Bekh** and can confirm that these descriptions correspond to the truth down to the last detail.*

According to my investigations, I cannot confirm this 100% in the case of Conrad Adlmaier, but only 98%. More on that later.... Please note: Ferdinand Felber says that he knew almost all of Adlmaier's writings....

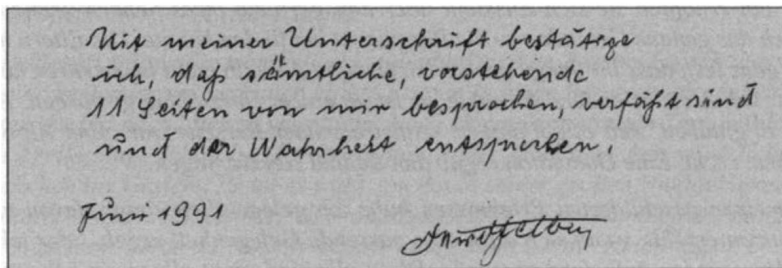
I would like to highlight Irlmaier as a person, measured by his visionary skills, which can hardly be surpassed, and his reputation, he has remained a simple man. He was believing, humble, patient, noble and always there for the needs of others. This degenerated into his great overstrain. For this reason I was always reluctant to ask Alois about the course of my life. I only knew about my future what he told me unsolicited.

To be fair, it must be said that artists and other people in the center of public attention also have problems with crowds and run the risk of being sucked dry. A key reason for the rush was of course the fact that Irlmaier didn't ask for any money. In addition, shortly after the war, 100,000 people in Germany and Austria suffered from the uncertainty about the fate of their members of the war. It is understandable that Irlmaier could not say no there.

I will never forget one piece of advice and an urgent warning from him. He said: "Don't cross the Danube [to the north, BJ's note] to settle down there. "
This refers to the world events to be expected.

I have also seen Alois knowing how to defend himself with his visionary gift when he was too wrong to do what was expected of him. He dug up what no one was allowed to know. Not pleasant for those concerned. I'm thinking of finance and administrative directors, whom he silenced. I could still report a lot of very interesting things about Alois. Out of consideration for the persons concerned and their families, I refrain from doing so.

Alois did not ask for a fee for his first-class performance. He was with a cordial "God bless you" satisfied.



Mit meiner Unterschrift bestätige ich, dass sämtliche, vorstehende 11 Seiten von mir besprochen, verfasst sind und der Wahrheit entsprechen.

Juni 1991

Ferdinand Felber

Signature of Ferdinand Felber under his report

So much for Ferdinand Felber, Irlmaier's longtime confidante. At the time, an 86-year-old lady from Berchtesgaden responded to one of my ads, with whom I met and spoke for two hours. I also recorded this conversation on tape. Alois Irlmaier was often a guest in her family when he was in Berchtesgaden. She herself met him between 1934 and 1935.

you win the process

We have had a large boxer dog. I loved him dearly. And that dog has never, ever, ever eloped for staying out for a night. Then one day he stayed up all night. Great excitement, the whole family: "The dog is gone! The dog is gone!" - "Franz [the witness's husband, note B.], you have to go to Irlmaier. Irlmaier knows where the boxer is."

That was really a joke for us [This family often turned to Irlmaier in such cases, some of which were even more minor. Note B].

Irlmaier was visited in Freilassing. My husband came in the door, Irlmaier was stirring around in his soup. ... He had had crystal-clear, piercing blue eyes. They were striking about him. ... So Irlmaier sits with his soup 'n, looks at my husband and says: "You're here because of your trial." Then he said: "I don't have a trial!" - "Yes, you have a' process.

" — "Well, I don't have a trial. I've come for a dog." — "Well, the dog is a minor matter, you've come for a lawsuit." - [Her husband Franz, ignoring Irlmaier's words:] "What about the dog. Where's the dog?" - When you come home, the dog will already be home. I've already seen it. It's already coming down the hill.

He's already at home. But your trial, if you don't have it today, you'll get it tomorrow or the day after. "
- "So what?" - "The process is very exciting. You must not give in. You win the process! Absolutely!"

Good - my husband went home again. In the meantime the dog has come home. ... After two days a letter came and my husband had a lawsuit to deal with.

After the war in 1946 he was able to buy a booty wagon from the Americans. You could buy them and he got a vehicle and how and why I don't know. The former owner of this vehicle, from whom it was requisitioned, was from Dortmund and found out that my husband had bought the car. We were in Dortmund at the time, the previous owner had it confiscated. We couldn't go home... And then the process started. So we should pay a lot of money for that year or two.

That was a hard thing for us after the war, when we had no money. That was bad.

Then there was a lawsuit, and it went first to the Berchtesgaden district court, and the judge was a friend of ours, and he said: "That's rubbish. Give in. It just costs you a lot of money, the process. Give in, you lose him. The odds aren't in your favor. The law is that you have to lose him."

But my husband said: "I won't give in. Irlmaier said I'll win the case!"

It was really a joke. The process was long and dragged on. Then the process was forwarded to the district court in Traunstein. There the same theater: it's over. It doesn't make any sense. You lose the process!" - "No, Irlmaier said I'll win the process!" ... Then we went to the district court in Munich. The regional court has rejected it for some reason that I no longer know, to Traunstein. When the trial in Traunstein ended, my husband read in a magazine the day before that a new law had come out that he didn't have to return the car. Then he went to the court in Traunstein and they said to him straight away: "We're sorry, but we have to tell you that you lost the case. " He replied: "I'm terribly sorry, but I read in the newspaper yesterday; I won the case."

And that's how it happened: because of the new legislation, they were able to keep the car.

Theft in the big bakery

Before the currency reform [20. June 1948], there was nothing to eat and everyone was hungry. We had a bunch of employees [in their big bakery], everyone had families who were hungry, and everyone, of course, stole. In the situation it was understandable, but for me - I ran the shop at the time - it was bad. Because I had to calculate exactly. So much flour has to be there, so much grain in the mill... it was always checked by the district office with a ration certificate. And from so much flour so much bread must be baked. In the end, you can't bake the bread. And if there was no bread, there were no bread tokens ... In any case, someone stole. We had to ask Irlmaier.

First, we needed to know who was stealing the flour, and second, if we had the flour

Find. Then Irlmaier was there and we walked all the bakers across the room. Was it him? "
let go " - "N/A. - " Was it that? " - "N/A. " And then he said: "It was
him! He stole it." Then they asked: "Where is the flour?" Then Irlmaier described exactly where the
flour should be.
Then we went there. And it was there.

Here's an example of how Irlmaier could see effortlessly:

The misplaced key

My mother was a bit scatterbrained and always hid everything because she thought people would
steal from her. Once she couldn't find the front door key and called Irlmaier that she couldn't find the
key anymore. Did the Irish Maier say: "Pick up the carpet in the farmhouse room, it's under there."

And that was true (she laughs). ... Irlmaier was so important to us. There was hardly a day when we
didn't say we have to ask Irlmaier. ... Well, he never asked us a penny. ... The man had an incredible
talent. ...

I'm certainly a very sober person, but it was always very practical on the side.

Irlmaier as career advisor

My husband had passed the exam and then worked for a friend of his who was already a lawyer.
And then another lawyer moved away from Berchtesgaden and the office became vacant. And that's
important when you're self-employed. It's not that easy to start from nothing. And so we asked
ourselves, what do we do now? Most of them said: "You're crazy, don't set yourself up on your own.
"... And then we said: "Let's go to the Irlmaier." Did we ask him: "Should we become permanent
ourselves or not? "

Then he heard it and said: "You have to do that. And right away.
That brings you luck. This is the right thing. "... and then we did that too and my husband became

An 83-year-old lady from Freilassing, who lived in the neighborhood of Irlmaier, told me that she had personally met Irlmaier in 1950 at the Hotel Krone in Freilassing. She came from the Sudetenland. One day a couple of customs officers met in the hotel and Irlmaier was also present. She sat right next to Irlmaier and asked him about her future. He told her that she was marrying a man from her homeland and that she was taking on a "big job" and needed a lot of strength. She told me, "Everything was right." She also said that the queue in front of Irlmaier's property lasted until about 1952, but then there were only a few people.

Franz S. from Bad Reichenhall, a former farmer, told me how Irlmaier himself once had something stolen and then asked Irlmaier why he didn't

could see. To which Irlmaier: "Well, I don't see anything about myself." Incidentally, Irlmaier's own blindness was also mentioned in newspaper reports from 1949/1950.... Then the farmer told me about a theft:

The horse thief

Later on, we had a servant. That was a Hungarian. His name was Alois. ... Then he got sick a couple of days. ... He wasn't there at dinner. ... Then my mother comes in and says: "The horse is gone.

That was

shortly after the currency reform. Afterwards it turned out that a suit was gone and new shoes. What do we do now? My father went straight to Salzburg and let the cattle dealers know if the horse turned up. And my sister went down to Irlmaier in Freilassing. Then Irlmaier said: "Do you have a picture of the house with you?" "Yes, I have it with you."

Then he looked at

it and said: "He's on the side, he's over there by the door, over a Wiesn, over the sandy path, then it goes down, at a ruin or a castle or whatever that is 'A solid road again, it's inside a big house. Be there quickly and you'll catch it. "

My father didn't know anything about my sister, mutually. My father comes back from Salzburg, then the police came. The police were able to follow the trail as far as the asphalt road. On the way there was also a red tower that looked like a ruin. [The horse was then no longer found, note B.]

So far some previously unpublished anecdotes about Alois Irlmaier. Let us now come to the essentials, namely Irlmaier's "global political" or "great" prophecies. I have to admit that I'm not particularly happy with the terms "global politics" or "big" because these predictions are not just global politics. And "big" sounds kinda like big pumpkin or grandmaster to me.

a notice

If you yourself - dear reader - have something to report about Alois Irlmaier, or have documents about Alois Irlmaier, photos or the like, I would be happy if you contact my publisher or me personally: Stephan_Berndt@t-online.de

see also: www.alois-irlmaier.de

Irlmaier's great foresight

Alois Irlmaier foresaw a "Third World War", but also that Bavaria and Austria would then be monarchies again.

I always write "World War III" in quotation marks below when it is about the large, potentially future war scenario in Central Europe, which was foreseen by Irlmaier (and other seers). In quotation marks because it is *not* a nuclear war. The prophesied war scenario does *not* correspond to the idea of a third world war as a nuclear war, which became common as a result of the Cold War!

... Alois Irlmaier foresaw a "third world war", but also that Bavaria and Austria would be monarchies again afterwards.

That's roughly how Irlmaier's overall view can be summed up in a single sentence. Although he did not describe "World War III" as a nuclear war, he said more people would die during that time than in World War I and World War II combined.

Of course nobody wants to read that. And many people want the thing with the monarchies to also not read, although for other reasons. However, the prophecy of new monarchies in Central Europe at least makes it clear that life after the "third world war" is to go on, and in a form that would mean a radical new beginning - not *radical* in the sense of *new*, but radical in the sense of *beyond our imagination*.

A fundamental new start after a "Third World War" would also be appropriate - don't you think? After all, that's how it was after the First and Second World Wars - at least in Germany. The greater the horror, the greater the willingness to change.

The strong disbelief that rises in many when they hear about future monarchies in Bavaria and Austria (and elsewhere in Europe) is partly based on our belief that there can never be war in Central Europe again. Second, this disbelief is based on our belief in those who lead us to believe that there can never be war again.

If, as predicted not only by Alois Irlmaier, there should be a completely unexpected attack by Russia - and if that should happen at a time when our democratic system is already in a very deep crisis, it could be that at many people's belief in democracy gets a real crack.

If there were no acceptable answers to the question of how this could have happened, why no one saw the danger looming, why no precautions were taken and why no warning was given to the population? - it becomes critical. If the feeling then spreads that they have been lied to and duped - it could simply be that people are fed up with democracy. It could be that easy!

Well, we'll see what happens over the next few years. According to a survey that SPIEGEL commissioned immediately after the 2008 invasion of Russian troops in Georgia, which was not yet a member of NATO, and published on September 1, 2008, 37% of those surveyed feared a new Cold War.

But if a new Cold War actually came - what would actually come afterwards? A second Gorbachev? And if not - then what? A second Stalin? And who actually says that this new Cold War is yet to come? Maybe it's already there - and we're just left in the dark about it? After the pension lie, the recovery lie, the lies before the outbreak of the Iraq war, the lies about the state of the world financial system and some banks - now the peace lie?

Let's finally take a look at what Alois Irlmaier "saw" and how his statements were recorded. But before that, a brief explanation of the term *prophecy*:

The word *prophecy* suggests immutability. A prophecy is not only about a certain picture of the future, but also about the claim that this picture is believed. As far as is known, however, this was by no means in Irlmaier's interests. Irlmaier himself has often admitted the possibility that he is wrong, even if he seems to have doubted his visions less and less over the years with regard to the future.

Instead of a *prophecy*, Irlmaier would have been more apt to say something like a *vision message*, since Irlmaier essentially only reproduced what he "saw". In fact, Irlmaier's statements that have been handed down repeatedly say "I see ...".

But of course there was not only what he "saw" at the moment when he was questioned, but over time a complete picture of the future will have formed for him from the sum of his visions of course the "I see ..." is missing and he uses formulations according to which this or that will happen. In this respect one can certainly say that he prophesied things, but that has more formal reasons.

It was important to Irlmaier to say what he saw. He knew that many didn't believe him, but he had no interest in convincing people. In that sense he was a *seer* and not a *prophet*. He expected to be listened to - but not *believed!*

We begin with one of the earliest publications of Irlmaier's prophecies. It comes from the *Altbayerische Heimatpost* of November 20, 1949. I am reproducing the text of the prophecy in its entirety, only interrupted by my comments...

A journalist had set out to question Irlmaier. Irlmaier answered him:

*"I already said that it's not very nice. It comes no vui schwaars over our country, but not just that, over our whole world. **A third great war is pretty certain, but I don't know when it's coming***; but that's quite clear that it **doesn't last long** - I'm sick of three ... it could be just three days, it could be three weeks, it could be **three months** . But it doesn't last longer. And that's a good thing that it goes by so quickly."*

In later years, Irlmaier seems to have been absolutely certain that a "third world war" was coming. When he speaks here of a third great war being *fairly* certain, this can be described as his language at an earlier phase (here ten years before his death). Irlmaier openly admits that he doesn't know *when* the war will come. This honesty is typical of him. It happens again and again that Irlmaier describes certain visions or "faces" and immediately notes that he doesn't know what it means. Irlmaier repeatedly mentions the short duration of the war over the years. In general, he has been very consistent over the years in what he describes. No real change or significant modification in the description of his scenario is apparent from the documents. And this covers the period from at least 1949 until his death in the year

re 1959.

The Altbayerische Heimatpost continues:

One of the group interrupted the speaker: "Irlmeier." You know that for sure sir

Here again a wrong spelling of the name Irlmaier. For reasons of authenticity, I have also largely adopted other spelling mistakes in the quotations or the old spelling.**

What does that mean: to know something for sure? he asked back. Whether that will be true or not, whether war will come or not, he doesn't know either. But he "sees it." And since he has already seen so much that later actually proved to be correct, it is likely. "Freili ko ma si aa irrn. I kom mi aa irrn. - I'm aa just a Person. "

*... "That's what I knew quite a bit," he continues, "**when the war comes, it bites the most over there in the north.** There's a big water, it comes from the sea, it's higher than a house, it floods the banks, and whoever gets caught never gets out of it. It goes very quickly, it doesn't take long."*

Irlmaier describes this flooding in more detail in other quotations. But first continue in the Altbayerische Heimatpost:

* Bold emphasis is mine unless otherwise noted. S. Berndt.

** Actually, I only changed the capitalization of the umlauts "Ac", "Oe", "Ue" that was usual at the time to Ä, Ö, Ü.

" And I continue to see many great birds; the aon kemma from the east and the others from the south. They fly over us [Southeast Bavaria, i.e. to the north, BJ's note away. And where something is dropped, it gets bad. It was just such a small box." Irlmaier described the size of the box with his hands, "but they were quite dangerous. It seems to me that nobody ever lives where a Kastl falls down. But," he looked at us, smiling and just like a man who has good news to announce, "there in Saurüssel, nothing happens. I'm lucky."

The matter of the many large birds is described even more clearly in other texts by Irlmaier. Irlmaier mentions it in practically every lengthy interview.

It is an attack by the US Air Force, in which chemical warfare agents are used to disrupt the supply of the Russians - and the Russians are to be forced to retreat (see page 270). Irlmaier also says again and again that the "Saurüssel" (southeast Bavaria east of the Inn, see page 115) is safe.

The reporter from the Altbayerische Heimatpost explains:

The piece of land cut out by the Inn and Salzach rivers and bordered by the mountains in the south is popularly known as the "sour trunk".

"Over there in the east there's a big change," Irlmaier continued. "It's not going so quickly, and it's going to be preceded by all sorts of fights, but it's coming. Anyone who doesn't pay attention to the cross has wasted [gambled] away. . And Stalin doesn't want to do anything with the cross.

That's exactly how it is with us in Germany, how the superiors of our Lord let 'n ham, there's misfortune a scho gschehn."

Here we find an indication that Irlmaier - while Stalin was still alive! - foresaw the upheaval in Eastern Europe from the end of the 1980s. This is one of the absolutely sensational jobs at Alois Irlmaier!

" But when amoi the cross rules again, and it will rule everywhere, then everything will be better again. Aa our fatherland [presumably only Bavaria and not all of Germany is meant here! Note B.] Better times will come again. But for the time being, the bad must be over, there's nothing to macha. There will be a great famine, and people will beg for whom, but those who are said to be doing really well. About the Bohemian Forest who vui Leit kemma, the Hilfbittin. "

Irlmaier also mentions this famine frequently.

Finally, the man from Freilassing told us that "in the happy days" in Bavaria, especially in the southern part, there would be a temperature like that in Italy.

" We will be able to harvest wine and even figs in the Oberland too, and the hard-working farmers will be able to harvest twice. The people will all get along well and you will hardly hear a bad word."

When we asked when the **"big washing up"** would come, Irlmaier answered evasively at first, but then - and he did so in verse - he said, "when the leaves turn color."

— "Let it be ko in autumn, let it be ko in spring. I'm fine

I know about the trees, but it could be flowers and there would be no snow. It doesn't matter in the summer."

This is one of the confusing places in the documentation. What is meant by the "great washup"? It could be the war, or a major natural disaster (explained in more detail below), or the three-day eclipse toward the end of the war, or some sort of catch-all for the sum total of the disasters that occur then. Studies If you take a closer look at the Irlmaier texts, I think the most conclusive explanation is that Irlmaier means the great natural catastrophe towards the end of the war or three months after the war began.

"But I tell you, nomoi, that it won't take long. And who survives it is fine; because it comes after a happy, long time.

Alt Bayerische Heimatpost, November 20, 1949, page 8

So much for the interview from the Alt Bayerische Heimatpost. The text of the prophecy that now follows is taken from a small 24-page booklet entitled "Factual reports about Alois Irlmaier", which a certain *Ernst Ladurner* from the Allgäu region published on his own initiative around 1952. The booklet contains no copyright notice and no date According to its content, it was only published after June 22, 1951.

I always give 1952 as the date. ... This author also reports how he personally visited Irlmaier. Soon after publication, however, the booklet seems to have disappeared into oblivion, since it was no longer mentioned by later authors, so they probably did not (any longer) know it.

*... "People always think that everything has to be the way they want it to be. But I can see clearly that a new war will come upon us. First they kill the third person, even a **high-ranking one**. Two hams already murdered. Over there he has to believe in where the sun rises and then it breaks out overnight.*

The war will be cruel. "

"Factual reports about Alois Irlmaier", 1952, page 21 and 22

Irlmaier also repeatedly commented on the murder of the "high-ranking man", the same applies to the sudden attack by the Russians overnight.

"I see three large army trains advancing in wide pincers to the Ruhr area. Over the big water over there [North America, note B.] the soot still gets there. From the Czech Republic up north it will be deserted, it will turn green and yellow there, I can even see the grass dying there.

Not a worm, not a bush, not a tree will remain, they will destroy everything, the big white doves. None of the three army campaigns [of the Russians, BJ's note will see their homeland anymore.

But we have nothing to fear, because the land between Untersberg and Wendelstein will remain protected by the holy image in Altötting. "

The second sentence refers to eastern troops invading the United States through Alaska. This is likely to be a large-scale relief attack to tie down American forces on their home continent.

Then Irlmaier again describes the strategic use of poison gas by the US Air Force. Here he also outlines the affected area, and he describes the color of the chemical warfare agent: *yellow* and *green*. Elsewhere, Irlmaier only says that the toxin is yellow. For those who know the subject of prophecy, the term "Yellow Line" has become established for this matter. Recently we have another indication that south-eastern Bavaria is safe. Irlmaier's Marian devotion also sounds here.

At this point we interrupted Irlmaier with the question of whether, judging by his face, only this part of Bavaria would be spared.

"Well, you don't need to worry over there in the Allgäu and on the Lech.

*You don't care much either, only **large numbers of refugees** will come and your own people will steal and plunder so that it will be a shame. "*

To our second question, whether he believes that religious sanctuaries will have a general protective effect in the next war, Irlmaier knew an answer straight away: "I can say that exactly: all people who live around a holy place will be spared, no hair will be harmed, heaven will take care of that. You told me that there is also a large pilgrimage church over there in Pfaffenwinkel between Lech and Ammer, where people pray to the Scourged Lord.

Certainly nothing happens there. Only refugees will come ... "

Before we had the east of the Bavarian foothills of the Alps (Saurüssel), which according to Irlmaier should be safe, now we have the west (Allgäu and Pfaffenwinkel). As far as the central area is concerned, i.e. the area south of Munich, the matter could be supplemented with a quote from Irlmaier from the Landshuter Zeitung of April 12, 1950, which says: *"We can stay in Landshut..."* According to this, the area between Landshut and the Alps would be safe with regard to the war - including Munich. There was a simple military reason for sparing the foothills of the Alps: this area would be secondary in the first phase of the attack, since the aim was to cross the Rhine as quickly as possible. In a later phase of the war, of course, the foothills of the Alps would also be conquered - but the Russians are not supposed to be able to do that anymore, since they are already failing on the Rhine.

"The war won't last long, but it will still be enough. In one and a half moon lengths people will have the first shock behind them. "

One and a half moon lengths - that would be six weeks. From then on, the Russians are likely to be in retreat and the West's victory should gradually become apparent.

"Then a higher being will cancel the course and help us in the war. "

If that sentence doesn't make any sense to you - all the better. This increases the tension. I will explain this phrase later in connection with the three-day eclipse.

At this point it should only be revealed that it is *not* about Archangel Michael repainting an S-Bahn carriage.

"The Ami will master the others (will win, Ladurner's note) and then we will have a free hand again in our home country. We will get golden times. I see three crowns that will reign in the fear of God. We will get the Danube monarchy. It will start all over again and people will live again in reverence and trust in God as it should be."

"*J*er Ami will master the others" - as I understand it, this only means that the strategic use of chemical weapons by the USA is fulfilling its purpose. A post-war period dominated by the USA, like after the Second World War, is mine
I think it's completely out of the question. Even the new monarchies in the heart of Europe point to a dramatic decline in American influence in Europe, both culturally and politically. After all, the US is the most zealous missionary when it comes to "democracy" - how could they be satisfied with new monarchies in Western Europe?

"... That he also remembered the ceremonial return of the Pope from a war-related asylum, the destruction of a headquarters by "a dangerous bastard", terrible fighting in Italy, a change in our climate to warmer conditions, the appearance of the cross in the sky and a Bavarian king in lederhosen, who "goes freely among his people", only needs to be mentioned in passing. ...

"I just say it the way I see it. No one can mess with our Lord's work. But maybe he'll allow me to take a look around his workshop.

Whether everything will turn out as I can tell you, I don't know. If people don't want to believe it, then they should just let it go. "

"Factual reports about Alois Irlmaier", 1952, page 22

So far a first introduction to the prophecies of Alois Irlmaier. before us
Taking a closer look at Irlmaier's predictions for individual sub-scenarios, we first ask whether the seer was even able to see into the third millennium. Maybe he just fantasized the Cold War back then into a hot war?

Did Irlmaier see into the 3rd millennium?

The collapse of the USSR

I don't know a single quote in which Alois Irlmaier predicts a man like Michail Gorbatschow - or German reunification. Only one statement by Irlmaier that is known to me and already mentioned here can be interpreted in the direction of the upheaval in Eastern Europe. However, in this case one can hardly speak of an "interpretation". Irlmaier said:

"Over there in the east there's a big change." ... "It's not going that fast, and there's all sorts of fighting ahead of it, but it's coming."

Altbayernische Heimatpost, November 20, 1949, page 8

That quote from November 1949 sounds a lot like the collapse of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. don't you think so? What else should it be? *"Not so fast, and all sorts of fights precede it"* — that's exactly what happened in the former Eastern bloc. There weren't fights. Unrest, civil wars, coups and terrorism in many former Eastern bloc countries, yes even an attempted coup in Moscow itself... You - dear reader - are now speculating that the *"great upheaval in the East"* could be a scenario that will only take place sometime in the distant future? - Maybe sometime *after* the "third world war"? Wrong! Irlmaier mentions that in

immediately after the "Third World War" a bloody but short (!) Civil War in Russia. Based on the details described, this can be clearly distinguished from the "reversal" above. This would result in the following chronological sequence:

1. Reversal in Russia
2. Russia's attack
3. Civil War in Russia

For comparison, here is Irlmaier's description of the civil war in Russia *after* the "Third World War":

In the east, however, a horrible killing broke out, people fight among themselves. Then the cross comes back to honor.

"Looking into the Future", 1955, page 94

And in Russia? Then a revolution breaks out and a civil war. There are so many bodies that you can't get them off the streets.

The Russian people believe in Christ again and the cross is honored again. The big party leaders kill themselves and the long guilt is washed away in blood. I see a mass of red mixed with yellow faces, it's a general riot and ghastly killings. Then they sing the Easter song and burn candles in front of black images of Mary.* "Looking into the Future", 1961, p. 119

* The Orthodox Easter is based on the old Gregorian calendar and can be up to five weeks later than western Easter. It's usually a week later. If you combine this date with other statements by Irl Maier, the civil war in Russia should last around five months.

The bloodbath in Russia is, so to speak, the conclusion of a self-destructive process that the Russian party leaders initiated with the war. The bloodbath is then followed by a religious recollection. All of this is never to be confused with what came with Gorbachev and after the "great change".

As I said, the prediction of the great upheaval in the East is Irlmaier's only clear indication of the upheavals in Eastern Europe. Admittedly, that is pretty little; also with regard to German reunification - but that could also be the fault of the recorders. It is quite possible that a recorder withholds parts of a prophecy because he finds it too implausible. The publisher dr. Conrad Adlmaier, for example, told Father Norbert Backmund that he had by no means published everything he knew about Irlmaier....

The quote with the big change comes from 1949. The change in the east began about 40 years later. Irlmaier could therefore see 40 to 50 years into the future.

Irlmaier's climate forecast

In almost every detailed interview*, Irlmaier mentioned a much warmer climate in Bavaria in the aftermath of the disasters. If you believe the seer, a subtropical climate should prevail in south-eastern Bavaria in a few years - with two harvests per year and the cultivation of tropical fruits!

*Finally, the man from Freilassing told us that "in the happy times" in Bavaria, especially in the southern part, the temperature would be like that in Italy. We ~~figs in the Oberland~~ ~~low~~ ~~rain~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~even~~ hardworking farmers will get it to **two crops** ."*

Old Bavarian home post, November 20, 1949

If the farmers harvest twice a year, then not only should it be much warmer, but there should also be plenty of rain....

When I interviewed that lady in Berchtesgaden in the summer of 2008 and told me about Irlmaier's climate forecast, she suddenly invited me into her garden, where there was a fig tree about two meters tall. She showed me its fruit (unripe and about the size of a cherry) and said, "This is the first time the tree has borne fruit since 1947."

*"**Around the turn of the century** it was so nice and warm that you could grow wine on the Högl [827 m high mountain near Freilassing, BJ's note. "*

A. Gann, "Future of the West?", 1986, page 186

In 1986, the prophecy researcher Alexander Gann published the first serious comprehensive scientific study of prophecies in German. In 1982, a woman from Freilassing told Gann the statement about winegrowing on the Högl.

*
1949.11.20 Old Bavarian home post
1949.12.10 Traunsteiner Nachrichten

1950.04.12 Landshut newspaper
1952 Factual reports about Alois Irlmaier

Nowhere else in the Irlmaier texts is such a precise indication of the time as "around the turn of the century" found. Besides, he said often enough that he did not know when the "third world war" would come. In December 2008, however, a man from Berchtesgaden told me the following:

At the end of the 1950s, Irlmaier was in Bischofswiesen (near Berchtesgaden) in the "Brenner-Bascht" inn.

When he noticed how the landlady was getting worried because the cash register was wrong, he told her not to get upset because in 40 years the inn would no longer be hers.

I went there and checked: The inn was closed by the old owner around 2005 due to financial difficulties.



Gasthof Brenner-Bascht (postcard from around 1900)

Accordingly, Irlmaier was even able to see periods of time relatively accurately. In 1982, at the time of Alexander Gann's survey, climate change was not yet an issue. Accordingly, Irlmaier would have foreseen the point in time of climate change fairly accurately - although we have of course not yet arrived at the level predicted by Irlmaier - and most climate researchers currently do not expect such a climate until well after the middle of the century. A suitable press release from the WELT:

In 2060 it will be as warm in Colmar [30 km west of Freiburg, BJ's note as it is today in Montpellier in southern France [practically directly on the Mediterranean, BF's note.

... In the longer term, the region between the Black Forest and the Vosges could even develop into a growing area for red grape varieties, which now thrive in warmer regions such as the Rhone Valley or the Mediterranean.

THE WORLD, August 24, 2006

In October 2008 I saw a report on television that the melting of the North Pole ice had accelerated rapidly in recent times. Since the white ice masses reflect much of the sun's thermal energy into space, less ice would mean faster warming. On the other hand, it is said that a north pole ice melt could shut down the Gulf Stream, with the result that it would be colder in Europe. ... So our seer has seen a rise in temperature that is even higher than *previous* forecasts and, above all, would come much faster. However, recent research reports indicate that global warming is accelerating, and no scientist claims to know how strong and rapid the feedback effects will be as the polar ice melts.

*"But afterwards there will be a good time, a different climate will prevail" for me. **Koan winter** there will be more with us and grow tuat grad gnua.*

Landshuter Zeitung, April 12, 1950, page 5

Here non-Bavarians learn that "*grad gnua*" does not mean "just (once) enough", but "*more than enough*" - so much that it is enough for two harvests. That with such high temperatures there is no (real) winter more with frost and snow probably surprises nobody.

For comparison: In the coastal region of Corsica - one of the northernmost cultivation areas for citrus fruits in Europe - the average temperatures in January are around 10 degrees higher than in the Bavarian Alpine foothills. In July, on the other hand, temperatures in Corsica are on average only 2 to 3 degrees higher than in Bavaria. If one also considers that the mild winter temperatures in Corsica are also due to the heat storage of the Mediterranean Sea - but such protection against the cold is lacking on the northern edge of the Alps, Bavaria could even have "subtropical climate in Bavaria" which would therefore be interesting to see whether and how a change in costumes.

He also spoke of a change in climate, that it would be much warmer here ... we even grow wine and tropical fruits. ... "I'll see vineyards and tropical fruits growing here in the future, whether you believe it or not."

"Look into the future", 1950, page 39 and page 54

In view of the fact that Irlmaier foresaw climate change so clearly and that his statements were recorded around 60 years ago and published widely, it is a bit surprising that this has not yet been used as an opportunity to fundamentally reassess Alois Irlmaier undergo. Irlmaier's climate forecast is a strong indication that he could see well into the third millennium. Our otherwise always sensational mass media could make a huge topic out of Irlmaier's climate forecast alone if - yes, if it weren't for Irlmaier's predictions about the "third world war".

Even if no lemons are currently ripening in Bavaria, Irlmaier's climate forecast is clearly closer to the spirit of the present than to the spirit of the 1950s. Climate change as an imprint in the zeitgeist characterizes a phase that only began *after* the upheaval in Eastern Europe.

Irlmaier not only describes future climatic conditions, but also how agriculture is adapting to them. Of course, the Bavarian farmers would need a few years before they brought in the first harvest of tropical fruits. So Irlmaier would have looked ahead to around 2020/2030, if not even further.

Lemon, orange, wine and fig harvests in the Berchtesgadener Land naturally result in a much more positive image of the future than the image of an inevitably progressing collective exhaustion that the mass media subliminally funnels into our heads by calling on us with fake cheerfulness to Seize opportunities that fewer and fewer believe we still have. Just think of the ecological state of the planet, the economic future of Europe, the future of our social system or our demographic development (keyword aging).

Fire devils on the Seine

Repeatedly* Irlmaier predicted that the people of Paris would set fire to their own city during the "Third World War" - even burn it down.

"The great city with the high iron tower is on fire. But our own people set it on fire, not those who marched here from the east. And the city will be razed to the ground, I see that for sure.

"Looking into the future", 1950, page 38

This started to happen as early as the autumn of 2005, when mostly young people from immigrant families set cars and even houses on fire all over France's suburbs for weeks. Nationwide, in the period from 27

Around 10,300 cars burned down between October and November 20, 2005, including 4,200 in Paris. That makes 175 cars a day in the Seine metropolis alone. Paris was the absolute focal point.... In addition, Irlmaier does not predict the fate of a pyromaniac Harakiris in any other major city in Europe.

Because the causes of the 2005 riots in the social and economic situation of the young people - and not only the young people with an immigrant background, but as it became apparent a few months later, the *entire* youth of France, one can imagine that the French government never managed to remedy the causes and in need of economic crisis. The government would not only have to deal with unrest because of material hardship, but also because too many people have felt betrayed by the state for too long.

Irlmaier's statements about Paris also point towards the present!

The riots in Athens and other cities in Greece at the beginning of December 2008 were a warning sign in this regard. A society in a state of economic impotence passes on its economic deficits to the weak in society. Savings are being made on the education system, there is high youth unemployment, job starters have to work at dumping wages and stay with their parents because they cannot afford their own apartment. is similar

the situation in Italy. It should also be there - not only after Irlmaier - in the run-up to the "Third World War" to civil war-like conditions.

In the case of France, in the context of other prophecies, it should also be noted that the civil war should break out immediately before the Russian attack, a few weeks before. Irlmaier also points to this point in time (see page 246). Irlmaier's statements about Paris point to the third millennium. We'll see below that Irlmaier very likely even saw the Parisian *youth* freak out!

* 1945-10-12 Kurier-Text
1949-10-22 Bayerische Landesztng, p. 7

1950.02.01 Look into the future, page 38
1950.04.12 Landshuter Zeitung, page 5

1986 After the Flood, 1986, page 164

inflation

... Then a large number of strangers will come into the land. **Inflation is high.** Money loses more and more value. The **revolution** follows soon after .

Then the Russians invaded the West overnight.

"The Third World War..." Volume I, 1990, p. 24

The foreigners who come to the "country" are probably job seekers who come to Bavaria - whether they are guest workers from southern and eastern Europe, job seekers from northern and eastern Germany or asylum seekers from Africa and Asia.

We currently - April 2009 - do not (yet) have inflation in the sense of hyperinflation. On the other hand, billions are being conjured up everywhere right now, and it is feared that this increase in money will ultimately end in hyperinflation.

Basically, of course, it is noticeable that shortly before the war unrest is supposed to break out in Germany, France and Italy (see below). This clearly points to a severe economic crisis across Europe.

Some people may now think that high inflation is bad, but not nearly as bad as a "third world war". But there is a certain error in reasoning: Because if things actually turn out as predicted, then they would high inflation mean that it is becoming increasingly difficult to prepare materially for the coming "restructuring". In addition, it cannot be ruled out that the economic chaos will at some point become so great that a currency reform will take place. Such an abrupt scenario - a currency cut from one day to the next - would be more plausible than inflation in the context of a "revolution" because in the case of a currency reform the connection between government decisions and general impoverishment would be more obvious.

A state law would more or less wipe out bank balances and cash. A currency reform would be the logical consequence of unchecked money growth. At some point the whole system has to be reset to zero.

And before that, taxes will be increased because the state can no longer borrow more. How long the hyperinflation would last is difficult to say from the quote above. The question is simply how one interprets the "soon afterwards"?

Incidentally, during my research, a 75-year-old innkeeper from Traunreut told me that Irlmaier once said to his mother around 1952: "*Now the three robber barons are coming!*" The mother is said to have asked: "Yes, who is that ...?" Irlmaier is said to have replied:

"The tax office, the banks and the insurance companies! " ...

My interlocutor seemed to me to be an absolutely honest skin. The scene with his mother and Irlmaier was still very present to him after more than 50 years.

Irlmaier is also said to have cleared up a theft in this family by describing the thief in detail.

When I suggested a video interview, the innkeeper declined because the thief's relatives still live locally and his best buddies are bankers and insurance salesmen...

The surprise attack

In my opinion, Irlmaier's forecast of a sudden attack by Russia also points more to the time *after* the upheaval in Eastern Europe.

Irlmaier says that the eastern troops only come to a halt on the Rhine and are not stopped anywhere before that. During the Cold War, however, there were strong forces in West German territory not far from the German-German border

NATO Ground Forces. As is well known, the Bundeswehr with its several 1,000 battle tanks was designed for a fight in the North German Plain. In principle, throughout the Cold War, NATO did nothing other than use the most modern reconnaissance techniques and avoid being taken by *surprise at all costs!* Against this background, the idea of a surprise attack by Russia during the Cold War is actually absurd.

The picture of Russian tanks rushing through Germany unmolested becomes much more plausible if one assumes the current situation: After the collapse of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact, Western Europe assumed that Russia no longer posed a military threat. So you have heavily disarmed. In any case so strong that one would no longer be able to defend the country against a Russian attack. But what would happen if Russia suddenly swung back to an aggressive course at breakneck speed -

and Western Europe could not react quickly enough?

In principle, a conventional, non-nuclear (!) surprise attack by Russia does *not fit* with the Cold War of yore. On the other hand, the way Irl Maier describes the attack doesn't seem to fit the post-Gorbachev era either:

*" It comes on overnight, then they come in, all black, across the forest [Bavarian Forest, BJ's note. They come so quickly that the peasants are sitting together **at the table when the foreign soldiers are already looking in through the doors and windows.** It's not easy to get away anymore, but **it all goes by so quickly that you can hardly believe it"***

"Looking Ahead," 19SS, page 90

Irlmaier describes how Russian troops suddenly break out of the Czech Republic and invade the Bavarian Forest. The Czech Republic is now a NATO member!!! How on earth should Russian troops invade the Czech Republic without the entire NATO alliance sounding the alarm in good time?

Assuming that Irlmaier actually saw the future, there are two possible explanations: Either Russia managed to transport its troops there almost overnight - which would require gigantic transport capacities - or the Russian troops marched into the Czech Republic a long time ago, and

in the meantime, the West has somehow (?) come to terms with it.

Of course, both of these sound extremely unlikely. Many will call it absurd or ridiculous. However, the likelihood of this scenario would increase if NATO had been dissolved in the meantime - or had actually been split. A divided or weakened NATO would reduce the room for manoeuvre

Russia's certainly expand. Who can imagine that NATO will soon be so weak that it will have to accept the occupation of member states (!)? ... Question: Would it be conceivable that Eastern Europe, in the course of a global economic crisis, believes itself betrayed by the West and feels and votes socialist again... ?

Whether in the form of a genuine surprise attack, or more of a surprise attack followed by a final attack, we all think America would put Russia in its place early on by threatening its nuclear fist.... Or would they not?

No! Not necessarily! Because during the course of the Cold War, NATO developed the *Flexible Response* strategy . The basic idea of this strategy is to prevent or delay a nuclear escalation in the event of a war with Russia. This means that if you are attacked, you fight back at the level at which you are attacked. Of course, this does not mean that this strategy will actually be used in a future war - maybe there will be another strategy then? ... But it's becoming clear that the US might not always be prepared to sacrifice its own country to a nuclear holocaust just hours after a Russian attack for the sake of the Europeans. ... So fundamentally, the question is, up to what point can we rely on the US? The reliability of the USA and our belief (!) in it are an enormously important component in the game.

It is a fact and a crucial point that NATO is already so weak in Central Europe that it would no longer be able to repel a military attack by Russia. Inevitably, our military weakness results in political weakness. Assuming the USA didn't want to risk a global nuclear war because of Europe, it would be conceivable that Russia would invade the Czech Republic (and probably Poland too) without a war breaking out! In a strange way the fate of the Czech Republic (invasion of enemy troops in 1938) and Poland would change

(same 1939) repeat of World War II: without effective protection of alleged or actual allies, they would be the first casualties of a new conflagration.

Despite all the espionage intelligence and previous diplomatic moves, from the point of view of the average citizen, there could be a completely surprising attack from the East. Namely when the Western European elites lie to their people about the true situation out of sheer helplessness - and when Russia acts faster than Western Europe can react. ... Be that as it may, the prerequisite for an impunity invasion of the Czech Republic would be a clear superiority of the conventional Russian armed forces in Europe.

To avoid any misunderstandings, if Russia attacks, that doesn't mean that it has to be strong enough to win the war.

Just remember Napoleon's Russian campaign and the First and Second World Wars from a German perspective. It's hard to believe, but there are established and educated citizens in Germany who seriously believe that "no halfway sensible politician" would start a big war today.

Russia's transport capacities

As mentioned at the beginning: If you wanted to, you could reduce the sudden presence of the Russians in the Czech Republic to a banal transport capacity problem. Question: How many troops plus material could the Russians transport from the Belarusian-Polish border to the German-Czech and transport German Polish border?

First of all, one would have to know how many troops they actually needed. Answer: On the one hand, the Russians needed so many that they could overwhelm the more or less nonexistent German national defense. The current number of Leopard main battle tanks in the Bundeswehr can serve as a guide.

In the mid-1960s, there were still 2,800 of them. In 2007 there was a target of 350.

"Target" means that a whole chunk of it is not operational - keyword spare parts cannibalism. In short: the Bundeswehr currently has at most 12.5% of the number of battle tanks from the Cold War era - *If* Russia had reduced its tank army to a quarter in the meantime

adorned, it would still have doubled the number proportionally! (Of course, one would also have to consider the combat effectiveness of the tanks.) Mind you: The 12.5% would be the target state - maybe the actual state is only 8 or 5%?

The Russian formations that carry out the actual surprise attack would only have to be strong enough to operate on their own for a few hours until the troops arrive who, now that everyone knows what's going on, move up.

The first troops would come largely as airborne troops, the rest mostly by road and rail. In between there could be maybe 10 hours.

In any case, Russia would need far fewer troops than it did during the Cold War. Part of the solution to the riddle would therefore lie in the fact that the German armed forces simply abandoned the concept of national defence.

We can no longer defend ourselves. Point. And reinforcements from the US would take months. The Russians would only have to create a fait accompli on the European continent until reinforcements from the USA arrived.

So it comes as little surprise when some people claim that the entire disintegration of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact was actually only staged because the fronts in the Cold War were too rigid and Moscow believed that a fake peace could only lead to a realistic one get a chance to attack. The author *Torsten Mann* deals with this thesis in detail in his book "Weltoktober" and gives some indications that are worth considering.

With regard to the surprise attack, the following detail is also interesting: In his notebook, the author Heinrich Bauer quotes a statement by Irmaier that predicts the specific strength of the Russians in divisions (10,000 to 20,000 men):

- a) *Ostmarkstraße - Regensburg - Nuremberg - Stuttgart - Karlsruhe approx. 5 divisions*
- b) *the autobahn to Frankfurt from Saxony about 15 divisions*
- c) *Berlin - Hanover - Autobahn Hamburg [no information on divisions here, note B.]*

If you round up this figure to 30 divisions with 15,000 men each, you get 450,000 soldiers*.

Of course, the air transport capacities of the Russians would be of central and elementary strategic importance for the first wave of attacks. How many tanks and armored personnel carriers could they transport in a given time?

This question can only be answered if you know how many transport planes and what capacity Russia has. You don't know that any more than I do. And given the strategic dimension of this aspect, one can assume that the USSR, and later Russia, expended considerable energy in thoroughly deceiving the Western intelligence services on this point. Question: What error quotient in the number of transport planes would Western intelligence services have to expect if they had overlooked five underground aircraft factories that would have produced for 15 years? Certainly - if necessary, it might have been enough to check the Soviet consumption of raw materials typical of the aircraft industry. ...

That reminds me: How is it that Russia of all places has the largest transport aircraft in the world (Antonov An-124), when it is a classic land power? Actually, as a global maritime power, the USA should have such aircraft. After all, they have to cover much greater distances than Russia.

Theoretically, there could still be secret depots set up by the Russians during the Cold War in the Czech Republic. They had enough time.

Sure - one's gut feeling is that the Russians couldn't possibly be able to transport enough material to the German-Czech border in the few hours of a single night. I myself can't imagine how the Russians could manage to accomplish such a gigantic transport performance in such a short time. ... On the other hand, you have to see that deceiving your opponent has been one of the basic principles of war for thousands of years: *appear weak when you are strong, appear strong when you are weak*.

It is therefore conceivable that the Russian secret service managed to deceive all hostile secret services as to Russia's true transport capacities. In theory, this applied to all Red Army capabilities. So I would be extremely careful with models that assume very specific abilities or inabilities of the Red Army. ... Of course this objection is a kind of manslaughter argument, because who can claim to have reliable information about the state of the Red Army? On the other hand, it seems certain that Russia is misrepresenting its military strength.

However, I admit that I am not convinced by the explanation of an early and still peaceful invasion of the Czech Republic (and Poland), nor by the gigantic transport capacities. The fact is, however, that Irlmaier is not alone in predicting a sudden Russian attack.

* According to "The Military Balance 1966-1967", the German Bundeswehr was 461,000 strong in 1966. If you add the Americans and British on German soil, the number of around 450,000 attacking Russians seems extremely low - and thus points to a scenario after the end of the Cold War.

In fact, this attack is almost universally described as completely surprising by numerous other seers (see page 290). So the question arises: Are Irl Maier and the other seers wrong? Or is it only impossible to come to a conclusive explanation from the present point of view, because we do not yet know certain factors - or because we are not supposed to know them, and this is exactly what has been worked on very diligently and conscientiously for decades?

Could we live with the fact that we don't currently have a plausible explanation for Russia's surprise attack? Doesn't it correspond to the archetype of the seer that he predicts things that no one wants to believe - indeed cannot believe - and which then still come true? Is it a coincidence that the best-known story about an ancient seeress tells how the Trojans, who thought they were invincible, were overwhelmed by the Greeks - even though they had previously been warned by the Trojan seer *Cassandra* ? Is it really necessary to expand here the long list of historical examples where everyone thought this or that could never happen? titanic British bombers over Berlin? Falling suns over Ja pan? men on the moon? Collapsing Twin Towers in New York City?

Let's wrap things up with the following statements by Irlmaier:

... The Russians run along in his three [attacking] wedges, they don't stop anywhere, day and night they run to the Ruhr area, where the many stoves and chimneys are "

"Buckin the Future", 1955, page 91

That never fits in with the Cold War era. That definitely fits much better in the present, in which we spare no effort and expense to defend our beloved fatherland in the Hindu Kush.

"In one day, he said, the Russians would advance into the Ruhr area.

Everything north of the Danube would die, and only those with a fast vehicle could save themselves across the river, the war would break out so unexpectedly. ...

"Echo of the week- May 12, 1950, page 7

*If we have heard and understood correctly, it is said that three large columns of the army, whose tanks can be heard grinding and thundering from afar, advance from the east to the **Rhine** in a flash without encountering any resistance at all.*

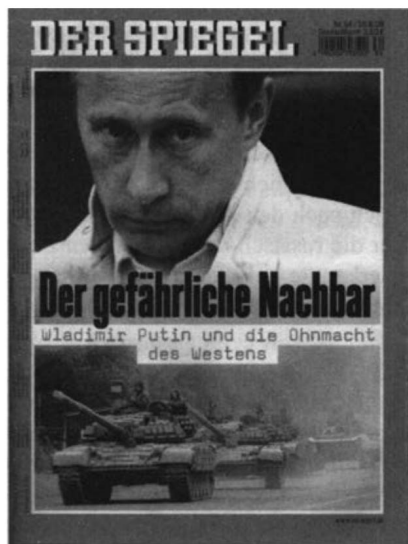
Bayerische Landeszeitung, October 22, 1949, page 7

From the German-Polish border it is around 500 kilometers to the Ruhr area, from the German-Czech border around 300 kilometers. Even if you count from the old German-German border, it's still at least 200 km. An advance speed of several 100 kilometers in one day not only means that the attacker will not meet any resistance, but also that he can be sure that there is no resistance!

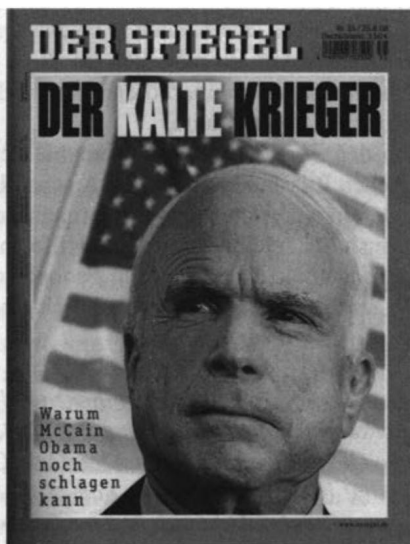
And that should have happened at some point in the past Cold War?

I ask you!

A new Cold War?



DER SPIEGEL, August 18, 2008. At this point, Russian troops are still deep in Georgia.



DER SPIEGEL, August 25, 2008. The hardliners in Washington are playing the ball back to Moscow.

All right - it looks like Alois Irlmaier did not get stuck somewhere in the Cold War with his visions, but actually "saw" into the third millennium. As for Russia's military ability to launch a surprise attack as far as the Rhine, there are considerable question marks at the moment. But this is put into perspective by the fact that warfare is largely based on deception and surprise. ... What about the political framework conditions now? Why should Russia attack us at all? Would it be pure aggression? ?Would it be some kind of pre-emptive strike?An act of desperation?

Even after the collapse of the USSR and German reunification, there were still political observers who didn't want to believe that the formerly enemy superpowers USA and Russia were suddenly friends. Die *Welt am Sonntag* wrote in the summer of 2000:

The power struggle between the US and Russia for supremacy in the Balkans and the Caucasus is coming to a head. "Putin is seen in Washington as an opponent to be taken seriously." According to Scholl Latour, the Cold War is not really over, and there can be no question of a "partnership for peace". same policy of ousting Russia (as in the Balkans) from its zone of influence in the Caucasus

*and Central Asia, it is understandable that critical observers in Russia see the **foundations of their country's national security as destroyed** . "*

THE WORLD, August 27, 2000

Destroying *the foundations of national security* is - a reason for **war!**

But in the West, as the USSR disintegrated, people quickly got used to ignoring such statements. It was clear that in the summer of 2000 nobody wanted to heed such warnings.

After the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, rivalries between Russia and the United States seemed to disappear entirely. Supposedly, Vladimir Putin was the first foreign head of government to contact George W. Bush after the attacks and offer him his help. Who the Russian-American relations

However, who continued to observe at the time, soon realized that there was still a lot of crunching between the USA and Russia. Three examples:

Moscow Times, December 28, 2001:

*Last week, on December 17, as the Strategic Missile Units celebrated their 42nd anniversary, Russian generals toasted the health of George W. Bush, who had announced a few days earlier unilaterally from withdraw ABM contract. The toast went as follows: "Comrade Bush has made **US aggressive intentions obvious** , and by deploying the ABM shield the threat to us becomes greater. Consequently, the future of our nuclear units is secured for at least one generation." (Translation S. Bemdt)*

An RTL Teletext report from March 9, 2002:

US Nuclear Contingency Plans?

*The US government is reportedly preparing plans to use nuclear weapons against seven countries in an emergency. This was reported by the respected newspaper "Los Angeles Times", citing a secret paper from the US Department of Defense. According to this, President Bush is also said to have instructed the Pentagon to develop **smaller nuclear weapons** for use in certain combat situations according to the newspaper around Iran, Iraq, North Korea, Libya, Syria, China and **Russia**.*



RTL text from March 9, 2002, 6:06 p.m

Question: Who actually benefits from this report in the "respectable" Los Angeles Times?

Answer: Certainly the hardliners in Moscow, without whose help Washington could never get tensions with Russia to the desired level.

The message is a veritable love letter to the tough guys in the Kremlin!

The message is: "Hey guys, you guys are great. We love you!" Quite logically, the Russian nuclear generals toasted George W. Bush's health on their 42nd anniversary.

12 months after the Los Angeles Times article, the Russians returned the ball. The Rheinische Post reported on March 2, 2003:

Russia warns NATO

*Russian defense minister does not rule out **first strike***

The warnings are contained in a paper on modernizing the armed forces, released ahead of a meeting between President Vladimir Putin and Ivanov. Moscow (rpo).

*Russia has threatened NATO with a radical change in its military strategy. Defense Minister Sergei Ivanov also did not rule out a **pre-emptive strike by Russia** . According to a... Defense Ministry document, if the defense alliance [NATO] were to remain in its current form, Russia would be forced to change its plans for restructuring its armed forces. This also affects the Russian nuclear program. The warnings are contained in a paper on the modernization of the armed forces... If NATO is to remain "a military alliance with its existing **military offensive doctrine**" , this will require a **significant restructuring of military planning** and the **structure of the Russian armed forces** , they say in the document. ... It was unclear when the paper came from and whether it had been approved by the government. ... Putin has repeatedly advocated an expansion of Moscow's relations with NATO and approved the accession of former Soviet republics to the alliance Military officials see the expansion of NATO as an attempt by **the US to dominate the areas once controlled** by Moscow. The preemptive use of force cannot be completely ruled out if Russia's interests so require, Ivanov said.*

www.rponline.de, March 3, 2003

There we have it: Russian Defense Minister Ivanov is indirectly threatening a pre-emptive strike. I can already see the remnants of our political caste in front of me, how they try to talk their way out afterwards, motto: "Yes, yes, *we knew about it at the time. But who took that seriously...?*"... Not a particularly original idea when you think of Hitler and his book Mein Kampf, where he announces his disastrous actions. ... But "Mein Kampf" is also forbidden in Germany.... Then the circle closes....

It is obvious that a society that is increasingly sapping its strength in global economic competition must at some point reach the point where it lacks the strength for military struggle. At some point, a consumer society will begin to consume what it would need for national defense. We also encounter this principle of using up or destroying strategic reserves in public and private companies

debt, environmental degradation and many others. Growth in the here & now is bought by selling the future .

Of course, the tempting way out for Europe's political elites was to leave the armaments problem to the United States - as the "only remaining superpower".

Unfortunately, this resulted in an even greater dependency, not to say the ability to be *blackmailed*.

One could now speculate a great deal about whether or not Europe would recognize the danger of increasing dependence on the USA at an early stage.

In any case, Western Europe's governments now have two problems: Problem number 1: The military is too weak. In the meantime, NATO has been reduced to such an extent and by built in such a way that Europe - even if you wanted to - could no longer be defended effectively. If one wanted to restore real readiness for defence, it would probably take so long for Russia to be able to choose a suitable time to attack at its leisure. Problem number 2 is that at the moment you are too weak economically to build up the military quickly. We are too weak

- and will remain so for the foreseeable future.

So one might consider that Europe's political elites have maneuvered themselves into a position of being hopelessly at the mercy of the US and Russia - and that they dare not confess their predicament to their own people.

On the other hand, one could also argue that since World War II Western Europe has never had a realistic chance of emerging from the US strategic shadow. Motto: Once weak, always weak. But even then, one might question whether enough has been done to influence the United States.

We can therefore assume that there is some fear among the political elites of Western Europe that a military threat from Russia will become a media issue.

The best-known warner against a relapse into the Cold War was and is Peter Scholl-Latour, bestselling author and Germany's most respected foreign journalist.

In 2006 and 2008 he published two books

cher on the threatening development between the USA and Russia. Scholl-Latour describes the

US-led geostrategic encirclement of Russia.

He warns of a new world crisis - but *without* the Teu

fel - a hot war between Russia and the West - on the wall!



Herbst 2006



Nov 2008

As early as autumn 2006, Scholl-Latour attempted to shake the code of looking the other way with 'Russia in the pincers gripped'. The book deals with the potential dangers of a US foreign policy that tries to marginalize Russia.

Unfortunately, Scholl-Latour's efforts were not taken seriously. For example, SPIEGEL ran a rather contemptuous article about Scholl-Latour and his book at the time.

In February 2007 the time had come. At the "International Security Conference" in Munich, Vladimir Putin took out his wooden hammer, shocked the alliance of fair-weather prophets and, with frighteningly sharp words, made it unmistakably clear that Russia had had enough of the Russia policy of the USA, NATO and even the entire West.

But even then there were still people like B. the SPD parliamentary group leader Peter Struck, who tried to belittle Putin's shocking speech in an almost grotesque way by speaking of "word ringing".

Nevertheless, since Putin's "So far and no further" speech in February 2007, there has been increasing discussion in the German and international media as to whether the Cold War is coming back. Almost without exception, it was said that such a danger did not really exist.

Then the situation worsened dramatically when, in August 2008, Russian troops advanced on Georgian territory, shot, killed and for a long time refused to leave Georgia again.

So tensions between the US and Russia have been rising for a number of years. Whether this will change under Barack Obama remains to be seen. On Obama's foreign policy advisory board, however, there are people like *Zbigniew Brzezinski*, who is known as an old Russian biter.

As to the political reasons and intentions behind the war, that is beyond the scope of this book. Whether the US or Russia would be the bad guy is a question of point of view. If you believe the prophecies that Russia would lose the war after only a full three months, you might get the idea that Russia never stood a chance anyway. Compared to WWI (4 years) and WWII (6 years), Russia would be knocked out in the first round. When there are such extremely short fights in the boxing ring, the spectators like to get angry and feel fooled....

Question: How could it be that Russia launches a war of aggression, only to suffer total defeat after only three months - even though it isn't really a nuclear war?

I see two explanations for this:

1. There was no planning at all. It was a head over heels action.
2. The planning was abysmal.

Either way, it seems rushed and it looks as if someone has the upper hand whose mother tongue isn't Russian.

Important signs according to Irlmaier

Since it seems more than possible that Alois saw Irlmaier into the third millennium, we can now turn to the question of when exactly Irlmaier's scenario is supposed to occur? And even at this point I can see that it is not possible to determine a 100% exact point in time. Alois Irlmaier did not give a date. However, like other seers, he has described events that are to occur shortly before the "third world war." If this information were reliable, one should be able to see quite clearly what is coming a few months in advance. If the war broke out in midsummer (see page 108), you should already be able to see in April/May that the time has come.

One or two Bible-based Christians will now certainly object that only God knows the "day and the hour". But I think it is simply unrealistic to assume that nobody knows in advance what is to come. There will definitely be some people who do "Hour" - for example the gentlemen in the Russian general staff, as well as the top political management levels in Moscow. There will be several thousand people on this planet who know very well what is coming weeks in advance - probably even months in advance. Even in Berlin you would probably know a few weeks in advance, *but you wouldn't want to believe it!* From my point of view, the problem would not be that you do not know the "hour", but quite the opposite: *that you do not want to admit it!*

Before we turn to the signs, here is a brief digression on the subject
Alois Irlmaier and date speculation:

Irlmaier's "Date Predictions"

Alois Irlmaier occasionally had visions with numbers that could be reinterpreted as years, but as far as I know, interpretations of this kind have always been wrong in the past. And it could be that this will continue to be the case in the future. For example, Irlmaier once saw "three nines" for the end of the Russian war and the beginning of peace.

"The war in the East is over and the third murder has happened. I see three nines, I can't say what that means. The third nine brings peace."*

"Looking into the Future", 1955, page 93

Mind you, he doesn't say *nine hundred and ninety-nine*. That means: strictly by the wording, you can't even assume that he saw the numbers in a row.

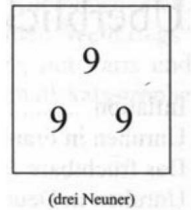
* The 1961 edition (page 113) states: *"The third murder has happened and the war is over. how long it last ert, I don't know I see three nines, the third nine brings peace. "*

On the right you can see what I believe he "saw".

That would mean that the following interpretations are possible: 1999 - September 9, 1999 - September 9, 2009 - September 9, 2019, etc....

You could also add the nines = 27, and then add the 27 to any date.

My favorite interpretation - which I ask you not to take seriously - is:



1989 fall of the wall - Russia starts to deceive the world, 1999 Putin comes to power at the solar eclipse (2 days before!), 2009 the "third world war", which breaks out in summer 2009, is over in autumn 2009.

My interpretation with 1989/1999/2009 is based on a vision of Irlmaier, which referred to the fate of a German soldier in World War II.

In this vision, Irlmaier saw the number 27 three times. In this case, too, Irlmaier said he didn't know what it meant. Conrad Adlmaier reported the following solution to the riddle:

September 27 ... the wounded soldier is set in the Urals in the direction of the homeland

October 27th ... the soldier dies in the hospital

December 27th ... the relatives receive the death notice

"Looking into the future", 1955, page 74

But I would like to ask you again not to believe my interpretation with 2009.

That's botch. Forget it.

Date speculation is very popular and humane, but you shouldn't waste too much time with it and don't give in to the suggestion that you can find out when "it" is so far in this ultimately rather clumsy way looking for a roulette system, exciting at first, becoming nerve wracking later.

For the sake of completeness, another numerical vision by Irlmaier should be mentioned:

"... **then it gets dusty.** I clearly see three numbers, two eights and a new
ner. I don't know what that means, I can't say a time.

"Looking into the Future", 1961, page 106

This statement refers to the time when the war broke out. "Then it will be dusty" means the West's use of chemical weapons. We guess: 1988? August 1988? Or August 8th of a year ending with a nine = August 8th, 1979 or August 8th, 2020? ... With a war that lasted far less than that After a year, the 889 could also be combined with the 999 by only relating the nine to the year. Guess, guess, speculate...

Instead, pay attention to the signs. Memorize these, pay attention to the subtleties and monitor the general news situation.

Overview of the signs

inflation	Page 77	Chaos in Italy	page 91
riots in France	Page 76	A new Middle East war	page 95
The fertile year	Page 90	The third assassination attempt	page 97
unrest in Germany	page 90		

The fertile year

"The war is preceded by a fruitful year with plenty of fruit and grain."

"Looking into the Future", 1961, page 106

Here it is not clear to me whether Irlmaier means the year of the war or the year before the war. I assume the war year. It is also unclear whether this only refers to south-eastern Bavaria or to all of Germany or Central Europe.

unrest in Germany

The Caritas sister Maria Luise Bender, who got her driver's license in the 50s and whose driving instructor was Alois Irlmaier's neighbor, is said to have said to Irlmaier:

First comes prosperity like never before.

Then follows an apostasy like never before.

Then an unprecedented corruption of morals.

Then a large number of strangers will come into the country.

There is high inflation.

Money loses more and more value.

The revolution follows soon after.

Then the Russians invaded the West overnight.

"The Third World War..." Volume I, 1990, page 24

The exciting question is how long the phase of high inflation would last and how great the loss of purchasing power would be - or how great the general impoverishment. As already mentioned, I could imagine that between the high inflation and the unrest there would be a currency reform that would drastically devalue bank balances and cash overnight. That could be the last straw.

Normally, the shreds would have to fly first in East Germany. The region is more unstable economically, and - disappointed by the floozy capitalism - many Prussians, Saxons and Thuringians could turn back to their old flame of socialism. ... Otherwise there would of course still be room for interpretation with "Revolution".

"Revolution" could mean *riots, insurrection, or downright armed a/a/w/?/*.

As already mentioned, we find a revolution in Irlmaier's work very close to the outbreak of the "Third World War" in connection with Paris and France. We can therefore assume a transnational economic catastrophe.

The revolution follows soon after.

Then the Russians invaded the West overnight.

The question here is what Irlmaier meant by "then"? About the same time? It sounds like it to me. In any case, not much time seems to pass before the Russians attack.

From a Russian point of view, it would not be particularly wise to wait until the chaos in good old Germany is over before attacking. Better to strike while the distraught Teutons are still groping for the light switch in the dark.

Chaos in Italy - massacre in the Vatican

*" And things are bad in Italy. It kills a lot of people and the pope gets by, but kills **a lot of clergy, many churches collapse**. But then the pope will come back and he will crown three more kings, the Hungarian, the Austrian and the Bavarian. "*

"Looking into the Future-, 1950, page 38

Irlmaier is just one of several European seers who foresaw a papal flight* (or his absence from Rome) in "World War III." This papal flight is one of the great themes of European prophecy generally the fluctuating order at this time.

*"Things are going haywire in the boot country, too, many clergymen are being **brutally murdered**, few will remain of those who cannot flee. I see a **red mass**. And I see **yellow faces** in between and to the south. *But the pope gets by and flees in pilgrim's robes over the water or to the water. He takes up his seat there for a short time, but will return when calm is restored.*"*

"Looking into the Future", 1955, page 93

Not only that priests should be murdered - it should also be done in a particularly bloody way. The red mass with yellow faces to the ~~vanishing point~~ ^{vanishing point} ~~the Pope's ally~~ ^{the Pope's ally} ~~advances from~~ ^{advances from} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Ancient soldiers~~ ^{Ancient soldiers} have to prophesies, however, the eastern troops would no longer reach Rome itself. That means whatever happened in Rome or in the Vatican itself - it would be done by Italians to Italians.

Irlmaier mentions the yellow divisions of the Red Army elsewhere:

1850 song of the lime tree, Germany (14/86) 1914 field post letters, Germany (12/98)

1864 La Salette, France (14/71)

1888 Don Bosco, Italy (8/140)

1922 Franz Kugelbeer, Austria (10/164)

1923 pan nerve. Baden, Germani. (12/208)

1947 Stocke« Joseph, Germany (12/213)

1949 Brader Adam, Germany (8/218)

... Number codes (e.g. (8/218)) see page 326

"A great Mo will die suddenly and then the war will stop...*

I see a bunch of soldiers ziag'n from the Chiemgau here to Salzburg. The people are all yellow, you think it's Chinese and yet it's koa. De kill neamand no more, just steal, yes, steal 'n deans, whatever they need for

her life 'n..."

Landshuter Zeitung, April 12, 1950, page 5 *
Mo = Bavarian for man

Chinese who are not Chinese could be Kazakhs or come from regions that border China. You might recognize them as non-Chinese by their language.

Asian faces in the Red Army are not uncommon. A largely peaceful withdrawal of the Red Army in the south is in and of itself a good sign, because it points to the possibility that some of the eastern officers have negotiated separately with NATO - in complete contrast to the attacking armies north of the Danube, which more European, i.e. Russian. None of them should return home alive.

Irlmaier describes the looting of the returning Red Army soldiers in an almost indulgent way when he says that they only steal what they need to survive. That's actually a good thing, too, because it says that the looting is taking place "peacefully" - unbelievable as it may sound. The looting is, so to speak, the price that no one dies anymore they must be taken care of on the retreat.

If the troops in the Po Valley are the same ones who are moving through the Chiemgau to Salzburg, then they would have to come via the Inn Valley. As a result, there was also looting in Innsbruck, Kufstein, etc. - in each case near the autobahn.

"The Pope, who had to flee across the water for a short while while the high clergy were killed in droves, returns after a short time like the back. Flowers are blooming in the meadows, he's coming back. "

"Looking into the Future", 1955, page 94

If the pope flees from Rome across the water, this indicates that northern Italy or the upper part of the boot is already in enemy hands - and an escape over land is impossible, or that the pope is afraid of the rebels in the greater Rome area. He should be relatively safe at sea. If the Pope flees at the beginning of the war, he flees in the summer (see page 108). If he comes back to Rome when the flowers are blooming in Italy, it will probably be April. There would be a time frame of about 8 months, whereby in the last few months the situation should be halfway ok again and the Pope is only waiting until the infrastructure in the Vatican is working again.

Compared to World War I and World War II, the period of war would be extremely short, possibly all together - civil wars and war combined - only four months. Note: The Second World War was around 18 times as long from start to finish!

"There's a revolution breaking out in Bootland, I think it's a religious war because they're killing all the clergy. I see priests with white hair dead on the ground

lie. There's a bloody knife behind the Pope, but I think he'll get by in pilgrim's garb.

"Looking into the Future", 1961, page 111

The knife is a classic weapon for traitors. That points to murdering priests!

*"Since the Pope has left the city and is going west, where there is a **large church on the large Wassa**, and when he comes back again, there are **only six of his people there**, because that's where it goes downstairs and over there."*

Landshuter Zeitung, April 12, 1950, page 5

Here I am wondering what is meant *by the Pope's people*? Is it generally the clergy in the Vatican or just the personal confidants of the Pope?

*"I see the Holy Father in a **city by the river, with a high church, crowning our king.**"*

Münchner Allgemeine, November 20, 1949, supplement Bayerische Heimat, page 9

The ideal cast for "city on the river" and "high church" is:

Cologne!

You will not find a larger church on a larger river in Europe.

The Pope flees to Cologne! What a headline: *Escaping Pope arrived safely in Cologne!* ... why actually go to Cologne? is he German? Is that the Pope over there on the right?

After all, Pope Benedict XVI. on his first trip as pope, he literally said that "Providence" had led him first to Cologne!

... In addition, the sack for the Red Army is to be closed near Cologne. The Red Army was defeated almost within sight of Cologne Cathedral.



Pope Benedict XVI

If Cologne Cathedral were still standing after the war, it would be the perfect location for proclaiming a new order. The Catholic Church will hardly want to do without the radiance of this symbol.

Since Cologne Cathedral survived the Second World War essentially unscathed, it would be an extremely strong symbol of permanence *in and of itself, regardless of a religious or political context*. Such a gigantic building, which took 400 years to build and which survived two world wars (second and "third"), would be unique in the world - a world phenomenon. The Cologne Cathedral would possibly be symbolically charged in a similar way to the Cheops pyramid! In the world of post-apocalyptic tourism, Cologne Cathedral would be an absolute must!

So if you have a souvenir shop near Cologne Cathedral: don't sell it! Keep going!

Whence this anger?

I don't know about you, but I am puzzled by the prophesied outburst of anger against the Church in Italy. However, the intensity of the violence corresponds to the intensity of the outbreaks of violence that Irlmaier saw in Paris.

In the case of the Vatican, I myself suspect that mass murder could only take place there if the murderers can calculate a chance of escaping.

That would mean that chaos reigns throughout Rome at the same time. If everything were quiet and in order in Rome, the Italian army would simply seal off a mass murder in the Vatican and then search square by square for the perpetrators. The events in the Vatican must therefore be embedded in similar events in Rome and throughout Italy.

Burnt down churches can be equated with nationwide popular anger.

Mind you, in central Italy - but apparently *not* on the Lower Rhine, because that's where the Pope flees!

What could be more obvious than to first look for a cause of anger in those factors that also lead to the uproar in France and Germany: a dramatic host

economic crisis and the simultaneous inability of governments to restore trust and confidence to the people.

Nevertheless, another factor that has a special effect on the Catholic Church should be added in Italy. You don't slaughter clergymen just because the economy is down. So something would have to happen or become known that would massively damage the Pope's reputation.

The level of anger described suggests a longer process of anger building up. You could possibly get a foretaste of this in early 2009, when Pope Benedict XVI. lifted the excommunication of British Bishop Williamson, who had become known as a "Holocaust denier". The Pope exposed himself to suspicion of secretly being an anti-Semite himself.

Of course, this was firmly denied, but much of the media and many people were not really convinced by the Vatican's denials.

Whether justified or not, however, if the conviction prevailed that the Vatican was anti-Semitic or anti-Zionist - that is, against the State of Israel - this accusation could serve as a ~~hammer~~ breach the Vatican's stronghold. Once the Vatican had been counted, a whole hodgepodge of opponents of the "anti-Semitic" Pope could launch an attack: including homosexuals, liberation theologians, believers disappointed in the Catholic Church, doctors and development workers who want to fight AIDS in Africa (keyword: refusal of condoms by the Pope), reform forces within the church, communists and possibly even the orthodox church. So we would have two main elements working together: the battering ram and the following infantry.

Annoying side question: Who could use it? ... In general, the question arises whether an storming of the Vatican would only be the natural consequence of its internal decay or whether this attack was being carried out by a strategic enemy?

That would depend on how much influence the Catholic Church still has today. In a global scenario, if the Catholic Church were still a force that could help decide the victory or defeat of one of the parties involved, it could automatically become an opponent of one of those parties.

Of course, the Pope doesn't have an army, but he has great influence over a large number of key decision-makers in the West. A historical example of Vatican influence is the beginning of the disintegration of the Warsaw Pact with the *Soli darnosc* movement in Poland, which was under strong Catholic influence!

One can therefore consider that the events in Rome are in the strategic interests of certain non-Italian powers. I myself bet on a non-Catholic state that is planning a war at this time, which the Vatican - officially or covertly - wants to prevent. So not only would popular anger boil up, but somewhere in the kitchen there would also be some kind of chef scurrying around.

A new Middle East war

"Everything calls for peace, shalom! That's where it will happen. - A new Middle East war suddenly flares up, large naval units face each other hostilely in the Mediterranean - the situation is tense. But the actual spark that ignited is thrown into the powder keg in the Balkans: I see a 'big one' falling; a bloody dagger lies beside it. Then it's hit and miss. Massive formations of troops are marching into Belgrade from the east and advancing on Italy."

PSI - and the Third World War, 1978, page 63

"Everything calls for peace, shalom!" sounds as if there were legitimate hopes for peace in the Middle East...

Although there have been a number of Middle Eastern battles and wars involving Israel since Irlmaier's death in 1959, the link with contemporaneous tensions in the Balkans allows us to narrow the period to the years after 1990 - i.e. to the time when it was post-collapse of the Eastern Bloc in the Balkans came to a violent reorganization. As is well known, however, tensions in the Balkans have not disappeared. This applies to the conflict between Serbia and Kosovo and between Serbia and Bosnia.

The fleets in the Mediterranean Sea are of interest for an even more precise determination of the point in time. These fleets are likely to be the NATO fleet and the Russian fleet.

Who else would dare to defy the NATO fleet?

Since about 2007, Russia has been expressing the renaissance of its imperial ambitions more and more through military muscle flexing. It was initially limited to threatening births, e.g. For example, on July 17, 2007, with the dispatch of combat aircraft to the border of Scottish (!) airspace, in August 2008 in Georgia, for the first time, unwelcome neighbors were literally attacked.

From the Crimean Peninsula, the Russian Black Sea Fleet could reach within a few days in the Mediterranean. Why in the Mediterranean? Maybe NATO wants one

Impose a naval blockade on Syria and Russia objects? Finally, there is a former Russian naval base in Tartus on the Syrian coast, which Russia has been restoring since September 2008. The NATO fleet is probably cruising on the east coast of the Mediterranean near an impending land war in order to intervene there with the air force, ie near a state that borders Israel - for example Syria.

Other prophecies also predict or indicate that a "third world war" is about to begin in the Middle East. There are also references to Israel be the first *visible* sign of the world conflict, the first visible symptom of the disease - and the real cause of the conflict could have been laid somewhere else and possibly many years ago.

For a Middle East conflict to turn into a war between Russia and NATO or the USA, one of Russia's ally there would have to be threatened. That points to Iran and Syria. Iran has been at the top of the hit list for the US and Israel for a number of years. Actually, he's overdue -

at least if one takes earlier speculations by respected and influential personalities seriously that Iran could have had nuclear weapons since 2006/2008*. Israel's fears of a second holocaust may be too deep to ever forget the threat of Iran's nuclear bomb. Perhaps the Jews' fear of a second Holocaust is one of the most reliable and predictable constants in international power politics.

The ghost of Adolf Hitler has firmly established itself as a great demon in the Jewish pantheon, relentlessly tugging at the compass needle of Israeli foreign policy.

Considering the "Mediterranean", I see three options for a new one Middle East War related to Syria:

1. Even before the US and Israel take on Iran, there will be a conflict with Syria.
2. Somehow the US and Israel manage to stop the nuclear threat from Iran to be neutralized without immediately resulting in a military conflict
Russia grows up. That could happen by getting the US and Israel on Limit airstrikes and avoid ground invasions.
After Iran comes Syria.
3. Iran convinces the West that it has no military nuclear program
Has. Or Iran fails due to technical problems. In any case, instead focus on Syria.

* DIE WELT, January 12, 2006, page 3, quoting the Israeli secret service: *not before 2008* DIE WELT, January 17, 2006, page 6, IAEA boss al-Baradei, analogously: *If Iran has a secret program, then possibly already in 2006*

If there is a conflict in the Balkans at the same time, the question is whether this will be announced in advance or whether it will tend to rattle overnight. Apart from that, it could of course also be the case that our media simply "overlook" a conflict that is clearly brewing there because they are distracted by other topics, or the devil knows why. It wouldn't be the first time.

When it says: "A new Middle East war is suddenly flaring up... the situation is tense," it sounds as if the new Middle East war threatens to escalate into a war between the USA and Russia.

The "everyone calls for peace, shalom!" would have to mean that there are worldwide peace efforts with significant participation by Israel. Whether these efforts would only take place at the level of top politicians and mass media or whether there would be a real peace movement at the same time, we leave undecided .

The third attack

Alois Irlmaier has repeatedly commented on a "third murder" or three political assassinations in the run-up to the "third world war". According to the seer, the third assassination attempt could be expected in the Balkans, while at the same time a new war in the Middle East threatens to become a conflagration. The third murder is said to be the starting signal for the "third world war". Only a few hours after this act, war is supposed to break out in Central Europe. Therefore, this sign is only of limited help, because it is quite late.

"Until the third murder of a high-ranking man happens, you have to run! Not on the autobahn, but backwards on the federal highways, the autobahns are all congested. The Russ is coming."

1956, witness Wostall from "The Third World War begins...", 1998

Irlmaier gave this advice to a woman moving to Hamburg in 1956.

A day after the third attack, the Russians would be on the Rhine. The third Assassination would be the very last sign.

*... But I can see clearly that a new war will come upon us. First they kill the third party, even a high ranking one. **Two hams already murdered** Over there he has to believe in where the sun rises and **then it breaks out overnight**. The war will be cruel. "*

Factual reports about Alois Irlmaier, 1952, page 21

With this quote, one could still be puzzled as to whether attacks 1 and 2 had already happened when Irlmaier said this, or whether all three attacks could still lie in our future.

"The ears of corn... stand high on the stalk. ... Then the third murder occurs. "

[Question from the author:] "Murders? To whom?"

*His answer came without changing his strange slumped posture, as if fetched from far away, or as if spoken from afar. I had to lean across the table **to understand "Gandhi," "Bernadotte."***

[Question from the author:] "The third party? "

"I don't recognize it."

After a break: ... After the third murder it starts!... "

After the Flood, 1986, p. 163

As already mentioned, the conscientiousness of Constantine of Bavaria was not so good that one should believe every point of his notes. It is therefore not completely wrong at this point to point out that Konstantin von Bayern only writes here that he *understood Irlmaier* - but not that Irlmaier *said it!*

Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated on January 30, 1948 and the Swedish diplomat and UN envoy Count Bernadotte on September 17, 1948. According to the author, the interview must have taken place at the end of 1948.

It doesn't make much sense to link three assassination attempts together when the first two assassination attempts are eight months apart, but the second and third are more than 60 years apart - and if there are world-famous personalities within these 60 years

how John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Anwar Sadat and Yitzhak Rabin were assassinated. So did Irlmaier "saw" a fictitious third assassination attempt in 1949 or 1950 that never took place? Was he wrong? And could we then use this error to annul all of Irlmaier's prophecies and declare them wrong? I don't think so...

If all three assassination attempts are still to come, it is a guess as to who would be murder victims number 1 and 2. Corresponding speculations and discussions flare up again and again in certain circles. However, I think it makes more sense to take a closer look at assassination victim number 3 so that - with a bit of luck and without knowing who numbers 1 and 2 are - one can identify him.

To the question: "When will that happen? ", the seer replies: "After the third And where does that 'th murder!'— " happen?"

We hear something that makes us suspect a

Balkan city .

Bavarian state newspaper. October 22, 1949, page 7

According to Irlmaier's conviction, the **third murder** already mentioned was to take place in **Yugoslavia or Czechoslovakia , but he was unable to say exactly**

gene.

Echo of the Week, May 12, 1950, page 7

"It hasn't changed in the slightest. Just because it's gotten closer, I see it a lot clearer. And I also see the two men who kill the 'third superior'. You have been paid by other people. One killer is a small black man, the other a little taller with light skin. I think it will be **in the Balkans , but I can't say for sure. ... After the murder of the third it starts overnight. "**

"Looking into the future", 1961, interview 1959, page 106

The above statement is said to be from 1959. Attack number 2 and 3 would have been eleven years apart...

But the **first sign** is a murder of a "high ranking person" **south-east of us.** ("us" = Bavaria, i.e. towards the Balkans)

"Looking into the future", 1955, page 90

The last quote with the *first characters* sounds as if it were referring to a future *first* assassination attempt. Since Irlmaier is only reproduced indirectly here, it could be Adlmaier's confusion. So we get caught up in the inadequate documentation. Unfortunately, Conrad Adlmaier, who published the last quote in 1955, is not reliable enough as a recorder to base certain decisions on Irlmaier's statements, for which Adlmaier is the only source.

It is better to stick to the "greatest common denominator" method of the Irlmaier sources.

The following information is available on the scene of assassination attempt number 3:

Balkan city	1949 Bavarian state newspaper
Yugoslavia or Czechoslovakia ... over there	1950 Echo of the Week
where the sun rises in the Balkans or	1952 Ernst Ladurner
southeast of us	1955 Conrad Adlmaier (1st assassination attempt?)
in the Balkans [but not sure]	1961 Conrad Adlmaier
the spark that really ignited will be in the Balkans	1978 Adalbert Schoenhammer

Since Czechoslovakia is out of the ordinary (from south-east Bavaria neither in the east nor in the south-east), so far everything points to the Balkans. If the third assassination were the final trigger for the war in Europe, there would have to be greater inter-state tensions in the Balkans at the same time. An assassination attempt motivated by *domestic politics* is not what we are looking for. Such things have already happened: On March 12, 2003, an attempt was made to assassinate Serbian Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic. This assassination did not lead to any escalation.

Attack number 3 is therefore an indication of a new Balkan crisis. In my view, this is where the real value of this sign lies. One should keep an eye on the Balkans. Especially in early summer.

Side note: Although Irlmaier "saw" the series of attacks in October 1949, ten years later (if one can believe Adlmaier) he is still not sure whether the third attack took place in the Balkans. Strange.

Attack and course of war

" When this third political murder [...] has happened, then it begins. It comes on overnight, then they come in, all black, across the forest [Bayerischer ..., BJ's note. They come so quickly that the peasants are sitting together at the table when the foreign soldiers are already looking in through the doors and windows.

It's not easy for anyone to leave, but it all goes by so quickly that it's hard to believe. "

"Looking into the future", 1955 , Page 90,91

Then he drove the people in the tavern wild in Hunderdorf [in the Bavarian Forest, BJ's note below. He said: "I see Russians looking at every window, it's going to get tough there!"

"Alois irimaier-, 1990, page 126

*"The time is near. I see three shock wedges flooding in. The lower armyworm comes along over the forest, but then pulls up **the Danube north-west** .*

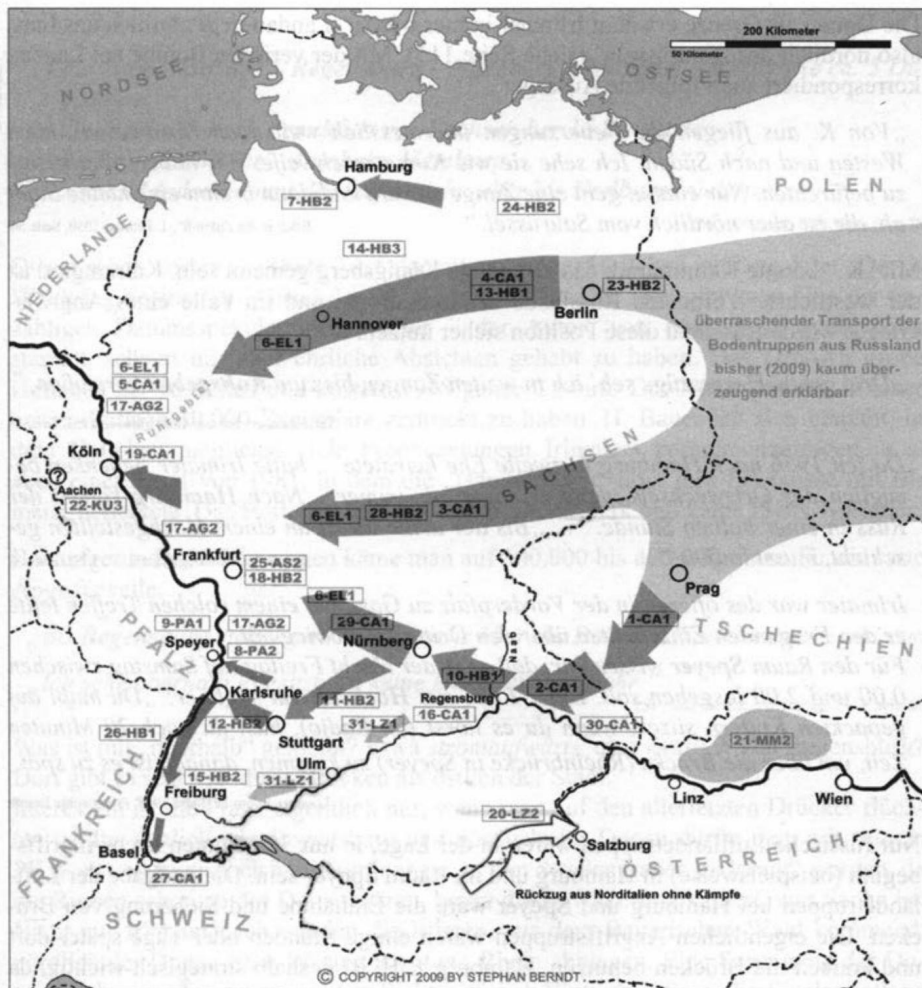
*The line is about **Prague, Bayerwald and northwest**. **The blue water** (Danube, Adlmaier's note) **is the southern border**. The second thrust wedge goes from **east to west across Saxony**, the third from **north-east to south-west**. Now I see the earth in front of me as a sphere on which stand out the lines of the airplanes, which now fly up from the sand like flocks of white doves.*

*The Russian runs along in his three wedges, they don't stop anywhere, day and night they run to the **Ruhr area**, where there are many stoves and chimneys. But then the white doves [Western planes, NB] come and suddenly it's raining all yellow from the sky. It will be a clear night when they start throwing. The tanks are still rolling, but the drivers are already dead. Where it falls, nothing lives anymore, no man, no cattle, no tree, no grass, it will wither and turn black. The houses are still standing. I don't know what that is and I can't say. It's a long line. Whoever crosses it dies. From Prague it goes up to the big water at a bay. Everything is gone in this line. "*

"Look into the future", 1955, page 90 and 91

*" It emanates from the Golden City [Prague, note B.]. The first worm goes **north-west** from the blue water to the **Swiss border**." "Look into the future", 1961, page 107*

That's a bit confusing. If the Russians advance from the Bavarian Forest in the direction of the Danube and then turn north-west, they would miss the Swiss border - after all, this is in the *south-west*. Possible explanation: after Regensburg, the troops advance directly west towards the Rhine, and once they reach the Rhine at Karlsruhe, they advance further in the eastern Rhine valley towards the Freiburg/Swiss border. An occupation of the entire eastern bank of the Rhine would make sense, since this would secure the flank. If the Russians were to push west of Regensburg directly south-west towards Switzerland, they would finally have to squeeze through between the Black Forest and the Swabian Jura.



Das Angriffsszenario in Mitteleuropa im „dritten Weltkrieg“ nach Alois Irlmaier / Zeichenerklärung siehe Seite 293

As far as I know, this terrain is not very suitable for a quick advance with ground troops. The detour via Karlsruhe is longer, but probably faster. In addition, the Russians would have to secure the entire length of the Rhine anyway. Consequently, they would advance south from Karlsruhe towards the Swiss border anyway.

*“The enemy does not go across the Danube, but turns to the north-west; Irlmaier sees his headquarters in the Naab Valley in the Upper Palatinate. The town of **Landau an der Isar** suffers badly from a stray bomb. ”*

Alois Irlmaier-, 1990, page 129
Adlmaier told this to Norbert Backmund

Irlmaier keeps mentioning the Danube as a border. Landau is north of the Inn, i.e. north of the "Saurüssel" (see page 115). The following statement also corresponds to the stray bomb near Landau:

*" From K., the tongues of fire fly immeasurably far to the north-west, to the west and to the south. I see them like comet tails. But we have nothing to fear. Only once does a tongue go too short and then a small town burns **down, but it's north of SaURÜSSEL.** "*

"Looking into the future", February 1, 1950, page 54

"K." could mean Kaliningrad, formerly Koenigsberg. Kaliningrad is Russia's westernmost outpost in northern Europe, and in the event of an aggressive war, Russia would certainly use this position.

*"I see three large army trains advancing in wide pincers to the **Ruhr** area. "*

Factual reports about Alois Irlmaier, 1952, page 21

*Since I got married a second time after Hamburg in 1956 ... Irlmaier had reservations about the change of location, because he always said to me: "The Russians are coming to **Hamburg** in half an hour. "*

... "Until the third murder of a senior ge

shoot, have to run!" ...

"The third world war begins...", 1998, Page 57

Irlmaier was often a guest in the Vorderpfalz, at such a meeting he shared details about the Third World War with the questioners.

*For the **Speyer** area we know that it should start on Friday night between midnight and 2 a.m. He said to a woman from **Hockenheim** : "You have to sit on packed suitcases, when you hear it (on the radio) you still have 20 minutes to get over the bridge (Rheinbrücke in Speyer), after that it's too late.*

Letter to the editor of March 19, 1998, private archive Berndt

Only Russian airborne troops would be able to be in Hamburg and the Speyer area (for example) in just 30 minutes after the start of the attack. The task of the airborne troops near Hamburg and Speyer would be to capture and secure bridges. The actual attack troops would be there a few hours or days later and can use the bridges. Hamburg z. B. is strategically important because practically all road traffic from West Germany to Scandinavia passes through Hamburg....

As an aside, it should be noted that the lady who wanted to move to Hamburg would probably be around 80 by now. Irlmaier probably did not see that she was fleeing, but only concluded from his visions that she would have to flee - without knowing whether she would still be alive or still living in Hamburg, and without knowing when or where year the war broke out. It is unlikely that he expected an 80-year-old lady to flee so quickly.

*" From the east it's swarming with caterpillars [military columns, note B.]
sheer oans prints the other, so vui sans.*

Landshuter Zeitung, April 12, 1950, page 5

"The Russ is coming:

a) Ostmarkstrasse - **Regensburg - Nuremberg - Stuttgart - Karlsruhe** approx. 5 Tues
visions

b) the autobahn to **Frankfurt** from **Saxony** 15 divisions

c) **Berlin - Hanover - Autobahn Hamburg**

... The Russian doesn't get to **Lindau** , but no further to **Freiburg** .

Heinrich Bauer, 1998, page 57 and 58

This previously mentioned text comes from a booklet entitled "Der 3.

World War begins on the evening of August 22, 1998". The title reflects one of the innumerable date speculations - but the author who made this speculation seems to have had honest intentions. The DIN-A6-sized booklet has 96 pages and cost 2 marks in 1998. The author claims to have printed 10,000 copies in a first edition. H. Bauer has tried to collect as many of Irlmaier's prophecies as possible in the booklet, including a letter from 1981 in which the "Hamburg woman" reported on her experiences with Irl Maier. The booklet has no copyright notice and no ISBN number.

With 30 divisions rounded up, one would come to 300,000 to 400,000 men for the first attack wave.

"As far as **Regensburg** there is no longer a bridge over the Danube ... " "Looking into the future-, 1961, p. 107

"I no longer see a Danube bridge above Regensburg. "

PSI - and the Third World War, 1972, page 63

What does "above" mean? Roughly *upstream*, i.e. west of Regensburg?

There are many more bridges there than east of the city.

The question is actually only interesting if you wanted to flee at the very last minute. East of Regensburg and north of the Danube you are likely to be "pushed into the ditch" with your car by Russian military columns anyway, since the Russians would already be on the Danube before the population understood what was going on.

Not only after Irlmaier would the Russians, coming from the Bavarian Forest, turn north of the Danube west towards the Rhine. From a Russian point of view, blowing up the bridges along the Danube would of course make sense, as this would make it easier to secure the flank along the Danube.

" Everything is broken to the right of the **Rhine** . It's going to be a terrible thing. "

"Future of the Occident?", 1986, page 186

Such formulations are of course problematic. One wonders how far east of the Rhine this zone should extend and which sections of the river it includes. In the context of other prophecies, the entire Rhine from the mouth to around the Strasbourg/Freiburg/Swiss border could be considered!

"He saw the main events developing in the **Frankfurt** area."

"The Third World War begins...", statement from 1956, page 58

" *Hardly anything remains of the great Frankfurt. The **Rhine Valley** will be devastated
den, more from the air. "*

PSI - and the Third World War, 1972, page 63

"*Because of a **natural disaster or something like that**, the Russians are suddenly moving north.
The last battle breaks out around **Cologne** . "*

"Looking into the Future-, 1961, page 110

The "final battle" near Cologne is one of the great themes of German prophecies in general; long before Irlmaier - and thus offers a good opportunity for instinctive critics to accuse Irlmaier of having copied everything.

" *The greatest battle in world history took place near Aachen . "*

Courier Text, 1945

In connection with the "final battle" in North Rhine-Westphalia there is a whole range of prophecies from different, often much older sources. If you believe all these sources, then there would not only be fighting near Cologne, but also on the entire north and north-eastern edge of the Ruhr area. Aachen should not be reached from the south, but from the east or northeast. However, the Rhine, which is very wide there, would have to be crossed. I think that is unlikely. Lei

there are no further statements from Irlmaier about this.... It is always tricky when certain details cannot be secured in the context and one only has an isolated statement.

With regard to Cologne, however, the case would be clear. Cologne would have to assume a similar importance in "World War III" as Stalingrad did in World War II - but from a Russian point of view! Even more so, because as I have already indicated, the post-democratic elites would use the future symbolic appeal of this place to lay the psychological foundation for strengthen the post-war order.

As you can see, there is a wealth of Irlmaier's statements about the fighting in Central Europe that have been handed down. There are minor inconsistencies in some of the details, but that may have more to do with the activities of the recorders than with Irlmaier's visions. The withdrawal of the Russians to northern Germany would be triggered by the "yellow line" (see page 270) and also by a "natural disaster" (see page 257), by which the three-day eclipse should be meant. In the chapter after next "Irlmaier on safe areas" I try to work out which areas Irlmaier says are safe or relatively safe. However, I have to point out that this is partly subject to uncertainties. Irlmaier's statements by no means cover all areas in Germany or in the German-speaking area. In addition, his statements - or their documentation - are occasionally imprecise and in need of interpretation. These ambiguities can be partially reduced by including other prophecies (see my book "Prophecies, Old Messages in New Times"), but there are still some regions for which there is no clear overall picture.

Attack in late July/early August

"There will be another big war when the grain is ripe.

"

Münchener Merkur, October 18, 1949, page 4

The grain is harvested in midsummer.

The meaning of Irlmaier's statement above becomes clear in all its scope only in connection with other prophecies. ... In this detail, too, Irlmaier agrees with a fairly large group of other seers and prophecies.

Their information even allows the time frame of the grain harvest to be narrowed down to the *wheat harvest*. The wheat is harvested in Central Europe at the end of July/beginning of August. The agreement between the different seers and prophecies is so high for the time of year at the outbreak of war (see three pages below) that to doubt the time of the outbreak actually means to fundamentally doubt the existence of seer abilities.

The fixed point at the end of July / beginning of August is of considerable psychological importance. Because it would mean that the "third world war" could by no means break out at any time! This gave us a chronological linchpin from which we could also narrow down some other chronological signs more precisely backwards in time. This affects above all the social unrest directly before the attack by Russia as well as the economic crisis, which in turn is supposed to precede these unrests. It is therefore reasonable to assume that the associated economic crisis in the early summer of year X gets so far out of control that shreds fly everywhere in Europe. Since this book in early summer 2009, let me once again emphatically state that I completely rule out the outbreak of war in 2009 (not only) based on Irlmaier's signs!

Nor am I trying to suggest to you that this war is likely. My point is to alert you to the *possibility* that there *could be a war in Central Europe!*... There is a risk, however small it may be. However, another risk is extremely high, and that is the risk of *not* being told when the first risk increases dramatically!

So it would be quite reassuring if you could rely 100% on the fixed point at the end of July / beginning of August. You should collect as many relevant quotes as possible and look at them carefully. I have already done this in the case of the other seers and prophecies (see page 108), but a closer study of the concrete predictions is also worthwhile with Irlmaier:

" *When the beech trees in the Bavarian Forest get red leaves, that's when it starts.* "

..Future of the Occident?", 1986, page 185

It's already getting tricky. Red *leaves* automatically make you think of *autumn*. Partially this passage sounds as if the war would only break out in the autumn.

However, leaf fall is highly dependent on the weather. In the record summer of 2003, the beech leaves fell in parts of Franconia - not too far from the Bavarian Forest - about 2 months (!) earlier than normal. I quote a source from the internet:

*The beech stands at the forest climate stations in Lower and Middle Franconia already shed significantly more leaves **in August** last year [2003, BJ's note] than they normally do in summer. For example, the leaves at the Bad Brückenau forest climate station started falling about two months earlier than usual last year. Already **in August** about a third of all beech leaves fell off prematurely. The reaction in Ebrach was somewhat weaker. Here the **litterfall started** at the beginning of September, a good month too early. In Mitterfels, too, the autumnal **fall** of leaves started two weeks earlier, at the beginning of September.*

http://www.waldwissen.net/themenwaldschutz/abiotik_schaeden/lwf_sommer2003_laubfall_sommer_2004_DE

Mind you, we are talking here about the *falling* of the leaves or specifically about the falling of the litter, not like Irlmaier about the *beginning of the discoloration*. Irlmaier therefore refers to a somewhat earlier point in time. Should the war year be particularly dry, the beech leaves (or aeolian leaves) could start to change color as early as the beginning of August.

Sensitized by this information, I observed in August and September 2008 when the beech leaves began to change color in south-east Bavaria. The result: The beginning and the intensity of the beech leaf discoloration can vary greatly depending on the location. At the end of September I found beeches that were less than 200 meters apart. Some were practically still completely green, others had already 10% completely yellow-brown to brown leaves on the branches and had already dropped plenty of leaves.

In this context, another statement by Irlmaier helps:

... but does not open a window during the 72 hours. The rivers will have so little water that one can easily walk through them. ... The wind drives the death clouds eastwards."

"Looking into the Future", 1961, page 110

The three-day eclipse (see page 257) and dry rivers would be expected in October/November. Dry rivers and early wilting foliage are a perfect match. Shallow rivers in the war year are also predicted by another very good source from Central Europe. In the "field post letters" of 1914, which report on a Frenchman who was extraordinarily talented in vision, it says:

In the third event, Russia is to invade Germany... Up to the Danube... everything will be leveled and destroyed. The rivers are all so shallow that you don't need a bridge to cross them.

Second field post letter, August 30, 1914, from "Prophecies, old news in new times", page 407

This text was first published in 1953 in the mission bulletin of the monastery of St. Ottilien (near Munich). I hardly believe that Irlmaier "copied" from the field post letters.

Below is a quote from Irlmaier that I have already quoted. In this context, however, I would like to address it again briefly, since it deserves some clarification:

- and he did it in verse - he said, when the leaves change colour. " — „It's
ko in the fall, it's ko in the spring. I see ebbs white on the trees, but it can be blue and there is no
snow. **It's not nice in the summer.**"

Altbayrische Heimatpost, November 20, 1949, page 8

Irlmaier answered the Altbayerische Heimatpost's question about the time of the "big washing up", which could mean the war, the three-day darkness or even both. The text passage is confused in any case, since it is assumed that in the spring the leaves might stain and turn white somehow...

In addition, the quote is from 1949, so that one can consider that Irlmaier expresses himself so unclearly because he did not (yet) see through this detail clearly enough.

In short: Here midsummer - there apparently autumn or even spring. And you're confused. Fortunately, there is a quote from Irlmaier that (apparently) ambiguity eliminated:

"The ears of corn," I hear Irlmaier describe, "stand tall on the stalks. The leaves on the trees are already beginning to brown. Then the third murder happens. ... After the third murder, it starts! ... The whole country between Danube and Rhine is shrouded in smoke. In three armored wedges they attack, from east to west, from Berlin to the Bohemian Depression."

After the flood, 1986, testimony from probably the end of 1948, page 163 and 164

OK We just went into great detail. It's worth it, I think, because a reliable breakout time in terms of the time of year would have significant psychological and practical benefits.

Can we now be 100% sure that the "third world war" - if it did take place - would break out at the grain harvest or at the end of July/beginning of August?

No! We can only derive one greatest common denominator from the prophecies! And in the present case it is actually very large - whatever that means.

Information about the time of year when the war broke out from relevant European prophecies

Quellen aus der Literatur				Land / Gebiet	März	April	Mai	Juni	Juli	August	Literatur
Quelle	Zeit	Q	Formulierung / Sinn								
1	Nostradamus	1566	II	ab / nach dem Frühling	Frankreich						1/377
2	Q. v.Beykirch	1622	III	Juli / August	Deutschl.?						5/77
3	Mainz.Proph.	1670	III	zur Zeit der Kornblüte	Mainz						5/75
4	Test.d.f.Papst.	1701	III	wenn sich Ähren voll neigen	Wismar						7/298
5	Mühlhiasl	1825	II	zur Weizenernte	Bayr.Wald						5/46
6	Eilert	1833	III	nach Korn-, vor Haferernte	Westfalen						7/307
7	Curique	1872	III	nach Weizen-, vor Haferernte	Frankrei.?						8/91
8	Johansson	1907	II	Ende Juli od. Anfang August	Norwegen						13/14
9	Onit	1948	IV	ab Juni	Tirol (?)						14/186
10	Brandt	1950	III	an trübem, feuchtem Tag	Bad.Württ.						16/129
11	Kath.a.d.Ötztal	1951	II	Spätsommer / Korn reif	Tirol						8/88
12	Irimaier	1949	I	wenn das Getreide reif ist	Bayern						41/181
13	Landinger	1957	II	nach Weizen-, vor Haferernte	Böhmen						75/61
14	S.a.Waldviert.	1959	II	frühsommerl. Wetter davor	Österr.						12/246
15	Stieglitz	1975	III	Ende Juli	Bayern						12/235
16	Karin Nagel	1992	IV	August	NRW						29/153

Quellen aus meinem Privatarchiv				Land / Gebiet	März	April	Mai	Juni	Juli	August	Literatur
Quelle	Zeit	Q	Formulierung / Sinn								
1	Bauer.v.Fichtig.	1970	?	Gras in Graben 35 cm	Fichtelgeb.						PAB
2	Kanad.Leser	1998	?	zweifache Vision 29.7.	Kanada						PAB
3	Mäd.a.Nürnberg	1999	?	läuft barfuß in Giftstaub	Nürnberg						PAB

Literature : You will find further information on the figures under "Literature" on page 326.

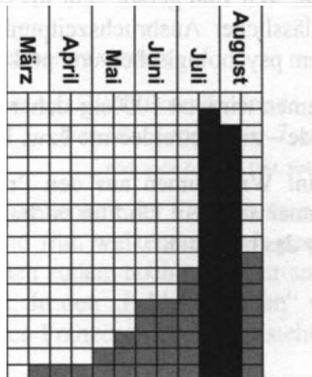
Q : This column contains a value for the credibility of the respective source, corresponding to German school grades (1 = very good, 2 = good, 3 = satisfactory, etc.). This rating is of course subjective.

PAB : Private archive Berndt

The black boxes only highlight the late July/early August peak.

The light shade of gray in the case of (Erna) Brand reflects the imprecise information.

(right = summary display)



This table illustrates the degree of agreement within the (European) prophecies regarding the season of the outbreak of war.

Irlmaier to safe areas

Alois Irlmaier has repeatedly closed safe areas expressed.

At the time, however, statements about safe areas were also used in a targeted manner by some print media in order to increase the sales figures for their printed products. In the case of Munich, there is even evidence that such statements were made up and did not come from Irlmaier.

All of this shows how efficiently attention can be drawn to the aspect of (supposed) safety.

The word *safe* here refers to off emphatically only on the effects of war and flooding scenarios. The three-day eclipse would affect all of Europe, probably the entire northern hemisphere, and probably also areas south of the equator.

When one speaks of *safe* areas, one automatically also speaks of *unsafe* areas.

Irlmaier's statement that the Russians are not advancing south across the Danube is a prime example of this.

Ideas of unsafe areas can arouse fear and fuel unrest. This is exactly what happened in the case of Irlmaier in 1950. Police reports from that time state that the population to the north-east of Regensburg stockpiled food and, in individual cases, also planned to flee. However, all this was still within limits. It wasn't a real panic yet.

Of course, it was not Alois Irlmaier himself who stirred up the unrest, but the press. Through publications in daily newspapers, Irlmaier's prophecies and their misinterpretations were indiscriminately scattered, poured and spilled among the people, regardless of who could handle the things, misunderstood them or with them critical distance could observe.

So in the case of this book, the question arises as to whether it could cause unacceptable concern among the population. - I do not think so. From my personal experience with newspaper and TV interviews (Focus-Magazine, Munich TZ, ARD, ZDF, Pro7, RTL, BBC), I know that nowadays you have a



Teufel will do - and no one in the mass media details about Irlmaier's Prophecies will report.

About every two years, a film production company that wants to do a TV production about prophecy contacts me and seeks my advice. The other day I explained to them that there are enough precise statements about the future of credible seers and that they simply have to decide whether they want to confront the viewer with plain language or rather present a nebulous nothing. Man

chose the latter. The subject of prophecies on Nostradamus and another rubber seer was worked through, since these two seers leave enough room for interpretation and are by far not as clear and therefore threatening as Alois Irlmaier (and other sources). In the case of Alois Irlmaier, one can currently speak of downright censorship, albeit in the form of scissors in the head.

In any case, Irlmaier's statements about safe areas are a historical fact!

In the past 60 years, they have been published well over 100,000 times in book or magazine form alone. Not to mention newspaper articles in 1949 and 1950.

no-go areas

Roughly speaking, according to Irlmaier, the no-go areas are north of the Danube and east of the Rhine. In this, too, Alois Irlmaier agrees with other visionaries. In

Within this zone, the seer indicates two special "problem zones", namely the coastal areas in the north and the area north of Prague up to the Baltic Sea in the east, i.e. the east of the former GDR. In between - east of the Rhine and north of the Danube - the source situation is rather negative or vague, since Irlmaier gives little useful location information for this area. There is also considerable uncertainty with statements such as "north of the Danube". So one does not know which exact sections of the Danube are meant and how far this zone is supposed to extend away from the Danube. Does Irlmaier only mean the area between the Danube and Nuremberg or the area between the Danube and the Baltic Sea?

In the case of the flooding through the North Sea (page 266), it remains unclear how far inland it should penetrate - and with the yellow line (page 270) it is not really clear whether it runs north of Prague towards the Baltic Sea or towards the North Sea.

The **Rhine as the western border** of the war seems to be very reliable with regard to other prophecies as well, provided the area is a little higher - at least 30 meters above sea level.

In the case of the **Danube as the southern border**, the question arises as to whether Irlmaier also had the sections of the Danube further away from his home in mind. This would affect the Danube further east in Austria. And in the west it would affect the Danube further west in near the Black Forest.

An elderly lady wrote to me in 1998 that Irlmaier had personally told her that a certain place in the Black Forest was safe. This could presumably also apply to other parts of the Black Forest (see quote below).

uncertainties in the Southwest

Mind you, Irlmaier also says that the Russians come as far as Freiburg or the Swiss border. But they would probably come there from the direction of Karlsruhe, since the advance between the Black Forest and the Swabian Jura was probably not going fast enough. The same applies to the Swabian Alb. During the Second World War, this was initially bypassed by the advancing French troops! This area is also unsuitable for rapidly advancing ground troops. The source situation for the area between the Black Forest and the Danube is generally - and that includes Irlmaier - so far unclear.

If the Russians pushed west from Regensburg towards Karlsruhe, the area between the Black Forest and the Danube would be the southern flank. That means the Russians would have to secure this area; not with full combat strength, but in such a way that they could stop attackers if necessary. Individual units could also penetrate deeper into the area.

But even in this case, the

Danube must be observed as the southern border. In any case, eastern troops would only be present for a relatively short period of time in south-west Germany, since they would be the first to withdraw from the region in order to avoid encirclement.

Closer to Irlmaier's home south

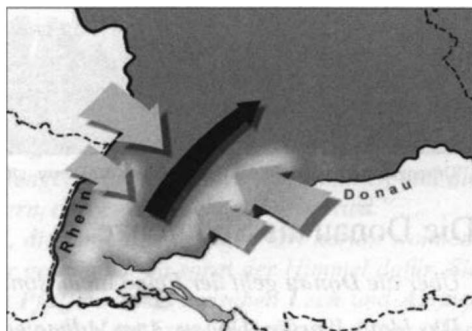
In eastern Bavaria, the situation is naturally clearer, since there are more concrete statements from him for this area. Above the Danube would certainly not come there.

According to Irlmaier, no fighting should take place in the area between the Inn, Salzach and the Alps. The same would probably apply to the entire Bavarian foothills of the Alps.

The following map material for "safe" and other areas is not really new. Similar representations can also be found in other books*. However, the quality of the maps varies greatly. And only in this book you will find a clear assignment of the map details to the respective statements Irlmaier's.

Now to the quotes: I have often listed similar statements by Irlmaier together. This is to show that certain statements were recorded by different recorders. This is crucial to belief

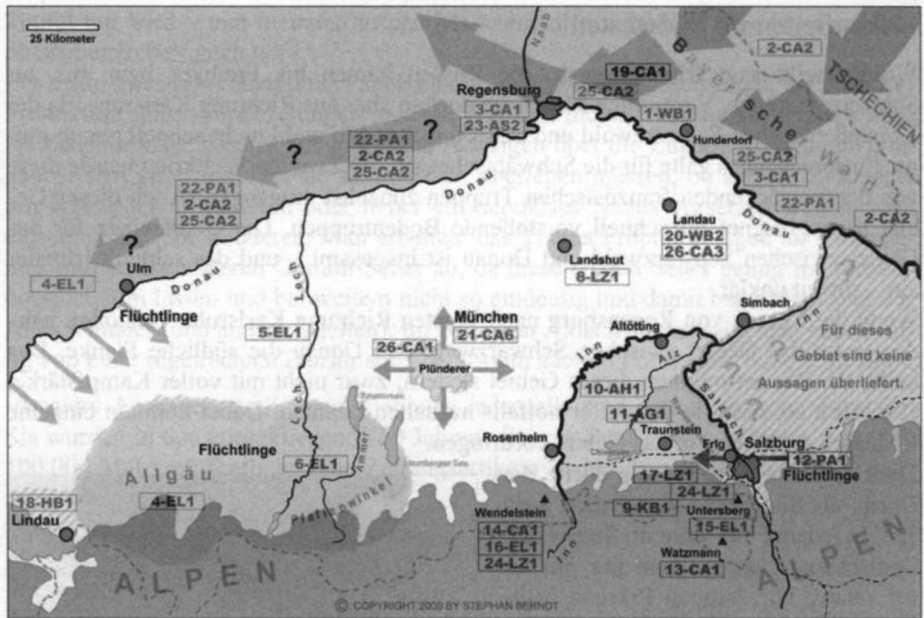
worthiness of the content of the statements!



Russian retreat from unstable position in south-west,
if they even get there!!!

* 1992, world conflagration, Rolf Renner (= Bernhard Bouvier)
1993, European visions of the future, Stephan Berndt
1997, Prophecies on the Future of Europe, Stephan Berndt

2000, encyclopedia of prophecies, Karl L. von Lichtenfels
2001, prophecies, old news in new times, Stephan Berndt 2002,
who plans the 3rd world war, Leo H. DeGard



Location information from Irlmaier for the area south of the Danube (larger format and explanation of symbols see page 294/295)

The Danube as the southern border

*The enemy did not cross the **Danube** , but turned **north-west** ; '*

The blue water (Danube, Adlmaier's note) is the southern border.²

In particular, one piece of advice and an urgent warning from him remained unforgotten: senior He said: " Don't cross the Danube so that you can settle down there."³

"Everything north of the Danube would die and only those with a fast vehicle could save themselves across the river, the war would break out so unexpectedly. " ⁴

*There are no more bridges over the Danube as far as **Regensburg** , and they don't come south of the blue water. ⁵*

*"I no longer see a Danube bridge **above** Regensburg."⁶*

With the last quote we have the problem already mentioned, caused by the word *above*. Referring to a river, *above means*: towards the source, uphill According to this, there would no longer be any Danube bridges south-west of Regensburg.

1 Alois Irlmaier, 1990, page 129, statement by Norbert Backmund
2 Looking to the Future, 1955, page 91
3 Berndt private archive, statement by Ferdinand Felber, 1991

4 Echo of the week, May 12, 1950, page 7 5
Looking to the future, 1961, page 107 6 PSI
- and the third world war, 1978, page 63

However, if one assumes that - according to Irlmaier - the Red Army is advancing from Regensburg in the direction of Karlsruhe/Rhine, the Danube would lie west of Regensburg off the beaten track. So are the Russians advancing south-west along the north bank of the Danube after all? Or was this quote mistransmitted? I myself suspect that the bridges west of Regensburg are actually meant. Elsewhere Irlmaier speaks of three streams of refugees (see page 125) who (want to) come south across the Danube, the third of whom, however, is said to be surrounded by the Russians. I consider such a scenario east of Regensburg to be out of the question, since the Red Army would be much too quick there. From the Czech border to the Danube

it's just about 50 kilometers! That would simply happen far too quickly for flows of refugees to be able to form. Consequently, the third train of refugees west of Regensburg would be encircled, and the Russians would soon also be west of Regensburg on the north bank of the Danube. ...

The Danube is also confirmed as the southern border by other sources. In the "Second Feldpostbrief" of August 30, 1914, one of the best German-language sources of the 20th century, it says:

Up to the Danube [...] everything is razed to the ground and destroyed.

"Prophecies, Old News...", 2008, page 407

The Allgäu and the Pfaffenwinkel

*"Well, you don't need to worry over there in the **Allgäu** and on the **Lech** .*

You don't care much either, only large numbers of refugees will come and your own people will steal and plunder so that it will be a shame. "...

*"I can say that exactly: All people who live around a holy place are spared, not a hair is harmed, Heaven will take care of it. You told me that over there in the **Pfaffenwinkel** between **Lech** and **Ammer** there is also a large pilgrimage church where people pray to the scourged. Certainly nothing happens there. Only refugees will come..."*

Factual reports about Alois Irlmaier, 1952, page 21 and 22

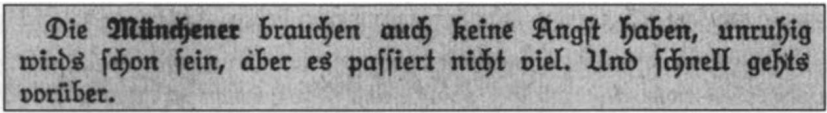
A high concentration of refugees on the eastern edge of Lake Constance is also mentioned in another prophecy (Franz Kugelbeer, 1922, Vorarlberg).

Landshut and Munich

*"Could you stay in **Landshut** n..."*

Undshut newspaper- 12 April 1950 -Se.1e5

If no Russians came south across the Danube, Landshut would be safe - and logically Munich would be further south too. In the first edition of "Look into the Future", Conrad Adlmaier published the following statement by Irlmaier:



Die Münchener brauchen auch keine Angst haben, unruhig wirds schon sein, aber es passiert nicht viel. Und schnell gehts vorüber.

„Blick in die Zukunft“, 1950, Seite 55

Unfortunately, the good news for Munich no longer appears in the second edition from 1955 - nor in the third edition from 1961.

well? Why that? After all, the second and third editions were not a continuation or addition to the earlier issues, but each contained the "complete Irlmaier". In the third edition Adlmaier also states:

*What is written here was recorded in shorthand during confidential conversations. The author gives **everything*** exactly as he was told by Alois Irlmaier since the end of the Second World War, without omitting or adding anything. ...*

* "Looking into the Future", 1961, page 104
highlighted by me in bold, note S. Berndt

So we would have a problem there. Nothing should be missing, but something is missing: Munich! Just what may have happened to the reassuring news for the Isar metropolis? How do we explain the contradiction? Intention? an accident? ...

On May 6, 1950, one could read in the Traunsteiner Wochenblatt:



*Munich. We take it from the Abendzeitung [the daily newspaper from Munich that still exists today, note BJ: "The well builder and clairvoyant Alois Irlmaier has now officially moved into Munich. Numerous shoppers thronged the newspaper stands yesterday to be informed by a weekly newspaper [Münchner Allgemeine, BJ's note about "Irlmaier's last prophecies", which correspond to a pamphlet entitled "Look into the Future", edited by Dr. Adlmaier (Traunstein) are taken. **In addition to Irlmaier's well-known war prophecies, the publication contains the reassuring assurance: "The people of Munich need not be afraid ...***

Traunsteiner Wochenblatt from May 6, 1950, page 2

All of this would hardly be interesting if Conrad Adlmaier hadn't allowed the good news for Munich to disappear again in 1955, and above all - if he hadn't protested in 1961 that he hadn't left anything out! Inevitably, the question arises whether the thing with Munich was just a simple publicity stunt? Why else would Adlmaier take them out again later? ... Maybe because you can count on two fingers that there could be serious food supply problems in a completely unprepared city of 1.4 million? ... Adlmaier's message for Munich seems even stranger when one reads what he wrote in his *Traunsteiner Nachrichten* two and a half months after the appearance of *Blick in die Zukunft*, when he protested against the attacks of the press, which was hostile to him put up a fight:

*It can be said that Irlmaier does not **fundamentally**. called localities, **namely**
Everything said and written about it is fantasy.*

Traunstein News, April 15, 1950, page 9

Anyone who writes "Münchener" also means *Munich*. So Conrad Adlmaier publicly describes himself as a dreamer! Remarkable!

Does that mean that Adlmaier also falsified all of Irlmaier's other statements? no I do not think so. Adlmaier's Irlmaier texts agree too much with the texts of other authors and recorders. Ferdinand Felber, who was in close contact with Irlmaier from 1945 to 1959, said in 1991 that Adlmaier had reproduced Irlmaier's statements correctly. I see it essentially the same way. The Munich affair was one of two blunders by Conrad Adlmaier. To the second - likewise

advertising blunders - we'll come later.

What does that mean for Munich? Well - the above statement is too uncertain to rely on. Fortunately, Irlmaier's other statements contain information that allows conclusions to be drawn about Munich. Accordingly, there would be no enemy troops in Munich!

The pig snout

Irlmaier kept talking about an area in south-eastern Bavaria that he called "sour trunk" - a term that, as far as I know, has no real definition and is used and interpreted differently in practice. The common denominator is the extreme south-eastern part of Bavaria. In the book "After the Flood" there is a "definition" that is said to have come from Irlmaier himself:

*He described **an area in the Alps between Untersberg and Wendelstein** as "sour trunk" for me, "there the Mother of God of **Altötting** spreads out her protective cloak.*

"After the Deluge," 1986, p. 164

Unfortunately, in this case it is not 100% clear whether the reproduction is really accurate. Other sources outline the sow snout differently. For example, Conrad Adlmaier writes:

*What is the snout? This question comes up again and again. The Saurüssel is the age- **old name** for the area of south-eastern Bavaria, which is bordered on the one hand by the **Simbach and Rosenheim** line and on the other hand by the **state border**. **In a broader sense**, the Saurüssel can also be taken from the Danube as the northern border talk.*

Conrad Adlmaier in the Traunsteiner Nachrichten, April 15, 1950, page 9

Adlmaier makes this statement at the height of Irlmaier's fame, when his newspaper office received many letters asking Alois Irlmaier about the meaning of the "sour trunk". Suspicion arises that even he did not know 100% exactly what Irlmaier meant by "sour trunk". This coincides with the fact that five years later Adlmaier only describes the sour trunk as "a popular term for south-eastern Bavaria" (1955, page 92).

One involuntarily wonders why Adlmaier didn't just ask Irlmaier after all, this was an extremely important detail. ... In the Altbayerische Heimatpost one read at the time:

The piece of land cut out by the **Inn and Salzach** rivers and **bordered by the mountains in the south** is popularly known as the "sour trunk".

Altbayerische Heimatpost, November 20, 1949, page 8

This coincides with Adlmaier's statement from 1950 (Rosenheim, Simbach, state border) - and seems to me to be the most accurate. After all, according to Irlmaier, the *Rupertiwinkel*, i.e. the German area around Freilassing, should also be safe.

However, the Rupertiwinkel is not on the Watzmann-Wendelstein axis. And *Altötting* is even further away from this axis. But if the Mother of God of Altötting protects the area - as Irlmaier says several times - then one can expect that Altötting will also be protected. It would be very strange if the Blessed Mother of Altötting *didn't* protect Altötting of all people.

In short: Altötting should be within the sow's trunk. The Saurüssel should encompass all of Bavaria south-east of the Inn and is not limited to just one area in the Alps.

"But," he looked at us, smiling and just like a man who has good news to announce, "there in the pig trunk, nothing happens. I'm lucky."

Old Bavarian home post, 1949, page 8

"Then the dear Frau von Altötting spreads her cloak over the 'pig'. Nobody comes here."

"Looking into the Future", 1955, page 92

But the Rupertiwinkel is spared. And you can walk for days until one person comes to another.

"Future of the Occident?", 1986

, Page 18 6

If the Rupertiwinkel is safe, then one can assume that areas west of it will also be "spared" and that this zone will at least extend to the Inn.

... By the way, when people walk for days to connect with each other, I wonder why they don't just take a bike...? ... One might instinctively interpret this statement in terms of future population density: if you had to walk for days to meet another person, the population density would probably be around one person per square kilometer. Such a population density is found in southern Siberia. In south-east Bavaria, on the other hand, the population density is mostly between 50 and 200 inhabitants per square kilometer. ... My reference to the bicycle makes it clear that this statement (of a remembering 76-year-old lady from Freilassing) is not entirely plausible. It is unclear whether this relates more to the state of transport, the *general* population density or only to the population density *east* of the Rupertiwinkel. To describe the Rupertiwinkel as "spared" when only 10% or 1% of the people lived there would be quite absurd!

" *But we have nothing to fear. Only once does a tongue [probably a medium-range missile, note B] fall short and then a small town burns down, but that's north of the Saurüssel. "*

"Looking into the future", 1950, page 54

This corresponds to the following statement:

Around Landau it is said that "far away everything is yellow and destroyed. " "Alois Irimaier", 1990, page 147

Landau is south of the Danube, but north of the Inn. So Adlmaier's "*Danube in the broader sense, the northern limit of the sow's trunk*" is wrong!

The Chiemgau as part of the sour trunk

*Irimaier has at home with us [south. **Chiemgau**] always said that many Austrians would flee to us and that the **Salzburg** autobahn was totally congested.*

Statement from 2008, from an acquaintance of mine whose family was a neighbor of the Irimaiers in Oberscharam/Siegsdorf.

Question: Are the people of Salzburg really fleeing because the Russians are coming? Or are they just afraid that they might come? Actually, Irimaier always says that the Danube is the border! But does that also mean the entire Danube in Austria? Or could the Russians advance further east across the Danube to the south - perhaps in

somewhere behind Linz? I don't know of any predictions from Irimaier for that. However, there are statements from the *seer from the Waldviertel** (visions around 1959) that the Russians are pushing south from the Waldviertel to Carinthia and Italy. And in this case, a route via Salzburg would certainly be a good idea! One cannot say that the seer from the Waldviertel is as good as Alois Irimaier, but his extensive visions, which were published in 1980, contain several details that can now be considered fulfilled. He "saw" a terrorist attack on New York City, which can be clearly distinguished from September 11 on the basis of the details described -

However, his statements on the political framework under which he saw this attack fit perfectly with the "war on terror"! And that as early as 1980!

*... Isiaeh an heaps of soldiers are ziag'n from the **Chiemgau** here to Salzburg. The people are all yellow, you think it's Chinese and yet it's koa. De kill neamand no more, just steal, yes, steal 'n deans, whatever they need for*

her life n...

Landshuter Zeitung, April 12, 1950, page 5

The troops moving east through the Chiemgau are likely to be the already mentioned Red Army, which is flooding back from Italy through the Inn Valley. That these retreating troops plunder makes sense, after all they have to make a living from something. And Bavarian retailers will hardly want ruble notes. So you steal that stuff. In the true sense, however, the soldiers are no longer enemies. If necessary, avoid the route Innsbruck, Kufstein, southern Rosenheim area, Salzburg and further to the east/northeast for a certain time.

* "Prophecies, old news in new times"

From the Watzmann to the Wendelstein



the Watzmann

*When I [C. Adlmaier, note BJ said: "Oh mei, Irlmeier...", he said reassuringly, "You don't need to be scared. Nothing will happen to you at all, from the **Watzmann** to the **Wendelstoa**, nothing will happen to us, Because the Mother of God from Altötting protects us, nobody comes here, that's true, you can believe what I tell you, I know that for sure."*

"Looking into the future", 1950, ropes 37

Since Conrad Adlmaier lived in Traunstein, Traunstein must be in the area between Watzmann and Wendelstein. But Traunstein is 30 kilometers north of this line. So this formulation should not be taken literally.

Spicy detail: Conrad Adlmaier is long dead, he died in 1966. So did Irlmai think Adlmaier would still live to see the war?

*" But we have nothing to fear, because the land between **Untersberg** and **Wendelstein** will remain protected by the holy miraculous image in Altötting. "*

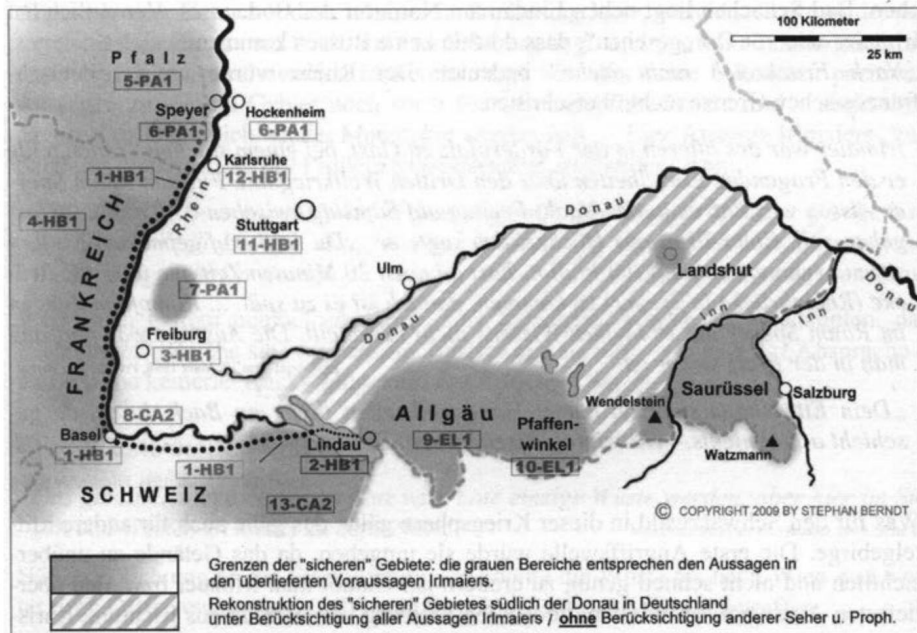
Factual reports about Alois Irlmaier, 1952. Page 21

The two reference points *Untersberg* and *Wendelstein* also appear in connection with safe areas in the Bayerische Landeszeitung of October 22, 1949.

Bayrischzell: *"It won't be bad in this area."*

Freilassinger Volkszeitung, Oct. 20, 1950

Irmaier to safe areas outside of Bavaria



Statements by Irmaier on safe areas: gray and hatched areas (codes see page 297)

*"You have to get to the Rhine as quickly as possible after the [third] murder, along the left bank of the Rhine to **Basel**, to **Lindau** across Lake **Constance** . The Russian didn't get to **Lindau** , but no further to **Freiburg** .*

*... He picked up a map of Germany, didn't look while he spoke - I still remember that I was startled - because he drew a straight line with his finger along the Rhine. So far he comes, but not after **France** . "*

"The Third World War begins...", 1998, statement from 1956, pages 57, 58

Irmaier gave these escape tips to the woman he assumed was living in Hamburg at the beginning of the war. It is striking how important it was for Irmaier to avoid the area between the Rhine and the Danube. From Hamburg she should flee as quickly as possible to the west bank of the Rhine (left bank of the Rhine), drive south to Basel and from there across Lake Constance to Lindau.

Irmaier seems to assume that the German area between Freiburg and Lake Constance is impassable. Ultimately, for the fleeing woman, it wouldn't matter whether Irmaier just feared that all roads north of the Danube and east of the Rhine were closed, or whether he already saw troops from the east there. Both would mean that the area is impassable. If one believes the seer, one could conclude that the Zone

between Karlsruhe, Freiburg and Ulm is no longer passable in the course of the second day of the war!

Irlmaier was once hired as a dowser to look for water in Bad Schachen. Bad Schachen is located next to Lindau on the north shore of Lake Constance. So Irlmaier probably "saw" on the spot that no Russians come there.

"*After France no more*" means: The Rhine would not be crossed at the German-French border.

*Irlmaier was often a guest in the Vorderpfalz, at such a meeting he shared details about the Third World War with the questioners. For the Speyer area, we know that things should start on Friday night between midnight and 2 a.m. He said to a woman from Hockenheim: "You have to sit on your packed suitcases, if you hear it (on the radio) you still have 20 minutes to get over the bridge (Rheinbrücke in Speyer), after that it will be too late. ... As far as I know, he did not report combat operations in the Speyer area. The statement was only that one is safe in the **Palatinate** .*

Letter to the editor of March 19, 1998, private archive Berndt

*"Your parents' house is on a slope and a stream flows through it, so nothing happens there." (Kinzigtal, **Fischerbach**, Schwarzwald)*

letter to the editor by 15 Jan 1998. Private archive Berndt

What applied to the Black Forest during this phase of the war also applied to other low mountain ranges. The first wave of attacks would bypass them because the terrain is too confusing and cannot be conquered quickly enough. If one believes Irlmaier or the statements delivered above, the Russians should reach Freiburg from the north in the direction of Karlsruhe. It is therefore possible that there were no or only a few Russian troops within the Black Forest and east of it up to and including the Swabian Jura. But this is uncertain, since the source situation is unclear.

Switzerland

"The mountain country is drawn in a little from the north and south, but there is calm in the east of the country. "

"Looking into the Future", 1955, page 93

The term "mountain country" is imprecise. It is clear that it cannot be Germany. It is also not to be assumed that he means Austria. ... The statement about eastern Switzerland corresponds to the recommendation for the woman to flee from Hamburg, because he advises her to cross over to Germany from the southern Swiss shore of Lake Constance first!

Austria

If it is quiet in eastern Switzerland, this allows conclusions to be drawn about the extreme west of Austria. Mind you, in the case of eastern Austria this refers to the effects of the war, with refugees there are said to be problems there.

Presumably, Irlmaier's statements about the (war-proof) German foothills of the Alps can also be applied to the Austrian areas to the south. However, it seems questionable whether Salzburg would still be part of it, see page 117.

Given that Irlmaier lived in Freilassing, which is right on the Austrian border on the outskirts of Salzburg, and he often traveled around the Salzburger Land, it is quite irritating that he has no known positive statements about this area or anywhere else have been handed down to Austria - apart from the fact that Austria is to become a monarchy again.... A statement by Irlmaier "to"

Salzburg noted the prophecy researcher Alexander Gann in 1982:

"It's so terrible what's to come," he always said. "Salzburger," he said, "so terrible! You know, I can see everything. I've seen everything how it's done.

Insane! ", he said.

"Future of the West?", 1986, page 186

If you approach this quote extremely meticulously, you could claim that the "Salzburger" only refers to the audience in Salzburg - is a kind of speech - and allow no conclusions about the fate of Salzburg.

A desert east of Linz

The whole area east of Linz will become a desert, but there is nothing TO fear here in the south and west.

Münchner Merkur, October 18, 1949, page 4

If one sticks closely to the wording, the desert could extend as far as Vienna and further east and also affect a strip *south* of the Danube.

East of Linz and north of the Danube , the country has burned out like a desert.

"On the eve of the Finsterais", 1988, page 112

OK Now it would only be about the area north of the Danube. However, the situation with this quote is somewhat complicated. The original source is used by both Adalbert Schönhammer (1978) and WJ Bekh (1988). However, both do not quote the source text completely, only excerpts. Sometimes they intersect, sometimes not. The above sentence is found only in WJ Bekh. I don't know the actual original. In the text as a whole, the author's interpretations mix with Irlmaier's statements in places. Sometimes you can tell the difference, sometimes not (see page 322). From my point of view, it is likely that the above sentence from "On the Eve of Darkness" is a "flawless Irlmaier" - but not 100% certain.

Shame on the scientific community, which during Irlmaier's lifetime did not even consider it necessary to at least clarify what Irlmaier said and what not! According to other seers, it should be considered that in Austria fighting troops come across the Danube in places, probably mainly along the north-south Alpine transit routes. Salzburg is also on the way there. My guess: The desert is only north of the Danube, but in Austria south of the Danube there are Russian troops in places.

Irlmaier about a famine

" First there is famine, but then so much food comes up the Danube that everyone is fed. " 1

"There will be a **great famine** soon, and people will beg for someone, aa those who are said to be doing really well."²

"After the great war there will be mass deaths and famine and then there will be no flood."³

"The famine will be **terrible, but not for long.**" 4

At present, no Central European can imagine famine. This has to do with our belief that there can never be another war in Central Europe.

But if there were war, famine could very quickly occur: foreign trade collapses, food production collapses.... Hunger is a very old problem. It has existed since there was life. Stocks are built up as a precaution; for 10,000 years! The problem would not be hunger, but that we believe and are made to believe that there can never be a famine in Western Europe again. The specter of hunger is incompatible with our religion of perpetual prosperity.

If you ask about the duration of the famine, you are asking about the size of the supplies.

Irlmaier's "not long" is not a particularly good orientation. Therefore, the following considerations: After the outbreak of war, the population would initially only be supplied with food that was available locally. As soon as this food was used up, hunger began, because there were no supplies.

When Irlmaier then speaks of a "terrible" famine, it can actually only mean that there are starving people. And if there are starving people, there are also many people whose immune systems are weakened and diseases can spread. However, Irlmaier says nothing about epidemics! At least I don't know anything from the literature. One could (!) therefore conclude that the famine is over before epidemics break out.

If you believe Irlmaier's hunger prophecy, you should stockpile food supplies for about 3 - 6 months. (For preparedness literature, see the bibliography on page 329.) Since large sections of the population would be caught unawares by the food shortage, looting would ensue. The worse the level of provision, the greater the risk to public safety. So there are good reasons to encourage your neighbors to take practical precautions.

After all, our security depends not only on our own security, but also on the security of our neighbors.

1 Looking to the Future, 1950, page 38

2 Altbayerische Heimatpost, November 20, 1949, page 8

3 Landshuter Zeitung, April 12, 1950, page 5 4

Kurier text, 1945 - see page 242

The big question is how do you encourage your neighbors to take precautions without coming out as an "end-time hamster" and then being plundered yourself later? So be careful about the people you take into your confidence. You can do that do well in rather innocuous conversations about the general world situation. Is the first impulse of their interlocutors not wanting to see? Do these people have an awareness of the problem? Can they imagine it getting worse than Merkel & Co let on? They seem able to think and act independently?

If not, you could just wait and see. ... If the situation continues to deteriorate, the penny will drop for one or the other. Theoretically, you can wait up to three working days before the supply collapses or the general panic run for the supermarkets to stock up. Of course, it's better if you plan for the longer term, but getting groceries for a few months isn't really a big logistical problem. In the final doomsday shopping, the only question would be whether the stuff tastes good and whether any nutritional deficiency symptoms are still manageable.

If you actually want to believe all the crap in this book, it would be best if you start stocking up soon.

Regarding the duration of the famine, Irlmaier surprisingly makes a statement that is completely out of the ordinary. Conrad Adlmaier writes in connection with the three-day eclipse:

"... When asked what should people do to survive the great darkness and the cosmic dust, the seer replied: "Buy some **soldered tin cans** with rice and legumes. Bread and flour keep, **moisture spoils** like meat, except in tin cans. Water from the tap is drinkable, but not milk. People won't be very hungry like this during the catastrophe and darkness..."*

"Look into the future", 1961, page 109, 110 *
the "cosmic" might be an interpretation by Adlmaier

What's the point of warning people of a "great" and "terrible" famine, but then gossip about food supplies for a full *three days* ?

On the other hand, the above information would not be unimportant, for if Irlmaier (and Adlmaier) is to be believed, part of the food supplies would perish during the Three Day Eclipse (see page 257). Otherwise: If sheet metal protects against the problem, it must be some kind of radiation problem. The only strange thing is that the human body shouldn't be affected. Irlmaier never said anything about that.

I considered a famine even before the outbreak of war to be relatively unlikely. If you believe Irlmaier, Russia would attack as soon as chaos breaks out in Germany, and that is likely to happen as a result of the financial and economic crisis, and not only when the people start to starve!

refugees and looting

*"One day there will be **riots in the cities** , then there will be stealing and looting. The townsfolk move to the country and want to take the farmers' **cattle** , so the farmer **has to sit down firmly on his thing**, otherwise his shirt will be stolen from underneath A... away. But this evil time will pass quickly. And after that comes a good time."*

Traunstein News, December 31, 1949, page 9

Mind you. It says *"keep your guns in your pocket"*. There's no mention of shooting around with handguns and turning your property line into a death zone. Most of the looters wouldn't be malicious, in fact they would have been too gullible and naïve for too long. Most of the looters would be flawless average consumers who, unfortunately, have believed the "government propaganda" for too long. You know that: The final victory is certain! Neither ox nor donkey can stop socialism in its course! Yes we can! Shubidu!

Since the three-day darkness would mean that a large part of the livestock would die, Irlmaier would have to refer to the time shortly after the outbreak of war with the above quote. An interesting point, by the way: What's the point of defending your livestock tooth and nail if most of them died in the Three Days Eclipse three months later?

The situation in large cities using Munich as an example

As soon as the food supply falters or collapses, unrest is to be expected. The city of Munich would certainly try to counter this with law enforcement officers. And as long as there is no real hunger, that could also work. The siege of Sarajevo in the Balkan wars in the 1990s showed, however, that at some point a starving population will no longer let snipers stop them from getting groceries! At some point it doesn't matter whether you get shot by a sniper while buying bread or looting from

the police. This would mean that public order would collapse at the same time as famines broke out.

Sufficient stocks of food from both the state and the private sector would be the be-all and end-all for public safety.

Of course, police and military forces would not be distributed evenly across the city of Munich as with a watering can, but rather local focal points would be formed: for example at major crossroads. In Munich, my absolute favorite would therefore be the city center, as there are many important authorities (ministries) that need to be protected. If the Bavarian government and its subordinate authorities were to flee Munich, there would probably be scenes like those of the fall of communism in the GDR, when an angry crowd wanted to storm the Stasi headquarters and inside the last Stasi employees tried to destroy as many files as possible

I just can't imagine a corresponding image for Munich, where the mob is rummaging through government agencies. So Munich city center should remain under state control. At least my tip.

If you follow the simple logic: *big city = big supply problems = big unrest*, Conrad Adlmaier's good news for Munich seems even stranger.

A side question: What actually happens to people in Munich who have no provisions and are also unable to go outside the city in search of food? ... According to Irlmaier it is certain that there are no enemy troops in the city of Munich, but there could well be serious problems with the food supply.

... *Well, you don't need to worry over there in the **Allgäu** and on the **Lech** .
You don't care much either, only large numbers of refugees will come and **your own people** will steal and plunder so that it will be a shame. "*

Factual reports about Alois Irlmaier, 1952, page 22

As already mentioned, the refugees in the Allgäu and on the Lech are likely to come from north of the Danube in Baden-Württemberg. According to two other sources*, there would be so many refugees on the eastern shore of Lake Constance that they would even flow into the Alpine valleys - specifically into the Ötztal. Irlmaier also points out that the streams of refugees from the Danube are penetrating up to 100 kilometers deep in the direction of the Alps. The fact that their "own people" are also plundering - as far as food shops are concerned - can also be seen in a morally impartial way. Because for those good citizens who still don't have their own supplies, this would be the last chance to stock the fridge. They have no other choice! Unless they want to be the first to go hungry! ...

The buck thus moves from the very last minute shoppers to those who are responsible for the fact that the citizens have not taken any emergency precautions.

*"Two big bunches of people come no umma via Doana and save themselves with us, but the third bunch of people come around umma, they put a ring around eahna.
Koans more of them stay alive. ...*

***With us south of the Doana Vi then live so many people'« that there's enough for koan more Da Hunga drives the townsfolk out into the country, they get what they need there 'n ...
g 'Steel Vi And they're just looting g 'nua. "***

Landshuter Zeitung, April 12, 1950, page 5

The first paragraph should refer to the already mentioned refugee trains west of Regensburg. A certain *Erna Brandt* saw Russian troops in Rottenburg** am Neckar in a dream vision around 1961!

Put yourself briefly in the position of those people who would be trapped in the third stream of refugees and who are all supposed to perish....

* Franz Kugelbeer (1922) from Lochau near Bregenz on the east bank of Lake Constance - and Katharina from the Ötztal (1951), approx. 70 km from Lake Constance

** see "Prophecies, Old News in New Times", page 343

The fate of streams of refugees like this would be consciously accepted if the people were to be lied to about the true security situation and any thought of a possibly imminent war being suppressed.

If one believes Irlmaier, and from the beginning of the war there would be so many people living south of the Danube that there would be "no longer enough for anyone", the population in this area should probably increase by at least 10%, if not 20%. It should be similar in the areas look west of the Rhine. As a layman, I'm thinking: If everyone eats just 10% less, that wouldn't be a real problem. So it would have to be even more than 10% refugees. That's why I'm guessing 20%.

Let's calculate with 800,000 refugees south of the Danube and two days until the Red Army has blown up or sealed off all Danube bridges. The petrol stations on the routes in question would be empty in no time at all. As a result, cars were stranded on the open road due to a lack of fuel. Between the crash barriers of the autobahns, it should soon be "I'm done".

At home [Chiemgau], Irlmaier always said that many Austrians would flee to us and that the Salzburg autobahn was completely congested.

Statement from 2008, from an acquaintance of mine, whose family in Oberscharam (near Siegdorf) was Irlmaier's neighbor.

As already mentioned, Irlmaier expressly advised against using the Autobahn when he advised the woman to flee from Hamburg:

Not on the autobahns, but backwards on the federal highways, the autobahns are all blocked... Immediately after the murder you have to get to the Rhine as quickly as possible, on the left bank of the Rhine along the road to Basel, to Lindau, across Lake Constance... ."

"The third world war begins...", 1998, page 57 and 58

It should be noted that the above recommendation to flee applied to a woman who came from Bavaria and wanted to return there. This recommendation does not mean that one is in danger west of the Rhine.

So much for Irlmaier's catastrophe prophecies.

An important major event that has not yet been dealt with in detail is the three-day eclipse that is supposed to occur towards the end of the war - more on this at the end of the book. In the following chapter there is time for relaxation.

Irlmaier about the time afterwards

Prophecies about a "third world war" can only be made public if they also contain good news. This can actually only consist in the prediction of a "golden" future for the time after that.

If you were to slide straight from a "third world war" into the stone age and never be able to get out of it, there would be little point in writing about prophecies. It would be too depressing.

So there's something of an expectation from the audience for a golden age. So is Irlmaier's vision of a good future afterwards just a delicious dessert for an otherwise completely inedible menu? Or did the seer really see the time "after"? If that were the case, then Irlmaier's picture of the future would have to be coherent and logical, after all the laws of nature would still be enforced later ten.

"But then the pope will come back and he will crown three more kings, the Hungarian, the Austrian and the Bavarian. He's very old and has snow-white hair, he's wearing lederhosen and is like no other among the people.

First there is famine, but then so much food comes up the Danube that everyone is fed. The surplus people move to where the desert has arisen, and everyone can settle where they want and have land as much as they can grow. People are getting fewer and the shopkeeper stands in front of the door and says: Buy something from me, otherwise I'll go for it" And d'

Sausages hang over the plate, there's that much. " "Looking into the future", 1950, page 38

Let's go through this point by point: Let's start with the white-haired Bavarian king in lederhosen. What is that? A new attraction in Disney

land/ Florida near the replica of Neuschwanstein Castle?

Statements like that of a Bavarian king in lederhosen seem to damage Irlmaier's credibility. In Berchtesgaden e.g. B. but you can actually find one



Prince Regent Luitpold (1821 - 1912)
Statue in Berchtesgaden, erected in 1911

approximately three meter tall bronze statue of Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria (Prince Regent from 1886 until his death in 1912), and as you can see on the photo - with lederhosen! The statue was erected during Luitpold's lifetime on the occasion of his 90th birthday. That says it all. The monarch was in the mood for leather pants! ... Originally, however, the lederhosen were not a Bavarian national costume at all, but were worn by farmers because they are robust and easy to clean.

Only in the 19th century, when Bavaria was caught up in a national wave, did traditional costumes become a national symbol of Bavaria. Prince Regent Luitpold personally played an outstanding role in establishing the traditional costumes and in particular - *the lederhosen!*...

If Irlmaier's prophecies are correct, the North German, "Prussian", Evangelical-atheist influence in Bavaria should decrease sharply, if not completely disappear. Because as a result of the extreme destruction in the north, the economic, regulatory and thus cultural importance of Bavaria would decrease among the German states, and last but not least - this is not about Bavaria in its current borders, but about its Upper or Old Bavarian power

center.

The self-assessment of a "chosen" people, already latent in the Bavarian people and with which every ambitious Bavarian state politician flirts, is likely to demand a new Bavarian national consciousness, which inevitably seeks its own symbols.

The belief in a certain being chosen is particularly pronounced among the Upper Bavarians or Old Bavarians. And quite "accidentally" the old Bavarian region in particular was spared the effects of the war. It's easy to think that the old wise man up there in the sky has a few pebbles on his board. That's human and shouldn't be allowed here For the sake of completeness, however, it should be mentioned that other peoples also thought like this in the course of their history and in some cases still think like this - above all, of course, the Jews, but also the Dutch, English, Americans, Germans, Russians, Chinese, Mongolians, Japanese, even the Boers (South Africa).... And the list could be quite a bit longer.... So this elite tick isn't that incredibly original....

As far as the new monarchies are concerned, their possible explanation rests on two pillars: If the democracies would only fail fundamentally enough and across the board in the time leading up to the war, the citizens would no longer have any confidence in this form of government. Of course, no one would tell the people that they themselves - the people - have proved immature for democracy. But that stands up another sheet.

On the other hand, monarchy is not equal to monarchy. Kings and emperors can be anything from absolute rulers to greeting August. Ultimately, however, the prophecies say little about the actual power of the monarchs. Overall, of course, the picture is drawn of politically and morally strong monarchs.

However, it is difficult to say whether their strength is institutionally secured or whether it is based solely on the person of the monarch. Basically, Alois Irlmaier is of course in the best of company with other seers with his prediction of new monarchies. A reader from Holland z. B., who e-mails me every few years, wrote me that there is a prophecy in Indonesia, too, according to which there should be a resurgence of old monarchies after a period of catastrophes. It is therefore conceivable that the renaissance of the monarchies is a global phenomenon and that explanatory models that assume a backward Alpine romanticism completely miss the point.

... and then we will again have a free hand in our homeland. We will have golden times. I see three crowns that will reign in the fear of God. We will get the Danube monarchy. It will start all over again and people will live in reverence and trust in God again, the way it should be. "

Factual reports about Alois Irlmaier, 1952, page 22

" *It will start all over again*" - this probably means the technological relapse caused by the war and the natural disasters. Those who know the prophecies like to speculate about the extent of the technological collapse.

In this way, some try to tear down through the back door the positive picture of the future that Irlmaier and others paint for the time after the catastrophes. Motto: Welcome to the great junkyard of history!

In my opinion, anyone who thinks this way makes the mistake of believing too much in the power of machines and too little in the spiritual power of people. If you believe too much in the machine, the great depression will of course inevitably follow from the destroyed machine.

"But people have to start back where their great-great-grandfathers started

ben. "

.Alois Irlmaier", 1990, page 153

Whose great-great-grandfathers? The great-great-grandfathers of the fathers or those of the sons? If you calculate based on the year 1979, who is now thirty years old, and estimate 30 years per generation, then the father "began" in 1979, so to speak, with the birth of his son, the grandfather began in 1949, the great-grandfather in 1919 and the great-great-grandfather in 1889. If you calculate per Generation at the age of 20, then you end up in the year 1929. Of course, the interpretation would look different if one "great" in great-great-grandfather was too much or missing. Such uncertainties have to be considered with such texts.... Irlmaier is also quoted as follows:

"Then you don't need to buy houses and cars, there are enough. ' Cause everyone 's going to say to the other, 'Hey, are you still alive? '" "Future of the West?", 1986, page 186

This testimony published by Alexander Gann does not contain an "I see..." from Irlmaier. This allows the speculation that Irlmaier was only expressing his personal conclusion here - although the text certainly sounds as if cars would drive again later.

"I see you from below on the Doana Dampfa ziagn, completely black clouds rise from the chimney to the sky up de bringa Sach grad g'nua*. And the peasants carry full backpacks; de bring things into the city, because it's so vui ham and don't bring it at all*

105 ... "

Landshuter Zeitung, April 12, 1950, page 5 *

"Dampfa" = steamboats or ships - "grad g'nua": does not mean "just enough" but "more than enough"

Relatively shortly after the war, Irlmaier saw steamboats loaded with food sailing upstream towards Bavaria. ... Question: Are there still steam-powered inland vessels in Eastern Europe today? Or does Irlmaier mean smoking diesel engines? Let's assume that such boats still existed. Then the goods would have to be distributed in Bavaria somehow, and without horse-drawn carts, because who still has workhorses these days? So with cars and the train after all? Or the bike? And how is it that the people downstream of the Danube are still doing so well that they can export food while people in Bavaria are starving? Possible explanation: downstream of the Danube in Eastern Europe, harvesting was still quite normal up until the fall of the war year -

after all, there was no war there. Large areas with very fertile soils can be found along the Danube in Hungary, Serbia, Romania and Bulgaria. In the beginning, it is possible that large quantities of goods can only be transported on rivers because too many trucks and trains no longer work. Maybe Bayern just pay better? Doesn't matter. It would be decisive that downstream Danube was still harvested normally in the war year and that there is potential for export.

A desert in Central Europe

" Vui people ziag 'n then nüba over Doana, there whether 'n there's space right now, they're building ... houses again o and land'n's g'nua.

Landshuter Zeitung, April 12, 1950, page 5

"The excess people move to where the desert has formed, and anyone can settle where they want and have as much land as they can grow."

"Looking into the future", February 1, 1950, page 38

*The whole area east of **Linz** will become one big desert...*

Münchener Merkur, October 18, 1949, page 4

"The land east and north of the Danube is being resettled. "

"Alois Irlmaier", 1990, page 151

This gives us four statements from different Irlmaier sources relating to a desert north of the Danube. This desert can be explained in connection with other prophecies - although at this point, mind you, I'm just trying to show that this picture of the future is coherent and fits into the broader prophecy context. Of course, even a coherent picture of the future is no guarantee that things will turn out as foreseen.

If you believe Irlmaier's forecast of two harvests per year in south-eastern Bavaria, that would mean warm summers, mild winters and, above all, plenty of precipitation.

The main part of the rain masses is likely to come from the direction of the North Sea and Atlan

tik, as the Alps would keep most of the precipitation from the south. That means: Even north of the Danube, there could be *no desert climate* !

Consequently, the desert landscape would be a result of war and/or natural disasters - and thus only a temporary phenomenon!

But caused by what? ... Even if a forest burns down completely, there will still be no desert in Central Europe. Because there are still enough roots and other biomass in the top layers of soil. According to Irlmaier's statements, the yellow line (see page 270) should not apply to this area south and south-west of Prague either! This could mean that a kind of fallout like after a gigantic volcanic eruption has come down in a very large area and an *additional, completely new top layer of soil* has formed! These would then first have to be pushed through by plants that are growing again. Other prophecies point to a corresponding scenario in the Czech Republic, which at least partially extends beyond the German border. In the field post letters from 1914, one of the best prophetic sources from the 20th century alongside Irlmaier, there is even an indication of an impact (comet or meteorite impact) in southern Germany north of the Danube:

*... In the end Russia will come and attack Germany, but will be pushed back because nature intervenes, and there will be a place in **southern Germany** where **the event** should be, where people from all over the world will travel to see*

1. Field post letter of August 24, 1914 from "Future of the West?", page 73

First the good news: Apparently some time after the "third world war" people are well enough again to be able to travel long distances. Now the bad news: what kind of tourist attraction could Süd

trade Germany? What lasting and unique trace could the "event" have left behind? Well - a large fresh impact crater would be absolutely unique in Europe. It would also fit that the above is spoken of as an "event", i.e. a process that relates to a very short limited period. For this reason, too, a volcanic eruption would not really be an option - quite apart from the lack of geological conditions.

Of course, my interpretation stands and falls with the word *event*. But I wanted to show that Irlmaier is by no means alone in his desert forecast for areas north of the Danube.

The Change of Powers

"Our young people have yet to enlist, volunteers are still getting involved in the fighting, the others have to go to the occupation and will stay there for three summers before coming home. Then there will be peace and I will see Christmas trees burning."

"Looking into the Future", 1955, page 92

Accordingly, German troops would be used in Eastern Europe or Russia as an occupying power. That would be impossible without motor vehicles. As already mentioned: Where did you want to get all the horses from?

The less motorized the German troops were, the weaker they would be armed and the scarcer their supplies would be. ... None of this makes any sense to me. ... Even military telecommunications should still work. we

At least the military should still have considerable technological resources at their disposal .

Even if Irlmaier's statements that have been handed down, which allow conclusions to be drawn about the technological level, are somewhat contradictory, they are not so negative that one should unnecessarily problematize it. Finally, he speaks of people *starting again at this level* - which, of course, is about a single word that should not be overinterpreted.

Of course, a critical point would be reached in transportation when, on the one hand, there were no more cars and trains, and on the other hand, there weren't enough horses. A similarly fundamental problem is likely to arise in countless other technical areas. There was a lack of more primitive replacement technologies, so there was a risk of falling back into the pre-industrial era. If you believe Alois Irlmaier, this relapse phase would not last too long. ...

Also: people will probably be very happy when they have enough to eat again. So the really decisive psychological turning point would be the end of the famine.

Irlmaier's statement about German occupation troops in Russia allows other conclusions: The imminent return of the troops indicates that they did their job really well. (Just think of the example of the USA in Iraq and Afghanistan, or NATO in the Balkans) They came to establish order. When that's done, they leave. If the soldiers stayed away for three summers, including the summer of war, they would return home after about 28 months.

Presumably, the peace and justice-loving Russians give them credit for that.

So imagine a Europe in which Russia and Germany are true friends out of inner freedom.

If one believes Irlmaier (and other sources), as a result of the global natural catastrophe at the end of the war, **England** would largely sink into the sea. Perhaps only Scotland, Wales and part of the Midlands were still peeping out of the waves.

That would automatically strengthen the position of continental Europeans.

For the same reason, the **USA** would lose its global network of bases in a global natural disaster because it is destroyed (mega-tsunami) or can no longer be supplied. When US air and sea transport capabilities fall below a certain level, its overseas bases wither, wither, and disappear. US power, then, lies not so much in its network of bases as in its ability to maintain it. This means that the US global sea power would suffer the devastating blow from Mother Nature during the three-day darkness.

There are a number of more or less clear indications in the European prophecies that there will be a gravitational disturbance or an unnatural north-south rotation of the earth at the same time as the three-day eclipse, which is also referred to as a (geographical) pole *shift*. It should come as no surprise that mainstream scientists roll their eyes in disgust at hearing of such things, but within the prophecies the subject is a fact. But I don't want to elaborate on this aspect here, since it would take us too far away from Irlmaier. The decisive factor would be that nature itself has an effect on the military power of the USA.... Irlmaier is quoted as saying:

"...at the same time, tremendous earthquakes shake the earth and a new land appears out of the ocean that was there before.

Collected Prophecies, 1959, page 155

What could be more obvious than thinking of Atlantis here...? In any case, the sudden emergence of landmasses from the ocean would require a seismic impulse far in excess of even the strongest known earthquakes. Such earthquakes require a very different energy source than normal tectonic plate shifting.

With regard to the internal development of the USA, the following would also be interesting:

A state in the West 'n gets the biggest revolution of all time 'n ...

Landshuter Zeitung, April 12, 1950, page 5

This statement is somewhat nebulous. Taking into account other predictions by Irlmaier (and those of other seers), France, Great Britain and the USA would be the first to come into question. However, since Irlmaier comments quite clearly on Paris in the further text of the Landshuter Zeitung (see page 288) ("City with an iron tower"), the above concealment with the "state in the west" would actually be pointless with regard to France. When Irlmaier then comments on the fate of England a few lines further on, the conclusion can be drawn that Irlmaier means the USA when he says "state in the west". Of course that's a bit speculative, but one should keep an eye on the domestic political developments in the USA. The fact that Irlmaier did not name the United States may have something to do with the fact that the US military, who visits him frequently, advised him to be a little more careful.

Israel: The military-political influence of the USA would be reduced again to the American continent without a globally operating fleet - with dramatic consequences

Consequences for Israel. Because Israel receives a large part of its weapons, ammunition and spare parts from the USA. The state of the Jews would have no choice but to woo Europe. Whether and how that would succeed naturally also depended on the extent to which Israel was seen as complicit in the outbreak of a new war in the Middle East, which would mark the beginning of the "third world war". As a reminder:

"Everything calls for peace, shalom! That's where it will happen. - A new Middle East war suddenly flares up, large naval units are hostile to each other in the Mediterranean - the situation is tense. But the actual spark that ignited is thrown into the powder keg in the Balkans..."

PSI and the Third World War, 1978, page 63

Without US help, Israel's negotiating position vis-à-vis Europe would be significantly weakened. In addition, with the decline of a large part of the political classes in Europe, a whole series of contact persons and well-rehearsed representatives of Israel's interests would disappear. One could also safely assume that after the "third world war" Israel would still be surrounded by Arab enemies and would continue to be outnumbered by its opponents! We are not talking about a multi-year "third world war" here, but only a few months of war! Israel can only demonstrate its technological superiority over the long term if it is backed by a functioning industry and intact trade connections. However, after the "Third World War" this could no longer be assumed. In short - it would be conceivable that after this war the framework conditions for a peace settlement under European leadership would improve dramatically, so that peace would finally *really* come in the Middle East - which e.g. B. actually predicted by Don Bosco (Italy, died 1888).

So you can take Irlmaier's predictions and use them to sketch a picture of the global geostrategic future. This picture may not be 100% correct, but it is clear that the situation in Europe must change fundamentally once Russia has been pacified and once again become a constructive part of the European family of nations. Without a threat from the East, Europe gains more freedom of action in foreign policy - also in relation to the USA. The linchpin of all of this would be the global catastrophe of the Three Day Eclipse.

The Pope and the new monarchs

*"He [the Pope] is fleeing to the **southeast** or across the big water, I can't see it clearly. Afterwards he will celebrate the coronation. We must pray much that the abominations be cut short. "*

"Looking into the Future", 1961, page 111

*"Since the Pope has left the city and is going west, where there is a **large church on the large Wassa**, and when he comes back again, there are only six of his people there, because that's where it goes downstairs and over there. "*

Landshuter Zeitung, April 12, 1950, page 5

*"I see the Holy Father in a **town on the river, with a high church, crowning our king.**"*

Münchner Allgemeine, November 20, 1949, page 9

*... But then the pope will come back and he will crown three more kings, the Hungarian, the Austrian and the **Bavarian**. He's **very old and has snow-white hair**, he's wearing lederhosen and is like no other among the people.*

"Looking Ahead," February 1, 1950. Page 38

*I'm with the [Bavarian] monarch, standing there in the back. It's **an old, gray and gaunt Mo**. He's being crowned by the Pope, because he's coming back again.*

Landshuter Zeitung, April 12, 1950, page 5

If you are looking for a church in Europe that is as high as possible on a river that is as wide as possible, you will inevitably end up in Cologne, as already mentioned. If one believes the Central European prophecies, then the Red Army would (also) be defeated at the gates of Cologne. If the Cologne Cathedral remained intact, you would have the ideal location. Steven Spielberg or Red Bull wouldn't do it any differently. The location, i.e. the stage, enhances the event, and the event enhances the location. And the Cologne Cathedral would really be an appropriate symbol for grandeur and permanence.

*"After victory, an **emperor** is crowned by the fleeing pope, and then comes peace. "*

"Looking into the Future", 1961, page 110

Less than a year is said to have passed between the Pope's flight and his return to Rome. How can it be that a fleeing pope, as soon as he sets foot on safe ground in Germany, immediately crowns a couple of European monarchs - and an emperor at that? After about 100 years, monarchies can certainly not be revived all of a sudden. There are currently not even political splinter parties demanding the reintroduction of the monarchy - which would also be unconstitutional. ... A reintroduction of the monarchy requires a lengthy process of coordination within the elites. You have to form alliances, distribute tasks. You have to make contacts, have conversations, hold meetings.

The coronations would therefore have to be prepared well in advance - and the coronation of the emperor, of course, particularly well in advance. ... From today's perspective, all of this seems extremely improbable - even if you come from a deeply desperate populace kerung, which is happy about any somehow functioning government. ... Monarchists would be enemies of the constitution. How does that work?

Let me take this opportunity to make myself unpopular with some by calling belief in monarchy a romantic fallacy—the absolutizing of democratic irresponsibility. If one studies the European prophecies in more detail, one recognizes the picture of a flash in the pan monarchy. The new "God-ordained" rulers do indeed seem to enjoy special blessings, to be successful and in some cases to rule for a very long time, but I can't discover anything in the prophecies about new *dynasties* or the like be over after two generations at the latest.

*"There will be peace then and good times. I see **three crowns** flashing and a gaunt old man will be our king. An ancient crown in the south also comes into its own. ... The pope, who didn't have to flee for long across the water, returns. Flowers are blooming in the meadows, so he comes back and mourns his murdered brothers. ... After these events comes a **long, happy time** Those who experience it can consider themselves lucky.*

"Looking Ahead-, i96i, page 114

The attentive reader may have noticed that three kings plus an emperor equals four crowns, not three. Even fleeing from Rome in a south-easterly direction if you want to go to Cologne doesn't make much sense at first glance.

As far as the coronation of the emperor is concerned, Irlmaier (or the Adlmaier quote) is again in good company with other European prophecies. However, a revival of the church is often predicted there, which is not reflected in Irlmaier with this clarity!

Here are a few other predictions from the seer in the aftermath.

"Through the prayers of Christianity, the monster from hell dies, and young people again believe in the intercession of the Blessed Mother."

"Looking into the Future", 1961, page 113

" But when amoi the cross rules again, and it will rule everywhere, then everything will be better again. Aa our fatherland sees then again better times.

But for now the bad thing must be over, there's nothing to macha. There will be a great famine, and people will learn to beg, aa those who are doing really well. Über'm Böhmerwald wem vui Leit kemma asking for help.... The people will all get along well and you will hardly hear a bad word anymore. "

Altbayerische Heimatpost, November 20, 1949, page 8

*You then have a lot **less money and laws**, it's a free, better life*

ben.

Münchner Allgemeine, November 20, 1949, page 9

" Irlmaier told my father [Hans Utz, Member of the Bavarian Parliament, note Bj] that there are a lot of mineral resources in Bavaria, he sees them quite clearly underground, but he doesn't say anything because it's better if they stay lie until Bavaria is independent again, which he obviously believed

Has. "

"Alois Irlmaier", 1990, page 99

In addition to water, Irlmaier is also said to have sensed metal in the ground (see page 240).

The laws that bring death to children become invalid after the Abraumung.

"Looking into the Future", 1961, page 113

This refers to paragraph 218 on abortion, which from mid-1974 made abortions in Germany exempt from punishment within certain time limits. When Irlmaier was alive, abortions were still illegal!

Bavaria in 2030

Let's summarize: At some point it will be as warm in Bavaria as in Italy. Tropical fruits and wine are grown and harvested twice a year. The country is ruled by a king. The people are believing and godly again - peaceful and friendly. And Bavaria has enough natural resources of its own - let's speculate on oil and coal. ...

All these details should be summarized in an oil painting so that you get a better idea of this variant of "Bayern 2030".

Afterword to Irlmaier's prophecies

As noted at the beginning of this book, Irlmaier's visions are not floating in a vacuum, but can be considered representative of a large part of the European prophecies in his core statements and many of his details.

If you want to delve deeper into the subject in the direction of the entirety of European prophecies, I can recommend my book "Prophecies, Old News in New Times" to you.

It should again be emphasized that even with a seer as good as Alois Irlmaier one cannot be sure that his outstanding predictions will also come true!

But even quite independently of Alois Irlmaier or other clairvoyants, the question naturally remains as to what the future will be like?

And it's human nature to look for an answer - and find it, *even if it's wrong!* This is all the more true in uncertain times.

The bottom line is that the masses turn to certain people who tell or suggest to them that the future would be one way or the other, or that *it would not be in any case!* The latter is an interesting phenomenon in a really deep crisis: at a certain point it is no longer a question of how the future will be, but only of *how it will not be!* Fear becomes the great navigator. ...

At the moment, politicians, economists and the mass media are fulfilling this task.

But how stupid and naïve do you have to be not to get the idea that these gentlemen are subject to a catastrophic error? Should these gentlemen mislead us knowingly or unknowingly, we need a plan B. We are also used to insuring ourselves against all possible life risks: health insurance, household insurance, disability insurance, etc. -

so why not insurance against an incompetent or powerless government?

Too big to fail? In general: how about insurance against insurance companies? That would only be logical!

The terribly banal question arises, what is the risk that one day the state will no longer be able to protect its citizens? If you - dear reader - don't want to be part of a self-deceiving voting crowd, there is only one solution: you have to make private provision so that, in the worst case, you are not dependent on anyone. When the going gets tough, it means you have everything you need at your fingertips in minutes. This is *real private* provision: provision that still works when public structures fail.

The seer and the people

Can you actually call a seer "seer" if he keeps his visions to himself? What kind of strange seer would that be - one who sees but says nothing?

The seer is to tell the people. And the seer *has* something to tell the people.

After all, he is the only one who can see from a people of the blind. That's why he's called Seer!

Seer and people form a meaningful unity because the seer sees the fate of the people and talks about it. After the seer's death, communication between the seer and the people no longer takes place directly, but via a medium, e.g. B. about a book. One must therefore distinguish between what the seer saw and said and what was written and published of it. In this book, for example, I repeatedly use excerpts from interviews with Alois Irmaier from 1949 and 1950. I assume that these interviews actually took place and that Irmaier was correctly portrayed. However, this is by no means 100% certain!

In the cases in question I of course compared the articles - and of course also Irmaier's predictions there. Numerous details indicate that these journalists actually questioned Irmaier and that Irmaier actually predicted world-political things for them. In a book like this, however, it is not enough to state that one can mostly believe the journalists who interviewed Irmaier, but the work of journalists and the press as a whole must be examined more closely. And as you will see, this is by no means a compulsory exercise, but rather exciting at times, because a lot is not what it seems.

The work of the press is of course also important because it has decisively shaped the public image of Irmaier as a person. A newspaper editor who had something against Irmaier's prophecies only had to put his person in a bad light, and this then fell back on his predictions.

No one will be surprised that parts of the press exploited Irmaier and his prophecies mercilessly and without regard to losses. This journalistic exploitation of Irmaier led to considerable concern among the population - and thus Irmaier also became a political problem that made waves right up to the Munich regional council. On top of that -

the Catholic Church too - or at least some of its representatives had a bone to pick with Alois I and did not shy away from urging the police and judiciary on Hellse.

Alois Irmaier thus moved in a complex field of tension. He had to deal with the mass media, the judiciary, the police and the church. In some church and political circles he was seen as a real threat. To be fair, one has to say that political circles from a certain

inevitably had to deal with Irlmaier because of the concerns of the population.
It was her duty.

Now one may ask what the problems of Irlmaier more than 50 years ago have to do with our present?

The answer is quite simple: the exact same thing would happen today! While the power of Irlmaier's prophecies is today weakened to the extent that it is no longer supported by the power of his living person, we live in a time that is moving more and more towards the scenario described by Irlmaier (and other seers). seem to resemble. In this respect, the suggestive pressure increases.

For many people, therefore, the willingness to believe what was prophesied should increase. The voltage increases. Others will feel compelled to fight just that. There is likely to be some sort of religious war here and there about the future as it looks more and more like prophecy may be coming true.

The following pages will sensitize you to this subliminal religious war. In doing so, we will leave the civilizational context in places and find ourselves in a kind of spiritual jungle. It will turn out that our society - then as now - is practically devoid of any culture to deal with the phenomenon of true clairvoyance in a sensible and positive way. There are no standards of any kind, and the permanent semi-darkness is populated by shady characters who, to make matters worse, recommend themselves to the public as honorable contemporaries.

I would like to gently begin the descent into monstrosity that is now beginning with the Traunstein poisoning trial from the beginning of 1950, to which Alois Irlmaier was invited as a witness. The relevant case files, including the testimonies of witnesses, can still be viewed today in the Munich State Archives (file number StaM, Stanw. 20274/1-8). So it's well documented.

Paulchen lie down with me

Irlmaier and the Traunstein poisoning trial

In 1948 there was a murder in Traunstein (Chiemgau) - a poison murder.

A certain Erhard Vogel, a 44-year-old merchant from Berlin, had lost contact with his wife towards the end of the war, lived in Traunstein and had a new lover there - Paula scratches.

Suddenly Vogel's wife reappeared and his lover was afraid her skins would swim away.

Soon after, Erhard Vogel suddenly became seriously ill. The illness dragged on for five months. Finally he died. Ten days before his death, he installed his mistress as the sole heir.

As luck would have it, Vogels was
Wife in the meantime with the clairvoyant
Irlmaier. He saw poisoning and advised her to have
Erhard Vogel's body exhumed.



Erhard Vogel
died on January 23, 1948
from arsenic poisoning

This happened and traces of poison were found. Paula Kratzer was arrested and charged.

This chapter deals with the process and its background. On the one hand, because Alois Irlmaier played a central role in the trial and the trial files still exist today, on the other hand, the trial teaches something about how a society in Germany or Bavaria in the middle of the 20th century with a very good clairvoyant. Some details related to this process are so grotesque and unbelievable that at times I could only save myself in humorous spelling....

The history

Shortly before the end of the Second World War, the married couple Erhard and Emmi Vogel were bombed out in Berlin and lost sight of each other in March 1945. Erhard Vogel moves to Traunstein in Upper Bavaria and opens a pharmaceutical wholesale business there. In the summer of 1946 he was again in contact with his wife, who still lives in Berlin. In the fall of 1946, Erhard Vogel met a woman in Traunstein who he hired as an office worker - Paula Kratzer, 38 years old. At Christmas 1946 he begins a relationship with her and tenderly calls her "Paulchen".

Erhard Vogel, in turn, calls "Paulchen" and some of her acquaintances "Birdchen". With them, however, it sounds as if the word "little bird" originally came from the vocabulary of a hawk or a cat.

Erhard Vogel lets his lover believe that his wife is missing. At the beginning of 1947 he moved into Paulchen's house. Also Paula scratches soon becomes a silent partner in his business and lends him a total of 30,000 Reichsmarks; not a small sum.

Suddenly a letter from Emmi Vogel arrives and Paula Kratzer is blown away. Erhard Vogel made the fatal mistake of giving his wife the address of her rival, with whom he now lives.

In June 1947, Paula Kratzer even got to know her rival Emmi Vogel personally when she showed up in Traunstein. A confrontation ensues between the two

Women. Paula Kratzer recognizes that Emmi Vogel is a serious rival. In the presence of her wife, Paula Kratzer puts her lover under massive pressure and says: "Mr. Vogel, if your wife stays here, I'll take you to prison!"

With this, Paula Kratzer is referring to Vogel's Nazi past. He had not told the Allied authorities that he was with the SS....

Whether intimidated or not, Erhard Vogel will definitely stay with his little Paul. A few weeks after the women's clash in June 1947, the couple went on a tour together in the mountains south of Traunstein. Paula Kratzer has packed some groceries, Erhard Vogel eats some - and soon the little bird shows signs of severe poisoning...

The approximately 150-day history of Erhard Vogel's illness began on this day. None of the attending physicians manages to make the correct diagnosis in all the time. The doctors wonder and puzzle - and wonder and puzzle - and at some point Erhard Vogel stops beeping and is stone dead.

But first, after the mountain tour, a doctor is called. The little bird remains in Paulchen's care and is ill for weeks. On September 9, Erhard Vogel appoints his lover Paula Kratzer as heir in his will - not yet as sole heir - that follows a few months later. Three days after the first change of will, Erhard Vogel is admitted to the hospital. His condition immediately improved. Five weeks after his admission he is already scheduled for release. But suddenly, after Paul's visit to the sick, his condition deteriorated again, and from the point of view of the doctors it was inexplicable. That this could have something to do with Paulakatzer's visit - the doctors never came up with the idea. You're wondering how Erhard Vogel could suddenly get a kidney infection while lying in bed. They also puzzle over his severe liver damage and numerous other side effects that sound like something out of a scary movie:

As for Vogel's condition, says Dr. Prießnitz further, ... an "absolutely incomprehensible deterioration" occurred. This was due to sudden

Blood damage, unbearable pain all over the skin and teeth, severe liver damage and kidney inflammation.

*In the night from December 11th to 12th, Vogel suffered an epilepsy-like seizure with tongue biting. Any touch caused him such pain that he would have **spent hours** in bed on his knees and hands, trying to avoid touching the sheets as much as possible. The blood pressure had risen, he had water in his legs, **etc. ...***

Traunstein News, January 26, 1950, page 5

The doctors were completely at a loss. And somehow it never occurred to them to call in a specialist.

As Christmas approaches, Erhard Vogel, despite his poor condition, obtains the doctor's permission with "urgent requests" to be able to spend the holidays at home with his girlfriend. He promises to go back to the hospital afterwards to return. Between Christmas and the beginning of January he is without any medical care. He never returns to the hospital.

On January 10, 1947, Erhard Vogel made his mistress Paula Kratzer the sole heir and disinherited his wife Emmi. He dies on January 23 - *mission accomplished!*

In the meantime, Emmi Vogel had been to Irlmaier's several times and - when her husband was still alive - had actually received enough information from him that - if she had been a faithful wife - the alarm bells would ring in time for her. But only when she sees herself thrown out after the reading of the will does she get into trouble. Irlmaier now speaks of poisoning and advises her to have the body exhumed. Emmi Vogel voiced her suspicions to the police. Almost three months after Erhard Vogel's death, his body was exhumed. The concentration of arsenic in the soil under the coffin is 15 times higher than usual. Also near

Elevated levels of arsenic are found in gels and hair. When examining the corpse itself, however, things get nasty. A microscopic examination is omitted at the autopsy, and the experts later contradict each other with regard to the concentration of the poison in the hair and nails. However, it is clear that the dead man was given large amounts of arsenic.

Since Paula Kratzer is the main suspect and Erhard Vogel has been in her care for the last few weeks, the court is trying to prove that she finally administered the *fatal* dose to her lover. However, proof of acute fatal poisoning, i.e. a fatal dose, can only be provided by examining the stomach and intestines. So the stomach and intestines are removed - but not examined on site - and first sent to the Court Medical Institute in Munich. There Erhard Vogel's innards are "accidentally" thrown in the trash and disappear never to be seen again - without anyone being held responsible later!

Since shortly before that, in another poisoning trial also in Traunstein, the body parts necessary for the definite proof of a poisoning murder had disappeared, even the *Bavarian state parliament* later dealt with the scratch case.

But there is no responsible person there either! The matter is tolerated as typical post-war chaos. The Forensic Medical Institute was bombed out during the war and temporarily housed elsewhere. There was (allegedly) not even a refrigerator.

According to press reports, however, the leniency of the judiciary towards the sloppiness with the body parts was "understandable" in the Kratz case. Because the actual goal of the trial from the outset was not so much a conviction for murder, but the permanent admission of Paula Kratzer to a curative and Nursing home! Off to the pats! Doctors had diagnosed her with syphilis and the onset of paralysis.

X-rays were said to have already revealed brain shrinkage. During the trial, however, the accused was quite eloquent and not immediately recognizable as ill. One newspaper described her like this:

She stood in front of the dock, elegant, sophisticated, in a well-worked coat with a high hairdo. She answered all questions eloquently and in detail...

Berchtesgaden Gazette, February 3, 1950

A whole range of serious indications were found that Paula Kratzer was to blame for the death of her lover. The victim's poison cupboard was missing a preparation containing arsenic that would have been enough for 3 poisoning attacks. - The accused had unhindered access to the poison cupboard in Erhard Vogel's business. - Immediately after the exhumation, a sister of the accused asked the Munich authorities about the results of the autopsy. - The defendant scratches even tried to prevent the exhumation of the corpse by ingratiating herself with Erhard Vogel's parents and actually getting them to speak out against the exhumation! - In court, she denied having influenced the parents in this way, but had to give in when she was shown a letter from her own hand to the parents of the dead man, which was about exactly that! - In an interrogation during the preliminary investigations with a higher regional court judge, Paul chen confessed that it had **known the morning before the corpse was exhumed that arsenic would be found!** ... She confirmed this statement twice while dictating slowly. It wasn't until Paula Kratzer was asked how she thought she knew that that the penny dropped. Then she turned white as a sheet and exclaimed: "No, no, I must have been wrong, I couldn't have known it at all!"...

According to the files, it was the only time in the course of the investigation that Paula Kratzer was on the verge of a nervous breakdown. ... And so on.

In the concluding reasoning for the verdict, it was said that despite all the evidence, the accused could not be convicted with absolute certainty because the victim's stomach and intestines were missing.

Alois Irlmaier was the actual initiator of the process. He "saw" the poisoning and advised Vogel's wife to exhume the corpse. During the court hearing, the seer confirmed, among other things, Emmi Vogel's statements, after which he said:

"I see something like aspirin pills, he has them in there. ... I see hands, woman hands, and syringes. Something has been done to him. "

Pills, he has them inside" - logically refers to the victim's digestive tract - i.e. stomach and intestines. Irlmaier apparently looked right into the organs. ...

If you hadn't had the option from the outset to put Paula Kratzer from traffic by putting her in a psychiatric ward, the mistakes in the preservation of evidence might not have occurred in the first place because the case would have been taken much more seriously. But as it is - without definitive proof - Irlmaier ultimately remains a marginal figure in this process.

Erhard Vogel's innards could have been proof of two things: Paula's guilt and Irlmaier's gift for seeing. Of course, there was other proof of Irlmaier's vision at the time, but a "won" murder trial would have had a different quality. Alois Irlmaier would have received a judicial seal of approval, so to speak - for the second time after the juggler trial! The idea comes to you involuntarily that this trial might also have been about preventing Irlmaier hysteria, because a conviction for murder of Paula Kratzer would have had a price: Irlmaier would have been officially elevated to a kind of myth - of course with the active support of the media.

Here are a few excerpts from the hearings of witnesses as they could be read in the daily press. First Emmi Vogel, the widow of the poisoned man:

According to the witness, she went to the Freilassing clairvoyant Irlmeier for the first time when she wanted to build in the local area. She only mentioned in passing that she didn't know if her husband would recover. Irlmeier said, "Your husband, he's up there, two flights up, the second door on the right." Irlmeier only said about her husband's condition: "Your husband has it here," pointing to his heart, and he said it would be fine, her husband regretted it. On another visit, she wanted to know from Irlmeier whether furs that were supposed to be sent from home would arrive.

To her surprise, Irlmeier said: "Well, well, the furs are [still] hanging in the closet in Berlin." He also explained that she would drive to Berlin herself in eight days and get the furs and other things. The witness commented, at that time she had not yet had the intention of going back to Berlin, but it turned out just as Irlmeier had predicted.

*However, she only started the journey after her Dr. Priessnitz in Adelholzen had assured her that her husband would under no circumstances be out of the hospital before Christmas, and indeed not before February or March. Irlmeier, on the other hand, answered her when she asked him about it: "At Christmas, your husband will no longer be in the hospital, he will be in his room." At that time, the witness remarked, she thought to herself: "Well Yes, really clairvoyant!" and had no idea that it would really happen like that, not even when Irlmeier added: **"Within two years you will see your husband in the grave. At the moment it works, but there is a setback and then it's over. Then he is no longer in the hospital, he is with a young lady and an old lady.***

"

Traunstein News, January 31, 1950, page 6

The *old lady* is Paula scratches. The young lady is the one who lives in the home of crats Household help Frieda Meister (26), who had nothing to do with the murder. Here is the testimony of the doctor Dr. Prießnitz, doctor of the deceased:

After about five weeks of treatment ... Vogel was already scheduled for release. Then he [Dr. Prießnitz] ... met Frau Vogel one day in the hospital. "She said something very strange," said Dr. Prießnitz. "She immediately asked me if her husband is a seer and will probably die? After her husband feels better ... Frau Vogel told me that she had been to see the clairvoyant Irlmeier from Freilassing, and that he had ... given her that information."

The witness then goes on to say that he was "completely impressed" by another message from Frau Vogel. Irlmeier described to the woman exactly where her husband was staying and said that if she went to see him, then he was welcome. They do not enter through the usual door, but through the "third door on the right" on another floor, which he would also have specified. In fact, Vogel was in the specified room, to which he had been transferred prior to Frau Vogel's visit, without her being able to know. ...

The lawyer for the accused, the well-known Munich criminal defense lawyer D. Bandorf believes the witnesses Dr. Having to "pose" Prießnitz by asking him how he would answer the question of a seer, felt at any rate, he, the defense counsel, could not imagine that the witness, as a doctor, would give anything to clairvoyance.

"Not per se," replied Dr. Priessnitz, "but if, as in this case something

The truth is..."

Traunstein News, January 26, 1950, page 5

We know scenes like this from American court films: the defense attorney tries to shake the credibility of a witness in order to get his client out. Here the Munich defense attorney Bandorf tries to undermine Irlmaier's credibility by trying to convince the witness Dr. To manipulate Prießnitz in such a way that he distances himself from Irlmaier. But that doesn't work. When his attack fails, the defender relies on a basic mood that is latently against clairvoyance. It's not about Irlmaier as a person, but about the fundamental ideological rejection of clairvoyance. Bandorf hopes for prejudice. If he accepted the scientific fact that there is clairvoyance or the ability to see into the future (precognition), the actual question would be quite different, namely: *How well or how badly* could Irlmaier "see"?

When asked, Dr. Prießnitz that after Vogel's death he and his wife had been to see Irlmeier himself.

" Because I was interested," he explained in response to a somewhat snarky comment by the defense attorney. Irlmeier, when asked what he could tell her about her husband's condition, replied: "Yes, he's dead!" To further questions about how that went, Irlmaier replied: "I already told you. It happened three times." The witness says that if one looks at Vogel's medical history, the assumption could be correct that the merchant Vogel had been taught arsenic three times.

(In fact, the scratch indictment assumes that she administered poison to her victim, firstly during an excursion on July 20, 1947, secondly in the period between October 16th and 20th, 1947 and thirdly on December 11th, 1947 in the hospital. The

editorial)

Traunstein News, January 26, 1950, page 5

Here are descriptions of the atmosphere during Irlmaier's appearance in court:

Crowds of listeners that the prison sergeant could hardly cope with flocked to the ... trial ... in front of the Great Criminal Court, in which it will be decided whether ... Paula scratches, for the alleged murder of ... Erhard Vogel can be held responsible and convicted, or whether she has to be committed to a sanatorium and nursing home as irresponsible. It is hardly to be assumed that the main interest of the many listeners was exclusively in what Paula Kratzer was doing; rather, the majority wanted to see the seer Alois Irlmeier from Freilassing, who was named as a witness - and possibly hear something clairvoyant from him.



Alois Irlmaier during a break in the poisoning trial

Traunstein News, January 26, 1950, page 5

The chairman, district judge Dr. Voll, announced the questioning of this witness, saying that he did not want to keep him waiting any longer because he had a great practice (laughter). [An allusion to the great onslaught of those seeking advice from Irlmaier in Freilassing, note B.] Irlmeier seemed quite inconspicuous in his leather jacket and appeared completely natural and unforced. as dr When asked to come closer to the judge's table for questioning, Irlmeier shook hands with him. ... He smiles and declines the job title "clairvoyant". He says he is a well builder, that's his business. ...

*During a visit, Frau Vogel asked him where her husband was and remarked that he was no longer alive. Irlmeier states that he told her at the time where she would find her husband and explained to her: **"I see something like aspirin tablets, he has them in them."** A woman was around him, and he also had one at the time said. ...*

If Emmi Vogel had followed up on this point, she might have found out that Paula Kratzer was in the process of poisoning her husband...

dr Voll then reproaches Irlmeier that, as witnesses said and as he himself stated earlier during his interrogation, he would have said earlier: "I see hands, women's hands, and syringes. Something has been done to him. " Irlmeier admits that and thinks that would also have been true. ... The witness then adds with all certainty: "I said he didn't die of natural causes. If you dig him up, you'll still find him Poison."...

The witness then explains why, after such a long time, he no longer remembers the details and the dates clearly. Too many people come to him. There were 150 people last Sunday and 120 the previous Sunday. He could only do 10 or 20

do a maximum of 25 in one day. "Otherwise I'll break. "

Besides, he had his business.

Dr. Voll then suggests that such clairvoyance is sometimes a dangerous thing and could easily bring false accusations to court. Irlmeier says with a smile that this has already happened, but that he will also be right in a case that is still pending.

Prosecutor Dr. Kraus now intervened in the interrogation and reproached the witness that, according to his testimony before the investigating judge, he had stated that when he first visited Frau Vogel in the early summer of 1947, and long before Vogel's death, he told the woman that their marriage was right if not. Her husband would become ill, his health would go up and down, she would outlive her husband and **within a year* her husband would be dead.** (movement in the auditorium). The witness confirms this and also later statements, according to which he is said to have explained to Frau Vogel that Vogel's death was caused by a large black [black- or dark-brown-haired ... note by Bj. Frauzimmer]. " [Paula Kratzer actually had very dark hair. Note B. to the fact that he once discovered the question of how the poison might have been administered to the deceased: **"I see small plates (tablets? D.**

Red.), Syringes and a kind of cake."

Traunstein News, January 26, 1950, page 8

In his testimony from the preliminary investigation files, Irlmaier said:

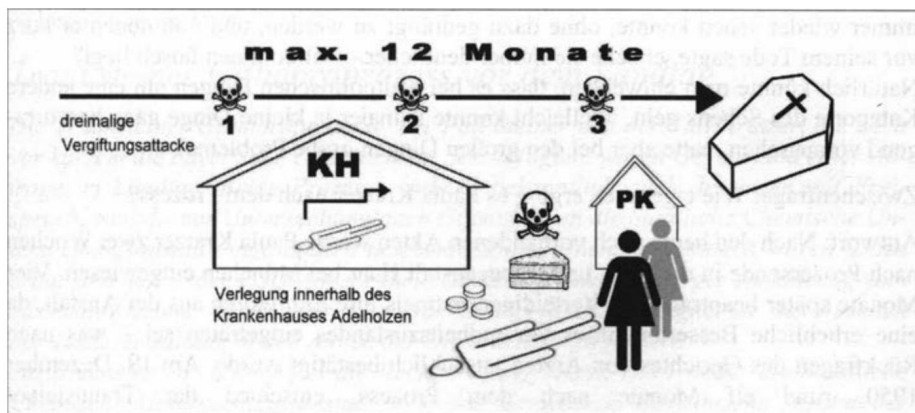
"I've seen her husband in the grave for a long time with pills in his stomach and intestines, similar to aspirin. ... I advised her [Ms. Vogel]: Let him dig up, you'll find something, because he didn't die of natural causes. "

Munich State Archives, Public Prosecutor's Offices 20274/1

The Traunsteiner News continues:

... (in fact, the defendant admitted that she once gave the sick Vogel an injection and brought him baked goods, among other things, to the hospital in Adelholzen. It is also established that from the stocks in Vogel's shop... a high arsenic Preparation, missing. D. Red.). ... He had advised Frau Vogel to exhume the corpse, and he had already told her at the time that the dead man had poison in him and that poison would be found. Irlmeier also confirms that his faces are particularly strong when the moon is waxing.

* This is a deviation from Emmi Vogel's statement, which mentions a period of two years. in the Protocol of the interrogation of the witness Alois Irlmaier on July 7, 1948 confirms the variant with the 12 months: "As far as I can remember, she came for the first time in the early summer or summer of '47... I then told her too... she would outlive her husband, and I also told her that he would not live much longer, at least a year then will already have died. "



Schematic representation of the aspects of the poisoning "seen" by Irlmaier

Let's summarize Irlmaier's visionary statements:

1st point in time: In the early summer of 1947, Irlmaier predicted that Erhard Vogel "before year", i.e. will die within 12 months. Erhard Vogel died on January 23, 1948, after about 8 months.

2nd type of murder: Irlmaier further predicted that he was poisoned and that you will find poison.

3. Course of the crime: As it stands, Irlmaier correctly recognized that the murder victim was poisoned three times. Irlmaier saw cake in connection with the poisoning, and in fact the accused brought cake to the victim Hospital. Whether the cake was poisoned remained unclear. But it was clear that Erhard Vogel's condition was dramatic again after this visit by Paula Kratzer worsened.

4. Central evidence: Irlmaier also saw that the murder victim was digesting pills had.

5. Shape of the perpetrator and their social environment: Irlmaier could the shape of the Tä recognize terin: A tall, dark-haired woman. And he also saw their young ones Housekeeper (26 years).

6. Victim's whereabouts: Transferred within the hospital as Erhard Vogel was, Irlmaier knew the right floor, the right side of the hallway and which room it was. He also saw that Erhard Vogel would later return to Paula scratches and is no longer in the hospital.

Now the €100,000 question: do you seriously believe that a seer who could "see" or foresee such subtleties so precisely and accurately, precisely in the case of geopolitical matters that he had been dealing with for many years (from 1945 to 1959 at the latest)

could see again and again without being urged to do so, and which, shortly before his death, he said he saw more and more clearly - is completely wrong?

Of course, one could argue that world affairs are about a different category of seeing. Perhaps Irlmaier was excellent at anticipating small things, but had big problems with big things? ...

Intermediate question: How did Paula Kratzer actually fare after the trial?

Answer: According to the files that are still available today, two weeks after the end of the trial, Paula Kratzer was committed to the mental health facility in Haar near Munich. Four months later, her defense attorney applied for her *release* from the institution for the first time, since her state of health had improved considerably - which was actually confirmed by doctors after inquiries by the court. On December 19, 1950, around eleven months after the trial, the director of the district court in Traunstein decided, after some back and forth, that Paula Kratzer could be released from the Haar sanatorium and nursing home and placed in the care of her brother. Three days later she was with her brother in Regensburg - in freedom!

Just three months after moving in with her brother, Paulchen is already moving out again and on to Nuremberg. On June 21, 1952, a chief inspector of the state police in Upper and Middle Franconia reported to the chief public prosecutor's office in Traunstein:

*Paula Kratzer lives with the self-employed mechanic FZ * in H. ... District S. and works as a housekeeper. ... Z., who presumably intends to marry scratches, describes her as a person who must be keeping a secret, because she didn't say anything about her life and stay in the years 1949 and 1950 and about that too have no certificates and the like.*

Is she a marriage swindler?

Friedrich Meyer, Oberkomm. D.L.P.

Munich State Archives, Public Prosecutor's Offices
20274 * In the original, names and locations are of course written out.

The final question, "*Is she a marriage swindler?*" speaks volumes. Imagine a chief inspector of the Franconian state police who knows little about the details of the poisoning process, but quickly recognizes or suspects: something is fishy!

In short:

Paula scratches got away with black eyes again.

Aftermath in the Bavarian state parliament

As already mentioned, the body parts of Erhard Vogel were not the first body parts to disappear from the custody of the Traunstein judiciary. Startled by the incidents, Bavarian state politics dealt with the topic. Here is an article from March 1950:

Nobody was responsible!

Traunstein poisoning trial before the state parliament

The trials of poisoning in Traunstein, the Steiner case and the Kratzer case, which until recently were of public interest in Bavaria, were the subject of an inquiry in the state parliament. As is well known, both trials also ended in acquittal because the body parts that had been sent to the State Chemical Research Institute to be examined for toxins could no longer be found. The CSU deputy, Lord Mayor Berger, asked the Ministry of Justice for clarification on this, since such negligence is not suitable for promoting the reputation of the judiciary in the eyes of the public.

Minister of Justice Dr. Müller found the justification easy, because neither the State Chemical Research Institute nor the Forensic Medical Institute of the university, to which the body parts were sent for examination, are subordinate to the Ministry of Justice or the Ministry of Education. "The Ministry of Justice is therefore not responsible for the disappearance of body parts," stated Dr. Müller laconically.

But also Interior Minister Dr. Ankermüller proved that the carrying out of forensic chemical investigations did not fall within the actual area of responsibility of the State Chemical Investigation Institute.

In one of the two cases, the institution also pointed out the need for a further, more detailed investigation - the minister emphasized - but the competent investigating judge did not reply for six months. When the order for a further examination finally came, the body parts had been destroyed.

Traunsteiner Wochenblatt, March 11, 1950, page 9

An astonishing phenomenon: back then, you were dealing with a justice system in which key pieces of evidence in murder trials could disappear without anyone being held accountable. Remarkable!

To conclude, here is a testimony from the investigation files by the housekeeper Frieda Meister, Paula Kratzer, who was the first to discover the dead Erhard Vogel early in the morning:

" At 7 a.m. I knocked on the door. Miss scratches opened. I realized immediately that Herr Vogel was dead. His face was turned toward the doorway, his eyes open and staring, jaw dropped, one leg raised, one arm stretched against the wall. The dead man lay on the edge of the bed.

It seemed as if Frau scratches had been lying in bed next to him. Miss Scratch, still in her nightgown, rubbing the sleep out of her eyes, said it couldn't be that Herr Vogel is dead, she just spoke to him...."

Munich State Archives, public prosecutor's offices 20274

The Traunsteiner Nachrichten described the scene as follows:

The witness claims to have seen that as soon as she entered the room in the morning Vogel was dead, and therefore said to the accused: "But Mr. Vogel is dead!" Miss Scratch is said to have asked in astonishment: "Sooo...?" The witness further claims that the accused must have been lying in the same bed as Mr Vogel before answering her knock, in such a way that she had to step over the corpse to get out of bed. The defendant did not deny this and stated that the patient had been cold at night and said to her: "Paulchen, lie down

To me.

Traunstein News, January 28, 1950, page 8

Personal note To my liking, the

doctors who were unable to make a proper diagnosis to save Erhard Vogel's life got off a bit very cheaply. Belated congratulations!

The employee or employees of the Forensic Medicine Institute of the University of Munich, who made the body parts disappear, also got off cheaply. Again: congratulations! Paula Kratzer's sister, who was suspected of having gone to Munich to ensure that the body parts disappeared, got off just as cheaply (I didn't mention that here).

As for Paula Kratzer's Bandorf defender, he was certainly worth the money. The fact that the defendant was able to afford an expensive Munich lawyer - the law firm in Munich at Karlsplatz 8/1, less than 100 meters from the Palace of Justice - is also not uninteresting and stimulates the imagination. In Paula's case, Bandorf's defense attorney was probably particularly expensive, because when the noose tightened around Paulchen and she was still at liberty, she approached Bandorf to hire him, and the latter refused. Bandorf only agreed when Paulchen was already in custody, her negotiating position in matters of lawyer's fees was already significantly weakened and she sent her sister forward. Paula scratches had sufficient financial reserves for her defense. The war chest was full. A side question: How much would it have actually cost at the time to make a "special waste campaign" palatable to an employee of the University's Forensic Medical Institute?

Somehow a whole lot went damn wrong. And it is precisely this steaming swamp that forms a sharp contrast to the clarity with which Alois Irmaier saw through the case - or seems to have seen through it.

When seeing and not seeing are so close together, it's often because you simply don't want to see! ... And that often has a reason.

Press hype about Alois Irlmeier

A shocking factual account of honest men who sadly misspell all their names!



Cover headlines and cover banners between December 31, 1949 and May 12, 1950

As the sources in the last chapter show, the publisher Dr. Conrad Adlmaier reported in detail in his *Traunsteiner Nachrichten* about the poisoning trial of Paula scratches. This is not surprising, after all he lived at the scene of the event. He also recognized early on that the great public interest in the trial could be used to advertise his other publications about Alois Irlmaier. Adlmaier's later Irlmaier publications were to earn him the reputation of "probably the best Irlmaier connoisseur" in certain circles. And this reputation was to be permanently established.

Already on the first day of Adlmaier's poisoning trial reporting - 26. January 1950 - in his newspaper there was a brief reference to a small booklet with Irlmaier's prophecies. Adlmaier had been to see Irlmaier, had questioned him and was now in the process of publishing his predictions in a booklet. Adlmaier also announced that his booklet entitled "Look into the Future" would be available for sale before the end of the poisoning trial. He was already taking pre-orders. Two days later, the *Traunsteiner Nachrichten* published a picture of the cover page of the booklet with the Note that it can be purchased from Wednesday, February 1, 1950. The trial was concluded with the verdict on the same day Adlmaier's timing was spot on.

Three days later - on February 4th - something quite strange happened: On page 7 of Adlmaier's newspaper there was a large advertisement offering a reward of 100 DM for anyone who helped the originator of the rumor, *the Traunsteiner Nachrichten* would be hired to make names.

A little orientation on the amount of the reward: At the beginning of 1950, the Traunsteiner Nachrichten also offered DM 500 to anyone who helped to arrest a *multiple murderer* ...

So Adlmaier was suddenly in trouble. But why?

According to this - almost - profile

nothing happens for a while.

Adlmaier calmly carries on with the advertising for his Irlmaier booklet

and boosts sales properly:

On February 11, he launched an additional egg

ne new series with the title: "*Experiences about Irlmeier*".

Adlmaier writes Irlmai

ers name, amazingly, both

here as well as in his booklet always

wrong - with "ei" instead of "ai".

The three words: "*Experiences about Irlmeier*" spread across the entire width of the page and are the boldest headline that you could ever find in his newspaper - it couldn't get any bigger.



The advertisement in the Traunsteiner Nachrichten on February 4, 1950



Überschrift der Serie über Irlmaier, hier vom 25. Februar 1950

At first glance, it looks as if Adlmaier wanted to say after the rumor about the end of his newspaper: "Now more than ever." He fills a full page with the subject of Alois Irlmaier and clairvoyance. He also refers again to his booklet of prophecies -

it costs *one* mark, daily newspapers cost 20 pfennigs back then - the brochure would cost around 8 euros today. That's ok. Anywhere in the article - whether anywhere in the columns or bold in the heading -

Adlmaier misspells Irlmaier's name everywhere - with "ei" instead of "ai" - just like on the cover (!) of his booklet "Look into the Future".

On February 21, Adlmaier announces the continuation of his series "Experiences about Irl meier". Part 2 will appear on February 25 - again with a bold headline, again a whole page, again with the wrong name.

On February 28th, what had to happen will happen. Adlmaier's opponents are shooting back: In the "Südost-Kurier" from Bad Reichenhall, around 30 kilometers south-east of Traunstein, there is a short article with the headline "Irlmeier moves away" (the Südwest-Kurier also writes Irlmeier). The article is based on a report by the German press agency dpa and appeared in a number of other newspapers at the same time Southeast Bavaria*. You read:

Irlmeier withdraws

*Ingolstadt, February 27 (dpa) ... Professor Dr. hc Kritzinger, the scientist who has been active in the field of parapsychology for decades, **recently visited Irlmeier to talk to him about these prophecies. Irlmeier explained that his ability to see and pronounce the supernatural [excuse me?], note B] had been so overburdened by the countless inquiries about the fate of war victims and prisoners that the reliability of the information* had dropped alarmingly In contrast to Kritzinger, Irlmeier distanced himself from the press reports about his visionsThird World War. real prophetic character*** be. ...

A

the visions is after Professor Kritzinger not to be establish.

* the expanded font for all quotes is from the original

Southeast Courier, February 28, 1950, page 6

This is how you fool people: The headline suggests "Irlmeier is moving away", Irlmaier is revoking his prophecies. In fact, the article then only says that Irlmaier distances himself from the *press reports* about his visions.... Unfortunately, it stays unclear *which* specific press reports Irlmaier meant. It is at least clear that Conrad Adlmaier is among the suspects with his Traunsteiner Nachrichten. After all, no other newspaper had reported so extensively and over such a long period of time about Alois Irlmaier.

Side question: Who actually is Professor Dr. hc Kritzinger? Answer: First of all, the good man is not called "hc" (honoris causa = honorable) but "HH"

(Hans Herman). A historical research work by *Ulrich Maichle* from Berlin can be found (www.nostradamus-online.de):

*In December 1939, after dealing with Nostradam's prophecies, Joseph Goebbels conducted the first exploratory talks with academics and authors, among others, on the subject of Nostradamus. The following should be mentioned **in particular**: Dr. Hans Herman Kritzinger.*

Yes oops! A Nazi? A Nazi helper? A Nazi accomplice? A Nazi helper's accomplice? - No! Prof. Kritzinger later even had trouble with the Nazis himself when they persecuted occultists of all stripes. ...

* e.g. B. February 28, 1950: Altöttinger Kurier, Freilassingener Kurier, Laufener Kurier, March 1, 1950: Berchtesgadener Anzeiger

In short: the responsible people are presented with a "Professor Dr." - waves, waves and waves his title, and trusts that the whole cheese will be bought without stupid questions. ... Four days after this "Irlmeier moves away". -Articles, the Southeast-Kurier and the Donau-Kurier publish a 1 1/2-page article written by Prof. Kritzing, in which the latter - one can hardly believe it - frankly admits that he *personally had not met Irlmaier at all*, because he didn't feel like queuing in front of Irlmaier's hut like everyone else:

*We have **not yet met him [Irlmaier] face to face.** ... Parapsychological research **has not yet been able to clarify whether Irlmeier really made the prediction about the catastrophes mentioned at the beginning, whether they may be of a prophetic nature . **The scholar is not inclined to break through the circle of pilgrims who hope to catch a glimpse of what is to come from him in Freilassing.*****

Southeast Courier, March 4, 1950, pages 15 and 16

At the risk of appearing obtrusive, here are the key passages from the dpa report four days earlier for comparison:

*Professor Kritzing ... recently visited Irlmeier to talk to him about these prophecies. Irlmeier explained... Irlmeier distanced himself from the press reports about his visions for the third world war **in relation to Kritzing** .*

So much for the moment on the topic "Press lies to readers about Alois Irlmaier". Back to the press hype: The fight goes on. On March 2nd the enemy artillery landed a direct hit in Adlmaier's castle fortress: The enemy units of the Southeast Couriers announce on page 1:

dr Adlmaier booted out!

Printer owner Dr. Konrad Adlmaier from Traunstein is from the state board retired from the Bavarian party. In his place, the building contractor Martin Gärtner from Bad Aibling was elected to the board. As we hear, Dr. Adlmaier resign from the board because he hardly ever took part on their sessions

would have.

Southeast Courier, March 2, 1950, page 1

Logically, Adlmaier also sat on the press bench the whole time during the poisoning trial and squirmed back and forth there.... The Südwest-Kurier continues:

... There was considerable resentment in the party ranks. The change should not least be due to the instigation of the member of the Bundestag Aumer.

[end of article]

Aaaaaha! The target coordinates for the attack on Conrad Adlmaier came directly from Berlin. ... What you need to know: At the end of November 1950, state elections were held in Bavaria and the Bavarian party started its election campaign on March 2, 1950.

In the Bundestag elections six months earlier in August 1949, the Bavarian party was not too far behind the CSU (almost 30%) with around 21% of the votes. The Bavarian party was particularly strong - and above all stronger than the CSU - in the Catholic-conservative homeland of Altbayern. As a result of its high proportion of votes in the 1949 federal election, the Bavarian Party also had 17 seats in the German Bundestag. In short - Adlmaier's Irlmaier hobbyhorse has meanwhile resented some quite influential people...

What is Adlmaier doing in the meantime? On the same day, he advertises "Looking into the future" again. And just two days later, on March 4th, it rattles again

really bang: On page 15 they bring a full-page article. Headline:

The truth about the "prophet" Irlmeier

The "egg" in the Irlmeier follows us like an evil curse. What is Alois Irlmaier actually doing in the meantime? Can't he read? Does he only use newspapers as toilet paper? Or does he just give the whole thing a ****? More on that in our next episode of "Press hype about Alois Irlmeier" - which will be continued right here (!) at this point (!!!) Yes, gentlemen, you are offered something here!

It is March 18, 1950 and Adlmaier's auxiliaries are now arriving on the battlefield. *professor dr M. Schmaus* - this is his real name, *this* spelling is correct and God is my witness! - throws himself into the fray. I didn't research whether he also had a brown past. And I didn't care either! ... Professor Dr. M. Schmaus digs a trench and places a large guest article in the Traunsteiner Nachrichten, in which he comments benevolently on the phenomenon of clairvoyance from the point of view of the scholar.

Adlmaier's left flank holds! - In a cloak-and-dagger operation lasting several days, Professor Schmaus crawls to the other end of the front. On March 25, he digs another trench and places another guest article in the Traunsteiner Nachrichten, in which he fights for the honor of clairvoyance.

The tide is gradually turning. But oh my - at what cost? On April 15, Adlmaier was able to fill a whole page under the heading "Experiences about Irlmeier", but like the moaning of the wounded in a hospital, words like "criticism", "exaggerated", "unrest in the population", "lies", "useless". Although the battlefield is quiet now, it's starting to smell bad.

Another month then goes by, and it seems as if the horrors have come to an end. But only then does the true, ultimate, absolute horror follow. In Adlmaier's fortress there are still considerable supplies of powder, and through a carelessness - a carelessly discarded cigarette butt, a fallen candle, a short circuit, ball lightning, hyperactive fireflies - or the devil knows why

- happens what should never have happened and now happened: Dr. Conrad Adlmaier prints an article on May 13, 1950 with the headline:



Traunstein News, May 13, 1950, page 9

In it, Adlmaier cites, among other things, the "fact" that quite a few of these misspell Irlmaier's surname as evidence of the lack of credibility of his critics!

The devastating truth, however, is: He - Dr. Conrad Adlmaier, who by his own account first met Irlmaier in 1943, wrote and misspells Irlmaier's surname! Namely with "ei" instead of "ai" - in public - and for over 6 months. ... At some point later, Adlmaier also realized his mistake: In the 1955 edition of "Look into the Future" it also said to him - Irlmaier.

Readers with weak nerves should close their eyes now, because we are about to read how Adlmaier meets his enemies with open visor, without armor and without any weapons. On May 13, 1950, he wrote in his newspaper in a senseless burst of strength:

*" How superficially all these newspaper critics proceed is shown by the mere fact that they do not even spell the name of the well builder Alois Irlmeier correctly, e.g. B. **Facsimile of a (forged) stamp***: "Alois Irlma ier, dowser, Freilassing" in the "Herz-Dame", also in the article of the "Süddeutsche Sonntagspost" "Schwindel um Irlma ier" and in a half dozen other releases."*

Traunstein News, May 13, 1950, page 9

* As always, the boldface within the quote is mine. S. Berndt

In order not to completely lose your orientation in the whole chaos, here is the inscription on the family grave of the Irlmaier family for clarification:



Inscription on the Irlmaier family grave



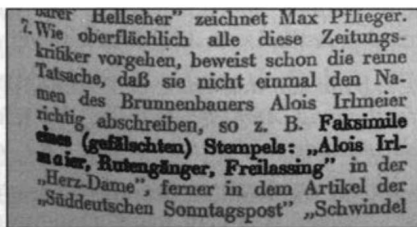
Excerpt from the title page of Conrad Adlmaier's "Look into the Future".

In addition, there are of course a number of written documents (1928 file card in the Freilassing registration office, Freilassing address books from 1954, etc., etc.) that make it clear how Irlmaier wrote himself - namely Irlmaier.

Conrad Adlmaier throws on May 13, 1950
a press competitor also of

publicly before working with forged documents:

... Facsimile of a (forged) stamp: "Alois Irlmaier ,
dowser , Freilassing" in the "Herz-Dame" ...



However, the "forged" stamp in the Queen of Hearts (see below) is Adlmaier's pipe dream. This Irlmaier company stamp appeared in the Bayerische Landeszeitung of October 22, 1949 - almost five months earlier - which, by the way, was an absolutely benevolent newspaper towards Irlmaier - and coincidentally also the organ of the Bavarian party, to which Adlmaier *himself* belonged! There are also indications that Adlmaier advised the editors of the Bayerische Landeszeitung on their Irlmaier article of October 22. It looks like the lady of hearts has it Company stamp including the background copied from the Bayerische Landeszeitung:



In the open upper left corner of the rectangle you can clearly see that the Queen of Hearts copied the stamp from the Bavarian state newspaper. ... The way Conrad Adlmaier defends himself here is almost unbelievable. what happened there? Did he take too many solitary walks with Johnnie Walker in those days? He's been printing newspaper articles about Irlmaier for six months, and in all that time no one has been able to make him understand that he's misspelling Irlmaier's name? One involuntarily wonders why Irlmaier himself did not point this out to him? Did the two have any contact at all during this time?

Adlmaier's position becomes particularly shaky when he gets upset about the "forged" stamp. How does he actually want to judge which Irlmaier's stamps are genuine if he doesn't even know how to *spell Irlmaier* correctly...?

* October 22, 1949, page 7, 4th column:..... as one of his [Irlmaier's] close observers says..."

Those readers who have closed their eyes in the meantime can now open them again - and should now leave the room as quickly as possible. Because now I will take the horror to its ultimate climax, which will take on truly apocalyptic forms: Dr. Conrad Adlmaier goes on to write in his bizarrely surreal article of May 13, 1950:

*It is true that Irlmaier twice verbally gave his consent to this [for publication, BJ's note , and that I concluded a **contract** with him which grants me the a 11 certain right of publication...." the*

Aha! And how were the contractual partners named in the contract? The "publisher" and the "well builder"? Or "I" and "You"? Or should the names of those involved actually appear in it? And if so - does it say "Irlmaier" and Adlmaier didn't notice it? Or does it say "Irlmaier" and Irlmaier didn't notice it? Or did one of the two not read the contract at all?

Was it just a verbal contract? Did this contract even exist?

You - dear reader - think that's enough? Stop it? Stop?

Good. Let's end this posse with two details:

First: At some point you will of course notice that *Irl-maier* and *Adl-maier* are very similar names.

Maier is a common name. There are plenty of spellings that differ from *Maier* , especially in Bavaria. Out of interest, I once counted in the "resident book" for Freilassing from 1954.

1954 residents register City of Freilassing	
spelling	number
M A Y E R	41
M A I E R	24
M E Y E R	13
M E I E R	9
M A Y R	6
M A I R	5

You can see the result on the right.

One should therefore be able to assume that Irl-maier and Adl-maier was a fellow sufferer when it came to the misspelling of their surnames, and that Adl-maier was aware of this source of error. So why did Adlmaier never ask Irlmaier?

Second: Adlmaier himself notes in the afterword of his booklet from 1950, in which he misspells Irlmaier's name everywhere:

*... the author vouches for the truth of the individually cited facts, they were z. T. checked **down to the smallest detail** . Everything was sifted with **painstaking accuracy** , e.g. **B. could be explained** in a natural way , was ruled out.*

"Looking into the future", 1950, page 77

"*Inexplicable in a natural way*" - well, I see it similarly - Adlmaier's name spelling capers can in fact hardly be explained this image is later adopted by other authors as well.

corpus delicti

One can forecast, predict and prophesy the very worst things of mankind. It doesn't matter at all. No problem! However, one must not reveal *when* these predictions should come true. And if it does, then the disaster should please happen sometime in the distant future.

But that's exactly the mistake Conrad Adlmaier made. He wrote in his newspaper - or rather gave the impression - that Irlmaier would have said that the Third World War would break out in 1950! Adlmaier also chose an extremely tight time for this - December 31, 1949! New Year's Eve! There is probably no other day of the year when people ask themselves so much how the next year will be?

However, Adlmaier seems to have recognized the potential danger of his New Year's crackers, because the way he unwraps it, you can see something like a precautionary measure against unwanted side effects.

It starts with the headline: **How it will be in 1950 - and later**

The article therefore deals with two consecutive periods. once a year

1950, then the period **after 1950**. In the article itself, however, there is no clear separation between 1950 and the rest!

And this is exactly where Adlmaier's trap snaps shut!

The text can give the impression convey that it refers completely to the year 1950!

"May give the impression" means in practice that some people will certainly understand it that way - which actually happened! Since the article clearly

contains war predictions, many readers thought, the third World War breaks out in 1950!

The intentional use of misleading formulations and expressions is of course part of the journalistic craft. It doesn't matter what you write, but what impression the writing creates.



Traunsteiner Nachrichten of December 31, 1949, page 9 The text is easier to read on page 321.

The publisher dr. So on December 31, 1949, Conrad Adlmaier ignited a cracker, which then went off as a veritable bomb five weeks later. After the publication of the Traunsteiner Nachrichten on December 31, 1949 and a licensed copy on the same day in the Rosenheimer Tagblatt - both local newspapers in south-eastern Bavaria - there was at first only a certain unrest in the region there. The real anger only arose when Adlmaier made Irlmaier's prophecies and the 1950 prognosis available nationwide when he published them again on February 1, 1950 in his booklet "Look into the Future".

The *Traunsteiner Wochenblatt* reported at the beginning of March 1950 about the incipient unrest among the population:



In the article one reads:

*The "prophecies" of the Freilassing well builder Alois Irlmeier, which were disseminated through serialized articles and brochures, have - as reported by the **German Press Agency** - triggered excitement among the population in many places in Bavaria.*

*Irlmeier repeatedly announced the course of the Third World War, during which not much would happen **in Bavaria** ...*

Follow-up articles and brochures clearly refer to Adl Maier's machinations. Adlmaier meanwhile printed his second Irlmaier series. And apart from his "Look into the Future" there was no other brochure* with Irlmaier's predictions at that time.

It is also noteworthy that the report comes from the German press agency dpa. Accordingly, most German newspapers should have at least taken note of this report.

While the reader of the dpa report was still able to guess who was the main disseminator of the Irlmaier prophecies, the *Südwest-Kurier* from Bad Reichenhall attacked Conrad Adlmaier directly and openly two days after the above article. Under the headline "*The truth about the 'prophet' Alois Irlmeier*", by Professor Dr. HH Kritzinger, the journalists of the *Southeast Kurier* wrote the following in the introduction:

* As far as I know, an Irlmaier brochure by the teacher Franz Stockhammer, planned for mid-April 1950, came along never out and is said to have been prevented personally by Irlmaier with a temporary injunction. Besides that there was still the brochure "Factual reports about Alois Irlmaier". This only appeared at the end of 1951 / beginning of 1952 or even later.

For months, the "Traunsteiner Nachrichten" have been feeding their readers with sensational news about the Freilassing "psychic" Alois Irlmeier, and a Traunstein publisher has even produced a brochure and offered various newspapers free printing of about 100 lines if they (at 20 or 25 percent discount) for the sale of the same. We knew exactly that the Irlmeier report gave the newspaper mentioned some impetus and we were often asked why we didn't deal with Irlmeier?...

In the "Irlmeier case" ... it was unequivocally clear that reporting here would cause concern ^{sensational}
_{only} ^{strongest} in
public had to bear and that it was puffed up in a way that a responsible press cannot justify.

Southeast Courier, March 4, 1950, page 15

In the spring of 1950, even Bavarian government agencies became active because of the unrest among the population. In a letter from the government of Upper Bavaria dated 17. May 1950 to the district office in Laufen it says:

From the latest press reports about the activities of the clairvoyant Irlmeier in Freilassing [...] it can be concluded that the fortune-telling of the named person is causing increasing unrest in the population. The Freilassing district office commented on this in its monthly report for April 1950: "The general nervousness caused by the so-called clairvoyance of the fountain maker Irlmeier from Freilassing is characteristic of the mood of the population. ..."

The question arises as to whether there is reason to intervene in order to avoid further disquiet among the population. ...

JV

dr wooden

This impulse from the government of Upper Bavaria later fizzled out, however, because from the middle of May there were practically no more press reports about Alois Irlmaier. Be it because the topic was now completely dead - which I assume - or because pressure had been put on Conrad Adlmaier. ...

On April 15, 1950, Conrad Adlmaier defended himself in his newspaper against allegations by the opposing press and wrote under the headline:

Lies about Irlmeier

Now we come to the lies about Irlmeier. It is not true that Irlmeier declared that the Third World War would break out in July 1950. It is true that he declared that if a third "big one" is murdered, then it will start overnight.*

Traunstein news. April 15, 1950, page 9

* At this point one could also ask whether Adlmaier was concerned with the **whole of 1950** or just **July 1950** - but that doesn't really matter in view of the outbreak of the "third world war".

The strategy I am imputing to Adlmaier seems to have worked, at least in part. Some people now think that Irlmaier foresaw the war in 1950, but Adlmaier can stand up and say, "I didn't write that."

Up to this point, Adlmaier still seems to be acting in a way that makes sense. But then, five years later, something unbelievable happened. In the second edition of "Look into the Future", Adlmaier writes in the introduction to the prophecies of Irl maier:

The time to come

As is well known, Irlmaier's prediction about the Third World War in relation to the year 1950 did not come true. An explanation by Irlmaier states that he himself interpreted the number that he saw, but that the evil was also averted through the intercession of the Virgin Mary...*

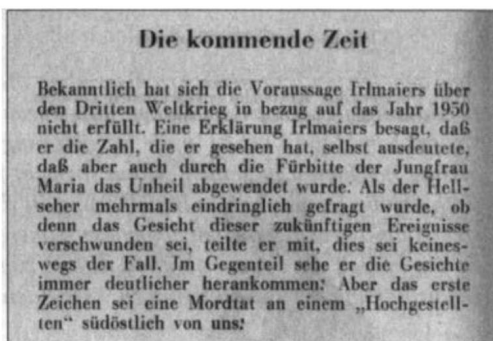
Bold and underline are mine

"Looking into the future", 1955, page 90

What now? Did Irlmaier predict the "third world war" for 1950 or not?

And why is it suddenly a number in 1955, although in 1950 it was still a murder of a "big guy"?

Either way. Adlmaier should gradually understand that the dirt he throws up sticks to Irl Maier. Adlmaier's position becomes even more shaky when you read what Irlmaier said two months ago



"Look to the future", 1955, page 90

Adlmaier's New Year's Eve cracker reporter told.

In October 1949 the seer was quoted by the Munich Merkur as follows:

"There will be another big war when the grain is ripe. Unfortunately I can't say the year.

Münchner Merkur, October 18, 1949, page 4

How likely would it be that a few weeks later Irlmaier was so sure about the date that he even advocated publishing the year 1950 in the Traunsteiner Nachrichten? ...

Here is another statement by Irlmaier from the spring of 1949:

"I already said that it's not very nice. It's coming over our country, but not just that, over our whole world. A third big war is pretty certain, but I don't know when it's going to happen ; but that's for sure, that it won't last long..."

Altbayerische Heimatpost, November 20, 1949 (interview from spring 1949), page 8

The Landshuter Zeitung writes in April 1950:

" I siach de Buid 7 [pictures] very clearly in front of me, it's bad time and who's coming soon. " To my question: "Alisi, what do you mean by soon?" he replied: "I couldn't say exactly the time, it's almost here."

Landshuter Zeitung, April 12, 1950, page 5

Unfortunately, the Landshuter Zeitung did not write exactly when the interview took place, but it is likely that it was shortly before the article was printed in April 1950.

For the sake of completeness, a scene should be mentioned that occurred at the end of January 1950 during the poisoning trial in Traunstein, when the defense counsel questioned the murder victim's doctor:

The defense attorney then asks: "Does the witness know that Irlmaier said in all seriousness that Hitler was still alive and that he predicted war for 1949?" *The*
witness emphasizes... that he went to Irlmaier "only out of interest". He... replied to the question about the next war. However, he did not give a date, but merely said: "It's still snowing on the mountains."
Well, according to the witness, there is always snow on the mountains....

Traunstein News, January 26, 1950, page 8

From time to time, the literature reports that Irlmaier "saw" numbers. It always followed the same pattern*: Irlmaier clearly named the number or numbers that he "saw" - and - said that he didn't know what they mean! Why should Irlmaier have acted differently in the most explosive of all conceivable cases - when the "third world war" broke out? Especially since it was clear to him that he had no particular talent for interpreting numbers.

The fact that Adlmaier does not name the number that Irlmaier allegedly saw is extremely suspect. And it almost looks as if Conrad Adlmaier also realized at some point that the matter with the unnamed number that Irlmaier "interpreted" was suspicious.

Because in 1961, another six years later, one reads a completely different explanation in the third edition of "Blick in die Zukunft". Now Adlmaier suddenly claims that Irlmaier interpreted the number 1950 from different *signs* - and not a number:

As is well known, the fountain maker from Freilassing said that the third world war would come after the second. And he certainly meant it in 1950. When he was asked that he had made a mistake, he admitted this without further ado and admitted that he had calculated the number 1950 himself from various signs.

"Looking into the Future", 1961, page 105

* Examples from Conrad Adlmaier's "Look into the Future"

1950, page *I see three lines - three days, three weeks, three months, I don't know exactly...*
1950, page , *And since I'm looking at a six and a nine, they'll have to identify it."*
1950, page *always see the number 27 three times. But he couldn't explain what that meant."*
1955, p .*I see a number in front of me This is a threesome. But I don't know...I can't tell."*
1955, p .*I see three nines, I can't say what that means."*
1961, page 106, . *I see three numbers very clearly, two eights and a nine. I don't know what that means...*

What was the name of Conrad Adlmaier six years earlier?

*...that he himself interpreted **the number** he saw...*

In 1955 it is a *number that we do not know*, in 1961 there are various *signs that we do not know either*. ... Things don't get any better because Adlmaier introduces himself to his readers as particularly conscientious. As a reminder: Adl Maier about himself:

... These are observations that the author of these lines made during eighteen years of meticulous monitoring of Alois Irlmaier von Freilassing."

"Looking into the Future", 1961, page 72

To put it politely, some of Adlmaier's statements are somewhat contradictory. The assumption that Adlmaier is lying at one point or another arises automatically -

whether true or not. This suspicion alone rubs off negatively on Irlmaier. Apart from the contradictions mentioned so far, there are still more in Adlmaier's work in connection with the date 1950 (e.g. the "definitely" above). But I don't want to start boring you with that. If you are interested, take a look at the Appendix on page 317.

Irlmaier not completely uninvolved

Even if Alois Irlmaier said in autumn 1949 that he did not know when the war would break out, he could theoretically have changed his mind towards the end of 1949. In fact, there are several reports that, at the end of 1949, Irlmaier thought for a time - perhaps only for a few weeks - that the war would break out in 1950. However, it seems extremely unlikely that the seer also gave Adlmaier the green light to publish the 1950 eruption date, or to create the impression that it was all happening in 1950.

As already mentioned, Sepp Winkler from the municipality of Teisendorf told me in autumn 2008 that he helped Alois Irlmaier with the well construction for three months at the end of 1949. One day Irlmaier said to him: *"You'll be a soldier again in four weeks."*

Sepp Winkler said that Irlmaier was "terribly afraid" of the Russians. Despite this incorrect prognosis, the man was still impressed by Irlmaier's abilities.

In 1950, Conrad Adlmaier quoted another witness in his booklet: an official from Munich who had lost a leg in the war and had since built a house said:

*... And he [Irlmaier, B.'s note] also said that all men up to a certain age would then be screened, but of course none would be used because everything happened so quickly. In order to put the seer to the test, I asked him: "Well, if this is to **come in the foreseeable future**, then it will get to me too, because I have not yet reached the age limit. Will I then also be patterned?"*

I

must also say that I lost a foot in the last war (sub

thigh amputation). I had... such a masterful prosthesis... that not even close acquaintances of me knew that I... wear a prosthesis. Irlmaier couldn't notice it either, firstly because it was pretty dark in his booth and secondly because I'm in no way handicapped when I sit down. When I asked the clairvoyant, he said with a mischievous laugh: "Yes, yes, they're scrutinizing you, but what do you want with your artificial knuckle, you can't do it anymore to need! ..."

"Looking Into the Future," February 1, 1950, page 73

Of course, "in the *foreseeable future*" does not automatically mean "*in the next few months*", but this shows Irlmaier's erroneous imminent expectation.

We calculate: If the man had already built a "little house" for himself, he would have been at least 30 years old in 1950. In 2009, that is 59 years later, he would be - 89! An old man! ... WJ Bekh quotes another witness who refers to an experience from "about September" 1950:

... And suddenly he said: "You'll have to move in again. replies: "I have him then "Me, move in? I'm no longer fit for it!" Irlmaier: "It may be that you'll make it." And that's when I lost courage; I didn't ask him anything more. ... I got more and more respect for Irlmaier. If Irlmaier's last statement hasn't come true yet, I can only be happy.

But I'm not quite sure, I'm already 59 years old, but in an emergency, older men could also be pulled ...

"Aioisirmaier, 1990, pages p

The letter from which WJ Bekh took this text dates from 1986, so the man would now be 82 years old. ... All of this indicates that Irlmaier actually believed, at least at the end of 1949, that war would break out in 1950. It is questionable how much he was convinced of this - and to what extent this belief was only an interpretation of his visions. One possible explanation is that Irlmaier only concluded that the men were being screened, but did not "saw" that this was actually happening.

The prediction of the three assassination attempts, of which the third assassination attempt is to take place immediately - a few hours - before the outbreak of the "third world war" also fits in with the indications of Irlmaier's erroneous early expectation. murdered on January 30, 1948) and Count Bernadette (assassinated on September 17, 1948).

It is therefore quite possible that Conrad Adlmaier interviewed Irlmaier in the days when he believed that war would break out in 1950. However, I think it is completely out of the question that Irlmaier would agree to publish it on a large scale.

Since Irlmaier has said in several interviews that he does not know when, and also occasionally says that he is not allowed to say certain things, one can assume that he made a clear distinction between what he "may say" and what he "must not say". Why would he have advocated making the big deal about 1950 of all things?

Unfortunately I cannot spare you another grotesque at this point: In *September 1949* one could read in the Traunsteiner Nachrichten:

The well builder was acquitted. He could provide the evidence of his ability. But from now on he rejected everyone ... "I won't say anything more!" was his stereotypical answer ... "You can't be too careful about that! But I don't tell anyone anything anymore either! Not amal the Americans!" Traunstein News, September 27, 1949, page 4

Traunstein news? ... wasn't there something? ...

Of course - that was Conrad

Adlmaier's newspaper. But this article from September 1949 did not yet come from his pen - after all, this was the only article in Adlmaier's newspaper in which Irlmaier's name was *still spelled correctly*. It is also clear from the content of the article that Irlmaier did not know the reporter who visited him. So it wasn't Adlmaier.

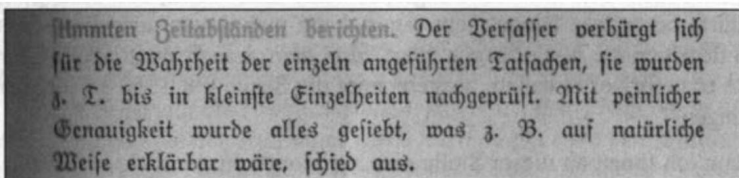
In this context, one must also see Irlmaier's call for help, which was made on April 22. February 1950 - i.e. three weeks after the publication of "Look into the Future" - was published by the Freilassinger Volkszeitung. It says:

... At the same time, Mr. Irlmaier asks you not to make any further publications about his predictions or the like, since the publications against his will resulted in such an influx of visitors as well as a

Even if Conrad Adlmaier later publicly denied in his newspaper that he had violated Irlmaier's interests, it seems more plausible, in contrast to Adlmaier's point of view, that Adlmaier made the big deal about the 1950 without Irlmaier's consent. In any case, Adlmaier damages his own credibility considerably by repeatedly embroiling himself in contradictions and these contradictions accumulate precisely where clarity is particularly important.

But even if Irlmaier, as reported by Adlmaier, had interpreted a number or sign, it would have been Adlmaier's duty to ask Irlmaier the very obvious question: "Yes, Alois - how did you come up with that?"

As it is, however, Adlmaier conveys the image of a situation in which Irlmaier hands him a black box with the inscription "1950" and he, Adlmaier, does not even think of looking in it - although he states in the same booklet "z. T. checked down to the smallest detail" and to have sifted everything "with meticulous accuracy"



Allen Zeitabständen berichten. Der Verfasser verbürgt sich für die Wahrheit der einzeln angeführten Tatsachen, sie wurden z. T. bis in kleinste Einzelheiten nachgeprüft. Mit peinlicher Genauigkeit wurde alles gesiebt, was z. B. auf natürliche Weise erklärbar wäre, scheid aus.

„Blick in die Zukunft“, 1950, Seite 77

The consequences

Conrad Adlmaier did considerable damage to Irlmaier with his "Aktion 1950". The fictitious date of the outbreak of war, 1950, contributed significantly to the concern of the population. Some of the press shamelessly used the false outbreak dam to increase circulation. The STERN from Hamburg, for example, used the "Date error" Irlmaiers to discredit his entire person. Motto: Dam wrong - so Irlmaier is a scammer! In May 1950, STERN published an article that could hardly be surpassed in terms of contempt, in which the "1950" was the hook:

Bavarian clairvoyant sees black Prophet Irlmaier causes war psychosis

The stupid never become all. And as long as they exist, shrewd charlatans will know how to live comfortably at their own expense. Scarcely has the miracle doctor Gröning disappeared than a new comet appears in the Bavarian prophetic sky: Alois Irlmaier, well builder, dowser and prophet from the small Bavarian-Austrian border town of Freilassing [...]. He prophesied a great war that year, which would break out over all the lands north of the Danube.

Der Stern, May 21, 1950, page 8

Bruno Gröning (1906 to 1959) became known and famous as a healer in Germany after the Second World War. However, after he had attracted hundreds, even thousands, of people at times, he was banned from healing.

About the headlines of the STERN: The actual cause of the war psychosis was not Irlmaier, but *the media*. And with these, the lion's share went to *Conrad Adlmaier!* Regarding the content of the STERN report: After insulting and deriding those seeking advice from Irlmaier, STERN gets to the central point that "proves" for everyone that Irlmaier is a fraud: *the outbreak of war in 1950.*

Less than three months earlier, immediately after the Traunstein poisoning trial, there was still a great deal of well-disposed public interest in the seer. Tragically, on the last day of the trial, Adlmaier's nationwide publication of the "misleading" comments on 1950 swept down like a guillotine. If that hadn't happened - if no dam had been published in "Blick in die Zukunft", it might well have been that some scientists would have dared to risk their reputation and deal more intensively with Irlmaier. It is quite possible that as a result Irlmaier would have been firmly anchored in the public consciousness in a positive form - even if he naturally gradually disappeared from the field of vision of subsequent generations would.

Regarding the role of science, I would like to point out again and again that Irlmaier's abilities were never scientifically examined during his lifetime. And that, although Irlmaier's critics at the time, of all things, the lack of one

such investigation as an argument against the credibility of his predictions .

The following statement by Germany's most famous parapsychologist at the time, Professor Dr. Hans Bender, the late founder and longtime head of the Institute for Frontier Areas of Psychology (IGPP) in Freiburg. In 1977, Professor Bender commented on the Alois Irlmaier case:

*It seems certain that Irlmaier in particular had psi abilities. ... As far as the collective predictions of a third world war are concerned, it must be said first of all that it **did not come to pass at the specified time** ; then that we **really** have no criterion whatsoever for this prophecy, which may be a kind of end-time fantasy, to contain **anything reliable**. ... That could be fantasies, fueled by knowledge about atomic bombs or other destructive weapons. ... Nevertheless: Irlmaier can be described as **one of the most astonishing phenomena among the sensitives of recent times** . So there is no reason cause for concern, but also no reason to reject the question of precognition outright, as is often done today by enlighteners who are simply not properly informed. "*

"Alois Irlmaier", 1990, page 156

Professor Bender has given the all-clear regarding Irlmaier's political prophecies. However, according to information from the IGPP, there has never been any scientific investigation by him or under his patronage. In any case, there is nothing in the archive. Incidentally, he founded his institute in 1950 of all things!

Since Bender's statement is now more than 30 years old, one can of course ask what the latest findings are and whether Bender's statement is still valid today? In any case, his testimony shows in several places that he never studied the content of Irlmaier's prophecies in detail. Otherwise he would know B. that Irlmaier's "Yellow Line" does not go together with the supremacy of the USA in the field of nuclear weapons in 1950.

It is also striking that Professor Hans Bender also refers to Adlmaier's legacy, namely 1950 as the wrong start date for the war. The superficial way in which Bender speaks shows how little he had studied Irlmaier's prophecies; which is hardly surprising, since he says, at least indirectly, that Irlmaier's collective predictions contain nothing "*somehow reliable*". ... It is obvious that with such an attitude one makes little effort.

Also *Father Dr. Norbert Backmund*, a clergyman from the Windberg monastery in the Bavarian Forest, who liked the role of a scholar who knows how to judge Irlmaier, writes in "Clairvoyant Look into the Future":

*Although the non-fulfilment of his war prophecy in 1950 shook his reputation, he soon became a sensation in the **press** and eventually the rush of curious people became unbearable.*

"Clairvoyants look into the future", 1961, page 45

Father Norbert Backmund is also mentioned several times by WJ Bekh as an Irlmaier specialist (even shown with a large portrait photo), although Backmund Irlmaier never spoke personally (like Professor Bender), but - as he himself admitted! - fell back on Adlmaier in everything - Adlmaier of all people, the senior press man! Superficially, Backmund seems to confirm Irlmaier as a seer, but he stirs up doubts about Irlmaier's "great" prophecy, even though he knows that Irlmaier agrees with other seers on important points! Backmund writes:

*Among Irlmaier's prophecies there is some that also provokes our contradiction. The cross in the sky visible to all, the **three-day darkness...***

That people will all become pious and virtuous afterwards... don't - I can do it all quite believe it.

"Clairvoyants look into the future", ! 961, page 46

If you look at the bibliography of Backmund's "Clairvoyants look into the future", you will come across other works about European prophecies comes from European prophecy!

Thus, Backmund's disbelief is only apparently directed at Irlmaier, but in truth *fundamentally* at European prophecy, which very often comes from *Catholic sources* (see page 264) in the two aspects just mentioned ! And all of this, even though Backmund was a Catholic priest himself!

Be that as it may - there are some indications that Alois Irlmaier himself briefly thought that war would break out in 1950. Adlmaier is likely to have published this without Irl Maier's consent. It is also known that even very good seers have great problems with exact times. So a false date is not a particularly useful criterion for judging a seer's ability - unless one intends to shake a seer's credibility. Then the thing works excellently - provided you have the right audience.

Finally, it should be remembered that Alois Irlmaier repeatedly said that he did not know when the war would come - and that these statements were also published (on October 18, 1949, November 20, 1949 and April 12, 1950).

Notice what? Mr. Bemdt takes on everyone and everyone: The publisher Dr. Conrad Adlmaier, Prof. Dr. HH Kritzing, Professor Dr. Hans Bender, Pater Norbert Backmund... It's about time to strike a more conciliatory note.

* For example in the "Prophecies about the Destiny of Europe" mentioned in Backmund's bibliography W. Ellerhorst (also a clergyman) there is the prophecy by Franz Kugelbeer (1922, also "Seher aus dem Vorarlberg"), **which also predicts a three-day eclipse!**

The mood 1949/1950



1950s Isar-Post front page headlines: January 5 and 10, February 18 and 28, March 4, April 20, May 1, 1950

Quite independently of Irmaier, Conrad Adlmaier also feared a war in 1950. There were plenty of reasons for this: late 1949 / early 1950 were pretty turbulent times in world politics. War with Russia was feared in Germany, if not for the immediate future - see above the headline of February 28, 1950: "Is war with Russia inevitable?"

On June 24, 1948, the USSR imposed the Berlin Blockade and tried to starve Berlin and blackmail the West. From that point on, the enmity between Russia and the West was obvious to everyone. However, at that time the USA was still the only country in the world that had nuclear weapons - and for the West Germans that was exactly a convincing argument for slipping under the wing of the USA.

However, on August 29, 1949, the United States was no longer in sole possession of nuclear weapons: Russia tested its first atomic bomb! The world became At the end of August 1949 witnessed the start of the nuclear arms race. About a month later - on October 1, 1949, Mao Tse-tung had won the civil war in China and proclaimed the communist People's Republic of China.

On October 8, 1949, page 1 of the *Deggendorfer Zeitung** read the headline "*The atomic bomb triggers an arms race*". Also on page 1 of this newspaper was a warning from the Vatican on February 7, 1950: "*The world is more to the war*". A week later one read on page 1: "*The end will be total annihilation* - and below it a report on a TV commentary by Albert Einstein on the *beginning of a new arms race*". On February 18, page 1 read:

On October 25, 1949, the *Passauer Neue Presse* asked on page 1:

Is Russia planning a war of aggression in 1950?

On December 31, 1949, the same newspaper printed the main headline on page 1:

The State of the World at the End of the Half Century

- below the subheading:

Are today's hardships the aftermath of two world wars , or the distant rumble of a third, even more terrible steel storm?

In the *Berchtesgadener Anzeiger* of January 30, 1950, page 8 was headed *What to wear in nuclear war?* "as reported in the *United States's nuclear bomb tests*". Directly below where on West German (!) territory the USA would use nuclear weapons in the event of a third world war. Citation:

Under the headline "We could stop them on the Rhine," Edward K. Nedor, whom the newspaper describes as an American military expert, reveals in the Sunday Graphic the "tactical use of the atomic bomb in West Germany as the most important part of the strategic plan with which the Western powers might to meet the Russian attack. ... A map that accompanies the article in the "Sunday Graphic" makes it clear which area is mainly concerned: all of western Germany, from the North Sea to the Main.

It should be noted that a scenario was still assumed in which only the USA had atomic bombs. Significantly, the outlined area essentially coincides with Irlmaier's statements about the area north of the Danube - even if he says nothing about atomic bombs and the area is further east.

* In the following, I only quote Bavarian local newspapers that also talk about Alois Irlmaier and his prophecies reported, as this makes it possible to understand the context in which the ordinary citizen of Bavaria could perceive Irlmaier's predictions. Of course, many of these articles also appeared in others in the same or a similar form Newspapers all over Germany.

On February 3, 1950 - two days after the publication of Adlmaier's Blick in die Zukunft - there was a larger article on page 1 of the Berchtesgaden Gazette entitled "*Agreement on nuclear control more urgent than before*".

The background: US President Harry S. Truman (1945-1953) had shortly before commissioned the development of the hydrogen bomb, i.e. the development of a new type of atomic bomb that was supposed to increase the destructive potential of previous atomic bombs to gigantic proportions. Since the hydrogen bomb wasn't even publicized at the time, its ultimate explosive power was still unknown - there was wild speculation about what would happen if something like this went off.

On February 20, 1950, on page 1 of the same newspaper, there was an article with the headline: "*After the H-bomb, the X-bomb*". Excerpt:

The American Senator Miliard E. Tydings predicted in Washington that an "X-bomb" would be built, the destructive power of which would exceed that of the hydrogen bomb by as much as the hydrogen bomb exceeds the atomic bomb.

According to Greenpeace*, a hydrogen bomb later detonated by the USSR (the "Tsar bomb") with 60,000,000 tons of TNT equivalent was around 4,600 times (!) the strength of the Hiroshima bomb. X-bomb would mean Pi's thumb: Hiroshima bomb times a million!

... These figures illustrate very well the extent of the uncertainty at the beginning of the nuclear arms race in late 1949 / early 1950.

A message was attached to the above article:

Hydrogen bomb could detonate the earth

*Canadian nuclear physicist Allan Munn expressed the belief that the first explosion of a hydrogen bomb could result in the explosion of the entire earth. Munn, a former member of Canada's Research Council, thinks the explosion could be the result of a chain reaction that would sweep the **globe at breakneck speed**, **turning it into a tiny sun**. ...*

Berchtesgaden Gazette, February 3, 1950, page 1

On Saturday, March 18, 1950, the Deggendorfer Zeitung carried the headline: "*No war in two to three years*". This was the assessment of the American Chief of Staff. Motto: far enough away in time not to be already to panic today, but close enough to be on good terms with the Americans already....

Imagine what would happen today if the US Chief of Staff (one notch below the Secretary of Defense) said there was no threat of war with Russia in the next 2-3 years (yet). All of Germany would have a panic attack these days.

* May, J., The Greenpeace Handbook of the Nuclear Age, 1989

In addition to the growing nuclear threat, there was also a territorial spread of communism in this phase of the Cold War. Mao Tse-tung triumphed in China and proclaimed the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949.

Russia and China were viewed by the West as a unified bloc. In early March 1950, Vietnam came into focus. On March 3, the Berchtesgaden Gazette published a report on Vietnam under the headline " *Vietnam - the last of Stalin's coups in the Balkans, where by the end of the country - to the annoyance of the French. Also at the beginning March 1950 there is a larger article in this newspaper - similar to many other newspapers at the time - with the headline*

Is war with Russia inevitable?

- written by a senior official at the US State Department named

George F. Kennan, who is described there as one of the "spiritual fathers of the Marshall Plan" .

When asked "*Are the Russians planning a war against us?*" Kennan replies that only the "*Soviet leaders themselves can answer that question with certainty .*"

This is followed by a kind of tapping of the evidence: the communist ideology actually speaks more in favor of a war plan by Russia. Russian history, on the other hand, would suggest that Russia avoids attacking a strong opponent. The argument that follows, according to which Russia was still too weakened by the Second World War, is not without a certain charm, which of course had to fuel the fear that the Germans would need the USA all the more later when Russia regained strength. An important sub-clause in the article reads:

*In view of the circumstances, that a new world war would obviously harbor such dangers, it is **unlikely** that the Russians **are now planning** an **early** military attack on the western world .*

Imagine what would happen today if a key US official announced that it was "*very unlikely that Russia was planning an attack any time soon*".

Apart from our actual topic, it is interesting to see how the USA at that time had an interest in a certain fear of war among the Germans.

Because this fear was a decisive psychological argument for the United States' affiliation with the West Germans - and not only of the West German politicians, but of the entire population. After all, it was a question of preparing the West Germans psychologically for rearmament and the reintroduction of conscription. This had to be thoroughly prepared, because ultimately it was about getting West German men to kill their former comrades.

At the end of 1949 / beginning of 1950 there was a lot in the air. It crackled. As we have seen, the front pages of the newspapers - down to the Lo

kaipresse - discusses the question of whether a war with Russia is (imminently) imminent. And nuclear weapons played a central role in this, which even grew into a public discussion of concrete fears of the end of the world (!) based on military technology. World-famous personalities such as *Albert Einstein* were also involved in bringing about this mood of doom!

The global equilibrium of the superpowers was by no means balanced at that time - it rather wobbled and oscillated dangerously. The danger of a third

World War II seemed real, and one can't really say the media tried to calm the populace. Not at all! Rather, the finely dosed disquiet of the West German population was in the strategic interest of the USA, because a population that had been hostile only five years previously could be reprogrammed relatively quickly into new allies.

So it is not unlikely that given the general mood at the end of 1949, Conrad Adlmaier was overcome by a strong feeling that Irlmaier's prophecies would very soon be fulfilled. That would have been human and should not be criticized unnecessarily here. In any case, the world situation at the end of 1949 should be one

had a noticeable effect on Adlmaier's emotional world, who not only dealt with Irlmaier, but also occasionally with other prophecies. I know from my own experience and the experiences of numerous acquaintances that it is relatively easy to erroneously expect something to happen in the near future, especially when you are just beginning to deal more intensively with the topic.

Whether and to what extent the world situation at the end of 1949 influenced Adlmaier's actions remains unclear. In the best case he wanted to "save the world" by warning them in good time, in the worst case it was pure profiteering. My guess is 35% "save the world" and 65% profiteering.

Irlmaier's cries for help

The very first newspaper article about Alois Irlmaier stated that Irlmaier was being assailed by people seeking advice. That was in June 1947.

As already mentioned, in March 1946 a police check counted 70 people waiting

People in front of Irlmaier's property - in the *morning around eight o'clock!* Some of the people had been there since five in the morning - and further reinforcements by train from Munich were expected. The article in the Southeast Kurier said that Irlmaier was "*hardly* able to resist the onslaught". In an article in SPIEGEL from September 1948 the headline said that Irlmaier said nothing more {"*He saw what he said - but he says nothing more*").

Of course, one has to consider that so shortly after the end of the Second World War the fate of hundreds of thousands of German soldiers was still unclear. Neither the state nor any aid organization could help with the relevant information. At the end of 1949 there were press reports that 1.7 million Germans were still missing*

It is obvious that the crowds at Irlmaier had to increase when the press hype began in the autumn of 1949. Initially, however, Irlmaier does not seem to have given much thought to the possible consequences of his interviews. At the end of 1949 - more than two years after the Gaukler trial -

interviews in several newspapers, in which he also made global political predictions.

Reading these interviews, one gets the impression that the talks took place in a relaxed, **trusting** and respectful atmosphere. Interviews with Irlmaier were published in October/November 1949 by the Münchner Merkur, the Bayerische Landeszeitung, the Münchner Allgemeine and the Altbayerische Heimatpost. The journalists of the Altbayerische Heimatpost wrote that they had talked to Irlmaier for two hours. However, this uncomplicated cooperation between Irlmaier and the press at the end of 1949 is in stark contradiction to what could already be read in the Traunsteiner Nachrichten on September 27, 1949:

The well builder was acquitted. He was able to provide the evidence of his ability. But from now on he rejected everyone ... "I won't say anything more!" was his stereotypical answer and when that didn't help he crept into his self-built little house in the forest ... "You can't be too careful! But I won't tell anyone anything anymore either! Net amal the Americans!"

Traunsteiner Nachrichten, September 27, 1949, page 4

Less than three weeks later, one reads in the Oberbayerisches Volksblatt:

"Hi! Herr Irlmaier!" The old man comes out hesitantly. anything more!" - But there is a sparse conversation about the fence.

" What do you want? I won't say

V -- ——— * * * . i ;

* Traunsteiner Nachrichten of October 15, 1949, page 1

That he discovers veins of water or divining rod, only with the feeling of the body, and that he helped discover the mineral springs of Bad Schachen, he says, but not a word about clairvoyance, except that he can do it if he has a picture of the missing person. ...

Upper Bavarian Volksblatt, October 13, 1949

So Irlmaier was not consistent at times. Perhaps it was just a matter of skill to elicit a few prophecies from him.



Photo by Alois Irlmaier in "The Little Illustrated"

The little magazine published this photo in February 1950. Shouldn't it be a collage - what it doesn't look like to me - then Irlmaier allowed himself to be persuaded by journalists when he actually didn't want to give any more information. (The little magazine, Austria, 1950, episode 6, p. 4)

Only on December 3, 1949 - when the Munich Merkur, the Bavarian state newspaper, the Munich Allgemeine and the Altbayerische Heimatpost already in detailed, sometimes multi-part articles about Irlmaier had reported - Adlmaier jumped on the Train on, and brought a first self-written Report about Irlmaier in his Traunsteiner Nach judge - with a huge headline stretching the full width of the page:



Traunsteiner News on December 3, 1949, page 9

At the bottom of the same page, in the far right corner, was a note in small print:

Editor's note

Next bring week we one second report about the Freilas
singer clairvoyant. On personal Wish from Irlmaier request we
no direct letters or other inquiries on him to judge.
Only in urgent cases takes the editorial staff Letters for Irlmaier
opposite.

Adlmaier's full-page article about Irlmaier was the first part of a two-part series about Irlmaier as a person, well builder, clairvoyant and of course about his prophecies. Part 2 of the series followed a week later. That ended this series.



Note on the bottom right in the white casket

On the same day, the *Salzach messenger* (the Salzach flows past Freilassing) published Irlmaier's first public call for help:

1. Irlmaier's call for help to the press /10. December 1949 / Salzach messenger

Everyone wants to see the future

But the well builder Irlmeier no longer participates*

... In front of his house there were crowds of people similar to those at the beginning of the career of the Herford "miracle doctor".

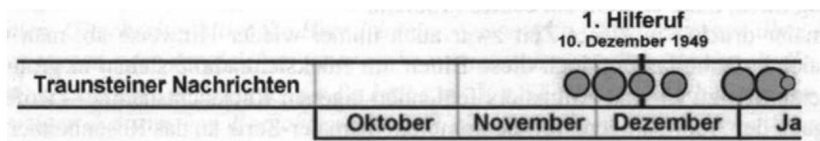
Bruno

*Groening ... Irlmaier was willing to help the crowd until late in the evening. ... Finally, in his simple manner, he made the following statement: "People, be reasonable, **I can't take it anymore**, have understanding. I cannot give an answer to questions and requests in the field of clairvoyance, either tomorrow or in the future, because my job is more important to me. ...*

*Such mass gatherings, as have been the daily and weekly practice **since the newspaper reports of recent times**, give me serious misgivings about my own health. ..."*

Der Salzach-Bote, December 10, 1949, page 6 *
EI only in the headline

The following small table clarifies the temporal connection between Adlmaier's Irlmaier publications and Irlmaier's first call for help. The gray dots each stand for an Irlmaier article in the Traunsteiner Nachrichten. A large dot stands for a *full* page, a medium one for about half a page.



Irlmaier article in the Traunsteiner Nachrichten and Irlmaier's first call for help

"I can't take any more" and *"serious concerns about my own health"* should be clear enough. Conrad Adlmaier also printed this call for help in his newspaper, this time big enough that it couldn't be overlooked.

In his cry for help, Irlmaier relates the *mass* gathering at his home to recent newspaper reports. This points to Conrad Adlmaier, among other things. Irlmaier himself is not (yet) appealing to the newspapers themselves, but to their readers.

What does Dr. Conrad Adlmaier when Alois Irlmaier publicly asked for peace and quiet? dr Exactly one week later, on December 17th, Conrad Adlmaier starts his second series about Irlmaier, title: *"Experiences around Irlmeier"*. four months after Irlmaier's call for help to protect his health - regardless of whether it's a bit exaggerated or not.

Adlmaier's articles often cover a full page of the Traunsteiner Nachrichten

In addition, he sells the printing rights to the articles to the "Rosenheimer Tagblatt", which reproduces this series in its entirety. Adlmaier continues full steam ahead for a full four months after Irlmaier's call for help, serving and stoking public interest in the seer - although he already complaining that he can no longer....

Did Adlmaier really not see that he was harming Irlmaier? Or were Irlmaier's cries for help not meant to be taken seriously?

No! A trick Irlmaier can probably be ruled out. In a report by the police
zei Freilassing from February 1950 it says:

Due to the numerous newspaper reports about ... Irlmeier, his inboxes are piling up every day, so that thousands of letters have arrived in the last few months.... Irlmeier is helpless in the face of these events. ... Irlmeier blames the press for this matter, because it is only conjured up by their reporting. A crowd of people gathers almost every day in front of Irlmeier's property, hoping to meet him or to be let in by him. ...In the last few weeks I noticed that a stream of foreigners is now also coming from the neighboring country of Austria. If Irlmeier is present, he allows himself to be denied as a matter of principle, indeed, out of fear of this influx, he often goes on business trips, which he extends to a week or more....

Munich State Archives. BezA/LRA 208.026

from a letter from the government of Upper Bavaria dated May 17, 1950 to the district office in Laufen, citing a police report

If Irlmaier literally fled because of the onslaught and Freilassing avoided to succeed, he probably had a real problem.

During this time, Adlmaier repeatedly printed instructions to leave Irlmaier alone, but these requests for consideration are in grotesque contradiction to Conrad Adlmaier's own lack of consideration - for which the printing license for the complete Irlmaier series was granted to the Rosenheimer Tag sheet is the clearest indicator.

The fact that on December 17th and 31st, 1949 at the top of the title

page of the Rosenheimer Tagblatt has extra advertising banners for the Adlmaier's licensed articles advertised.

Mind you: The article from December 31, 1949 said

also the thing with 1950!

The banner said:

"Irlmaier about the year 1950"



Titelseite des Rosenheimer Tagblatts am 17. Dezember 1949



Front page of the Rosenheimer Tagblatt on December 31, 1949

Adlmaier also sold (at least) the rights to print extracts from his booklet to the *Passauer Neue Presse* and the *Deggendorfer Zeitung*, both of which published some Irlmaier prophecies on February 4, 1950, immediately after the publication of *Blick in die Zukunft*. So Adlmaier went full throttle while Irlmaier hit the brakes.

On February 22, three weeks after the publication of *Blick in die Zukunft*, a second public appeal for help was made on behalf of Irlmaier
appealed to the reason of the readers, but the core of the problem was targeted: the reports in the press! And by that Irlmaier meanwhile meant *any* reporting about his person!

2. Irlmaier's call for help to the press / February 22, 1950 / *Freilassinger Volkszeitung**

A cry for help from Alois Irlmaier to the press

Profiteers abuse the "psychic" and his "Prophecies"

A cousin of the well builder and installer Alois Irlmaier in Freilassing sent the following letter to all newspapers on his behalf with the request for publication. It reads as follows:

*"Mr. Irlmaier feels unable to receive visitors of any kind, apart from those related to his job, such as well construction, searching for springs, water veins and the like. It is also impossible for him to answer the many incoming mails and he asks you to refrain from visits and letters. At the same time, Mr. Irlmaier asks you not to make any further publications about his predictions **or the like**, since the*

his will publications

*Such an influx of visitors as well as an increase in the daily inflow of mail took place that, if he wanted **to take care of even a small part of the wishes and inquiries**, there would be no more time to practice his profession.*

Mr. Irlmaier hopes that you will comply with his request for publication, both in the public interest and in his own."

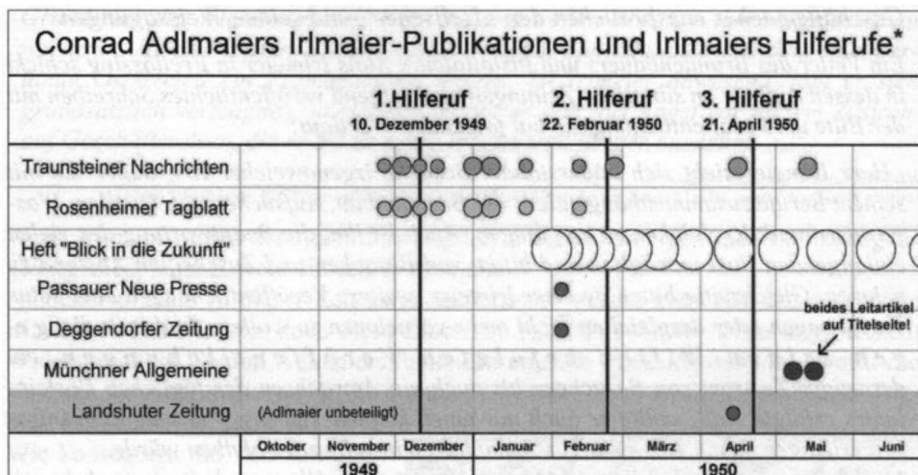
The key point is: *... asks Mr. Irlmaier, further publications no longer wanting to make any more **statements about his predictions or the like ...***

" Or the like " makes it absolutely clear that it is now about *any* report reimbursement goes. This definitely also means Conrad Adlmaier! However, none of that seems to matter to him. He keeps going. Two more parts of his series "Experiences about Irlmaier" follow (on February 25th and April 15th) and on May 13th he publishes a last big article about the visionary Irlmaier in his newspaper.

* The *Freilassinger Volkszeitung* took the call for help from its own information according to the *Traunsteiner Wochenblatt*.

However, it must be noted that Adlmaier had pretty much gotten the subject of "Irlmaier" out of his head by this point. It is unlikely that Adlmaier would still learn anything useful from Irlmaier during this phase. Adlmaier could not continue the Irlmaier subject forever, if he didn't get a refill.

What is also remarkable about Irlmaier's call for help on February 22 is that, at least formally, the *type* of reporting - such as falsified or invented prophecies - not criticized at all! Apparently, Irlmaier is only concerned with containing the flood of letters and visitors. If one further examines which newspapers will be February 1950 reported extensively about Irlmaier, then Conrad Adlmaier and his team from Traunsteiner Nachrichten and Rosenheimer Tagblatt are unassailable by a wide margin. In addition, Adlmaier also used other newspapers for his "Aktion Irlmaier": up to this point, at least the Passauer Neue Presse and the Deggendorfer Zeitung.



The third call for help is not due to Adlmaier's cap, but was triggered by the Landshuter Zeitung.
Except for the third line, full pages are symbolized with large gray dots.

* This table contains all the publications I know of from late 1949 to mid-1950 that refer to Conrad Adlmaier's initiative declined. **First and second rows:** medium-sized circles symbolize half-page articles; large circles full page articles. **Third line:** The large white circles symbolize the booklet "Look into the future". **Fourth and fifth lines:** Small articles in the Passauer Neue Presse and Deggendorfer Newspapers containing excerpts from the "Look into the Future". These two publications are particularly interesting, since they were publications in the area north of the Danube - an area that in the event of a "Third World War" (not only) should be avoided after Irlmaier. Irlmaier agrees with the other well-known Bavarian seer Mühlhiasl regarding the area north of the Danube. This comes from the Bavarian Forest (around 1825) and is still fairly well known in the region. Irlmaier shocked people in this region not only directly, but also revived old fears that went back to Mühlhiasl. **Sixth line:** On May 7, 1950, on page 1 of the Münchener Allgemeine there is a large article about Irlmaier, also on May 14, 1950.

All publications known to me from the end of 1949 to Wednesday 1950, which went back to Conrad Adlmaier's initiative. There are a total of 23 newspaper articles, often over a full page, in the case of the Münchner Allgemeine even twice the front page!

Back to the February 22 call for help. The Freilassinger Volkszeitung adds:

Irlmeier's representative also lets us know that he (Irlmeier) has no profit whatsoever from the magazines distributed without his consent and in an arbitrary **formulation** ...*

That speaks against Adlmaier's claim that he had a contract with Irlmaier.

What's the point of a contract if Irlmaier doesn't earn anything with it?

*... This is the cry for help from a man whose person and statements have recently been misused for explicit business purposes in an irresponsible manner. ~~He was questioned~~ and then, against his will, the ~~questioned~~ caused a sensation in long, colportage-like serial articles. As if that wasn't enough, the publications were finally put on the market in one **booklet** ...*

"

This is also undoubtedly aimed at Conrad Adlmaier. At this point in time, the only booklet with prophecies is Irlmaier Adlmaier's booklet "Look into the Future".

This second call for help is directed against Conrad Adlmaier and his activities - against his serial article and against the sale of the booklet!

If you read further, Irlmaier was "*interrogated*" and things were published "*against his will*" without his consent and on his own authority

formulation" - one automatically thinks of the outbreak date of 1950.

So far the status as of February 22, 1950. Three days later, on February 25, Conrad Adlmaier publishes another part of his series "Experiences about Irlmeier". Another three days later, several Bavarian newspapers simultaneously publish the aforementioned article with the headline "Irlmaier withdraws". This article was found at least in the *Altöttinger Kurier*, *Freilassinger Kurier*, *Südwest-Kurier* and in the *Berchtesgadener Anzeiger*. Mind you, the text *does not* claim that Irlmaier is moving away from his global political predictions, but only from corresponding *press reports*. It goes on to say that he was "so overburdened" by the "numerous inquiries" that "the reliability of his statements had dropped alarmingly" and that he first had to rest and recover. So that was basically a call for help, albeit not directly from Irlmaier.

In the meantime, however, it was no longer just about Irlmaier's calm, but also about reassuring the *population*. The above article began with the lines:

* As an aside, it should be noted that Irlmaier's "cousin" apparently also misspelled his family name - with "ei".... The cousin is probably the detective *Ferdinand Felber* from Traunstein - not the electrical engineer Ferdinand Felber from Laufen, both related to the Seher through Irlmaier's wife.

*The prophecies of the Freilassing well builder Alois Irlmaier have triggered excitement among the population in many places in Bavaria in **recent weeks***

Here, too, I am inclined to understand "last weeks" as a precise time indication, so that starting three weeks back from February 22 - the day of publication of the second cry for help - we come back to February 1, the day on which Adlmaier's "Blick into the future" came out. Of course, it wasn't the issue as a whole that was the problem - the problem was a few passages in which Adlmaier had tweaked something.

The atmosphere was already tense and tense. The situation worsened further, but this time Adlmaier was not responsible for it! It was much more the *Landshuter Zeitung* that printed a lengthy article with Irlmaier's prophecies on April 12, 1950 in cooperation with the teacher Franz Stockhammer. Stockhammer said he visited Irlmaier several times. If one compares the prophecy text from the *Landshuter Zeitung* with the other texts by ten Irlmaier, it fits well into the existing picture, and I cannot see that anything was added there. The problem with the article, however, was that Irlmaier's predictions were printed 1:1. tasting:

*" From the Doana (Danube) to the North Sea and Baltic Sea is a horror. **Vui man 'n die no, no** of cholera, well, well, **mia just call it the black death.***

*Two big packs of people come to Doana no umma and save themselves with us, but the third pack of people comes up to them, a ring wraps around them. **Koans more of them stay alive.... two thirds of all people de san dead...**"*

I don't know of any text by Irlmaier that speaks so clearly, so drastically and so often of a mass extinction (also) in Germany - especially north of the Danube. It's amazing that the *Landshuter Zeitung*, in the already tense situation, was able to bring itself to publish the article in such a sharp form. To illustrate the mood at the time, here is an article in the *Süddeutsche Zeitung* of February 4, 1950:

*According to reports from the rural police and the district office in the Upper Franconian district of Kemnath, rumors of an impending war are spreading to an unprecedented extent. The first **atomic bomb**, it is claimed, will fall on the American military training area **Grafenwöhr** after it was established that the **church altar** in the village does not point to the east but to **the north** and thus a corresponding prophecy of the clairvoyant Alois Irlmaier from Freilassing for this place apply. "*

Süddeutsche Zeitung, February 4, 1950 / from "Alois Irlmaier", EM Binder

In my opinion, this matter with the atomic bomb did not come from Irlmaier, but from Adlmaier. In his 1950s booklet, immediately after Irlmaier's reference to the "Altar in the East", there is the subheading "Atomic bombs on headquarters". But Irlmaier does not speak of "nuclear bombs".

At the beginning of 1950, however, it made sense to misunderstand Irlmaier in the same way Adlmaier did.

In a police report from the region north-east of Regensburg dated February 15, 1950, i.e. two weeks after Adlmaier's booklet appeared, this is explicitly mentioned, as are rumors that the Russians in the night from February 15 to February 16 at 12:00 p.m. clock would invade Bavaria. Also should get in Regensburg "prepare various people to flee"....

Stockhammer's article was the hardest article with Irmaier prophecies that I know of. At the same time, the article promoted a series of lectures with which

Franz Stockhammer began in Landshut on the same day.

Stockhammer planned to give a lecture every day from April 12 to 21 in the small town hall.

A photographer from STERN took it Photos of those waiting at the venue:



Advertisement for Stockhammer's lecture.

Compare a "small town hall hall" with "Prunksaal" in the text under the photo of the STERN! According to the Süddeutsche r Sonntagspost from 6 weeks ago, many people had to change the hall people came.



! The ceremonial hall of Landshut town hall couldn't even begin to hold the people who thronged to a vorwag. In which the head teacher Franz Stockhammer from the adult education center confessed to Irmaier's prophecies. Hundreds had to give up disappointed. The hall was closed by the police. Irmaier's triumphal march in Graning's old footsteps could no longer be stopped

What was the consequence of all this?

Clear case: Alois Irlmaier wrote another call for help after the article in the Landshuter Zeitung! Before that, he obtained an injunction against the planned publication of Stockhammer's brochure. On April 21, 1950, Irlmaier wrote to the Süddeutsche Zeitung:

3. Irlmaier's call for help to the press / April 21, 1950 / to the Süddeutsche Zeitung

... The various publications in the daily newspapers, as well as, as I became aware, the newly planned publication of a brochure, force me to ask you to publish the following in your esteemed newspaper: For a long time I have had every person who has contacted me because of my clairvoyant talent and explained that apart from the visits connected with my work as a dowser and well builder I had to turn away and that I could no longer answer the numerous letters.

*In particular, I expressly declare that I have no connection with the events in Landshut and that I reserve the right to prosecute these disseminators **of completely incorrect and fabricated information**. At the same time, I ask all readers, in their own interest, not to send me any correspondence that is not related to my profession and to refrain from pointless visits. All publications and lectures that take place without my express permission are made by unscrupulous profiteers and will be prosecuted from now on.*

sadd. Sunday Mail May 6, 1950 see 3

I didn't find Irlmaier's letter in the Süddeutsche Zeitung, but it was published in the *Süddeutsche Sonntagspost* by the same publisher, including a photocopy of the original letter. In the great reckoning with his opponents of May 13, 1950, Adlmaier takes the Süddeutsche Sonntagspost directly on:

*How superficially all these newspaper critics proceed is shown by the fact that they do not even correctly copy the name of the well builder Alois Irlmaier, e.g. B. Facsimile of a (forged) stamp: Alois Irlmaier, Rutengänger, Freilassing" in the "Herz-Dame"; also in the article of the **"Süddeutsche Sonntagspost"** "Schwindel um Irlmaier"*

Traunstein news , May 13, 1950, page 9

Adlmaier's lines were likely to give the impression that Irlmaier's call for help in the Süddeutsche Sonntagspost was a complete forgery, after all Irlmaier's company stamp was also found there. I have already explained that the stamp in the "Queen of Hearts" is in all probability *not* a forgery.

Irlmaier's letter to the Süddeutsche Zeitung contained - not surprisingly - also Irlmaier's signature. Now one could assume, in Adlmaier's sense, that the letter to the Süddeutsche Zeitung was a forgery, including the signature....

But if one compares Irlmaier's signature from there with Irlmaier's signature under his testimony in the
At least that's how I came to the conclusion that the signature in the letter to Süddeut

sche newspaper is real.

In contrast, Adlmaier tries to create the impression that Irlmaier's letter is a forgery!

Since the media are now talking about a Be unrest reported by the population, it is conceivable that pressure was being exerted on Irlmaier - and that he did not write this letter entirely voluntarily. If one compares the text from the Landshuter Zeitung with other prophecy texts from Irlmaier, then, as already mentioned, there are no extreme deviations in content.

Actually, only the language is more drastic and haunting. The most formally frightening thing about the article is the prediction that *two-thirds of all people* are supposed to be dead. But even that agrees in principle with other statements Irlmaier's. It is also said later in Adlmaier's notebooks that *more people died than in the two world wars combined*.

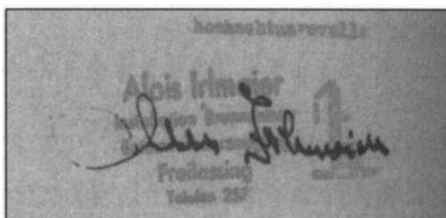
However, Adlmaier did not print this until 1955 and 1961, when the hype about Irlmaier had long since died down. Irlmaier's above formulation of "*completely incorrect and out of thin air information*" is - if you examine the text of the Landshuter Zeitung point by point - not tenable. I went through the text point by point and you can check the result on page 288. Whether pressure was actually exerted on Irlmaier, whether it was gentle or hard, can hardly be researched today in April 1950. At least it is clear that influential people wanted peace to set in. The Southeast Kurier wrote as early as March 1950:

No more businesslike advertising

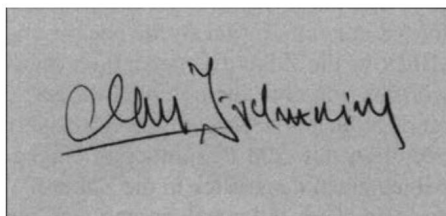
...It's high time that this commercial advertising finally ended and that Irlmaier Alois got his peace, in his own interest, his family and his job.



Company stamp and signature of Irlmaier on the letter to the Süddeutsche Zeitung (from the Süddeutsche Sonntagszeitung, May 6, 1950)



Signature "Alois Irlmaier" on the same letter, graphically highlighted



Irlmaier's signature under the testimony on Traunstein poisoning trial (Munich State Archives)

There was a similar "no more" article in the *offprint of the Sunday Post*:

With regard to his prophecies about the "future great war", however, it should be the task of all sensible people to fight against it

Offprint of the "Sonntagspost", presumably spring 1950, page 23

After Irlmaier's third call for help, the reports about him and his prophecies soon died down - but not without Conrad Adlmaier treating himself to a banging finale. In cooperation with Adlmaier, issues of the weekly magazine *Münchner Allgemeine* appeared on May 7 and 14, 1950, each with a cover story about Irlmaier and a large headline:



Front page of the Munich General of May 7, 1950

In the article of May 7th, after a few introductory words, Adlmaier's booklet "Blick in die Zukunft" was mentioned by name and whole paragraphs followed, which were taken verbatim from there. Adlmaier was now dumping his stuff in the greater Munich area - because he was with south-eastern Bavaria He had entered into a partnership with Bayernverlag, which in turn was advertising "Looking into the Future" in the Munich Allgemeine. A related series of advertisements in the *Münchner Allgemeine* ran from May to September 1950. The article "Irlmaier's last prophecies" was such a hit in Munich that the *Abendzeitung* made the cover story of the *Münchner Allgemeine* its own cover story. Under "Rumbling about Alois Irlmaier" the *Abendzeitung* wrote:

Fountain builder and clairvoyant Alois Irlmaier has now officially moved to Munich. Numerous shoppers thronged newsstands yesterday to be briefed by a weekly newspaper on "Irlmaier's Last Prophecies," which follow a pamphlet called "Look Into the Future," edited by Dr. Adlmaier (Traunstein). In addition to Irlmaier's well-known war prophecies, the publication contains the reassuring assurance: "The people of Munich don't need to be afraid."

...

Abendzeitung, May 5, 1950, page 1
(Apparently the *Münchner Allgemeine* appeared before its official publication date.)

In the further text, a criminal complaint against Irlmaier in Traunstein is mentioned and the impression is given that Irlmaier could be a fraud. One day after the evening newspaper, the *Traunsteiner Wochenblatt* carried an article about Irlmaier on page 2, which in turn refers to the article in the evening newspaper:

Irlmaier-Invasion in München

Schwindel und Geschäftemacher um den „Propheten“ Irlmaier

Traunsteiner Wochenblatt, May 6, 1950, page 2

The Traunsteiner Wochenblatt also reports on the criminal complaint against Irlmaier. But that's not all: even the government is now paying attention to the seer again. Eleven days after the article in the Traunsteiner Wochenblatt, the government of Upper Bavaria wrote to the district office in Laufen:

Subject: clairvoyant Irlmaier in Freilassing

*From the latest press reports about the activities of the clairvoyant Irlmaier in Freilassing (cf. "Münchner Allgemeine" of May 14, 1950 and ...) it can be concluded that **the fortune-telling of the named person is increasingly causing unrest among the population** ... The question arises as to whether there is not reason to intervene to avoid further public concern. You are invited to comment on this issue...*

MUNICH STATE ARCHIVE BCZALR A 208.02 6

Although this initiative took place in Sande, but it becomes clear once again what consequences Adlmaier's activities had for Irlmaier. what the be As far as the population's unrest is concerned, according to police reports* at the time, this can be traced back quite precisely to the area north and east of Limit Regensburg including Regensburg. This is exactly where the Russians would penetrate Irlmaier (but also Mühlhiasl) first.



Places mentioned in police reports in 1950 about the alarming of the population are mentioned

In the police reports Regensburg, Grafenwoehr, Bruck, Falkenstein, Neunburg v. W. and the district of Roding mentioned.

Side question: Why didn't Irlmaier defend himself more effectively against Adlmaier's machinations? Or has he? In Ernst Ladurner one reads:

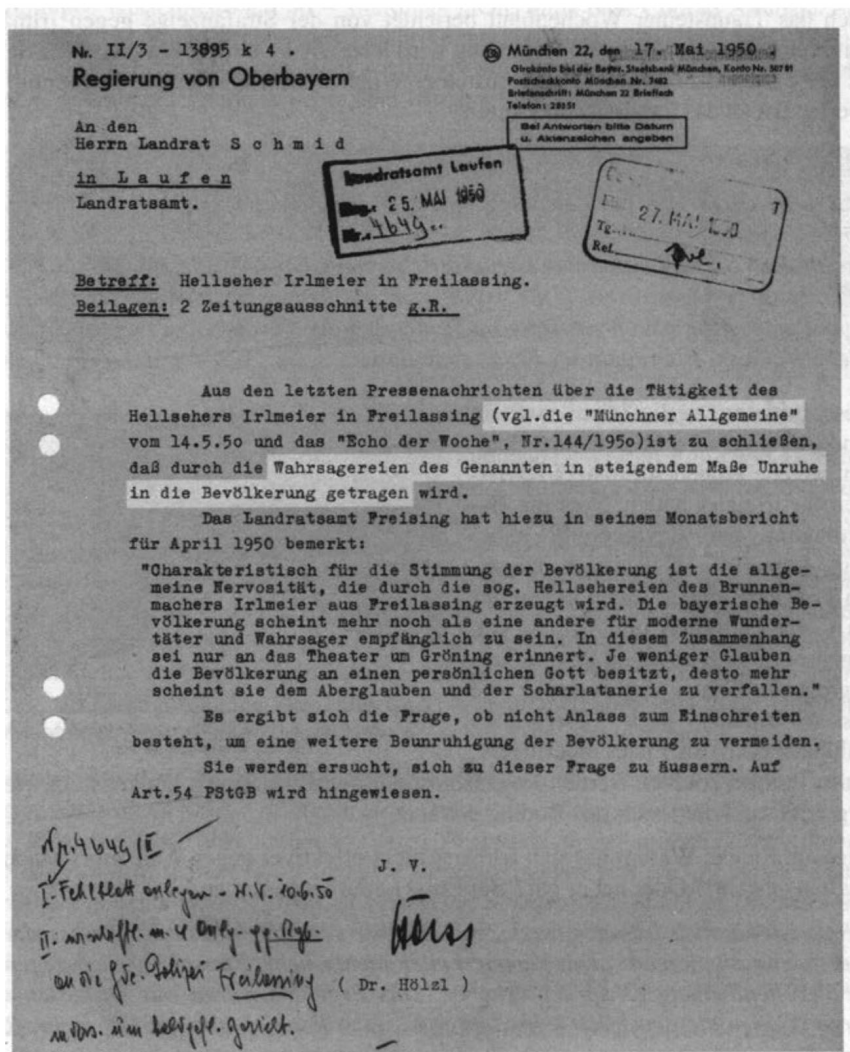
*... When I recently asked Irlmaier what he thought about his distorted image in the press, he said resignedly: "I don't care anymore. Once I objected to publication. **The result was only expense and hassle.** Should people now write what they want, but I want my peace*

from that!"

Factual reports about Alois Irlmaier, 1952, page 2

* see Bayerisches Hauptstaatsarchiv / MInn 92107

Does this statement by Irlmaier relate to a possible lost legal dispute with Conrad Adlmaier? It would be conceivable, after all the seer was able to prevent the publication of Stockhammer's brochure! Since he was successful! "Trouble" and "expenses" could therefore refer to a dispute with Adlmaier.
Could Irlmaier have won a potential argument with Adlmaier had he been more persistent?



Letter from the government of Upper Bavaria to the Laufen district office, May 17, 1950, Munich State Archives, BezA/LRA 208.026

cheating i. R

In the book "Future of the West?" by *Alexander Gann*, one of the very few prophecy researchers who deserve the title, the word can be found according to the article from the Southeast Courier about the juggler trial of 1947. Alexan quotes Gann with the following sentence beginning:

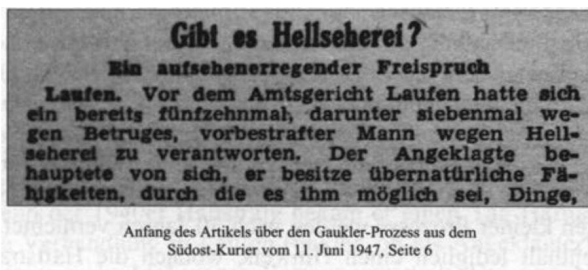
Before the District Court Laufen had a man responsible for clairvoyance words.

When I checked the original edition of the Southeast Courier, I was shocked. Alexander Gann had cut a very crucial point with the three points:

*A man who had **already been convicted fifteen times, including seven times for fraud**, had to answer for clairvoyance before the district court in Laufen .*

The name Irlmaier becomes in not named in the article, but he is clearly identifiable based on the queue mentioned there in front of his property.

The District Court of Laufen is also the court responsible for Freilassing.



For a moment I wondered if the reporter had just made that up. But that was nonsense. In 1947, due to the media policy of the Allies in Germany and Austria, there were very few newspapers. These did not appear every day and were also very thin (often less than ten pages). The readers should have read practically everything, and you couldn't feed them lies in the hope that it wouldn't attract attention in the general flood of media.

The blow hit me, of course, because Irlmaier's criminal record - to this extent - had *never* read anything before! For fractions of a second, all of Irlmaier's prophecies were up for grabs. How to believe a psychic who had been convicted of fraud seven times? Red alert! Fifteen times convicted, seven of them for fraud -

that's really no piece of cake!

Since clairvoyance against payment was still forbidden in Bavaria after the war on the basis of the "Gaukler-Paragrafen", § 54, it was of course to be assumed that these convictions were related to Irlmaier's clairvoyant talent - maybe also with his dowsing.

But fifteen times? ...

At first I didn't follow this lead any further, as I was busy with other things. At some point, however, it became increasingly incomprehensible to me how it could have happened that Conrad Adlmaier spelled Irlmaier's name incorrectly for months

I think it might have been because there was some basic ambiguity about the spelling.

Motto: The Irlmaiers themselves did not agree on how to write their family name....

Of course, I didn't find this approach particularly promising. Nevertheless, I looked for documents from Irlmaier's lifetime that clarify the spelling. In the registration archive of the city of Freilassing there was actually an index card from an Alois Irlmaier, born on June 8, 1894, married to Maria, née Schiesslinger. The index card was created on December 11, 1928, and the name Irlmaier was written with "ai". When I turned the index card over and looked at the back, under "*Remarks*" I read:

12.1. 30 - 12. V. 30 in Landsberg a. Lech, imprisonment

Sapperlot! Accordingly, Alois Irlmaier was in prison for four months in 1930! To be on the safe side, I had the detention books of the Landsberg am Lech prison from 1930 searched out in the Munich State Archives, and lo and behold - it's true! Under prisoner number 3546 is *Alois Irlmaier, plumber from Freilassing, born on June 8, 1894*. The reason given for his imprisonment was "*fraud, among other things* ." *Fraud, among other things* , could refer to clairvoyance, his dowsing or something else unfortunately no longer available. Files from small trials are destroyed after 30 years. The detention book from Landsberg only contains a note that the prison sentence goes back to a penalty order from the Traunstein district court in June 1929. Accordingly, a complaint could have been made around spring 1929. However, since according to several reports Irlmaier only started to "see" in 1928 and he certainly needed some time to familiarize himself with his ability, it seemed to me improbable that the procedure from the summer of 1929 was already somewhat had to do with clairvoyance.

Somehow I had the feeling that four months in prison for a man like Alois Irlmaier would have been a bit too much if he had been convicted for the first time.

In addition, it was still unclear what the fraud consisted of.

If he had previously been sentenced to a lesser prison term for another offence, he would probably have served it closer to where he lives in Oberscharam. That would have been the Bernau am Chiemsee prison. So I called JVA Bernau. A few weeks later I had an appointment in the Bernau prison. I had scarcely explained to the porter the reason for my coming and that

When the name of Alois Irlmaier was mentioned, his face brightened. He knew the seer, but knew nothing more specific. He willingly listened to me for a good ten minutes while I told him details of Irlmaier's life.

Then the archivist showed up. The file "Ref. Book No. 9510/121" about a certain *Alois Irlmaier*, born on June 8, 1894, living in Freilassing, a plumber by trade, comprised around 40 sheets. No doubt: that was *our* Alois Irlmaier.

On the basis of a judgment by the district court in Laufen on June 9, 1938, which was based on "fraud i. R." - i.e. "fraud in recidivism" - read, he was sentenced to another four months in prison. Irlmaier was imprisoned for at least 8 months (Landshut and Bernau).

The reason for the prison sentence in Bernau was as follows: Irlmaier had ordered a construction machine and agreed with the seller to pay part of the purchase price in installments. But he had never paid these installments. The judge said he never intended to pay them because he knew he didn't have the money.

Irlmaier, on the other hand, said he would have wanted to pay the installments with other customers' money - but they would not have paid for their part. The reasoning for the judgment stated:

He has been heavily in debt for a long time and on March 5, 1936 he took the oath of disclosure before the district court in Laufen. ... As the files of the Laufen execution court from 1935 ... discussed in the main hearing ... show, the accused was not in a position to pay even small amounts in those years. He had to be summoned to disclose oaths because of very small amounts and - characteristic of his debtor morality - he always had arrest warrants issued against him.

A few pages further I found Alois Irlmaier's criminal record: Between 1925 and 1937 he was accused and convicted a total of 12 times. So 12 times in 13 years. During the 1940s he was given one day's leave. The reason: Another hearing in Laufen (unclear whether as a defendant).

To this point he has been convicted of fraud six times. The information from the Southeast Courier regarding the seven fraud convictions was essentially *correct!* And the 15 previous convictions were also exactly right, as was to be shown later!

Often Irlmaier could choose between paying a fine or going to jail for a few days (2, 5, 10... days). With regard to the prison sentences that he had to serve in any case, the following data

1927 1 month for fraud, § 263 StGB

1928 1 month because of false assurance in lieu of an oath, § 156 Criminal Code

1929 3 months for fraud, § 263 StrGB - the prison sentences of 1928 and 1929 were merged them, and he expiated them in Landsberg am Lech in 1930.

1932 3 months for fraud, § 263, § 267 Criminal Code. But he was lucky, the punishment was released as part of a general amnesty.

1936 14 days due to non-delivery of collected contribution parts (probably social taxes for employees), § 393, § 533 RVO

1937 3 months for fraud, § 263, § 264 StGB

1940 4 months for fraud, § 263, § 264 StGB

Including the four months in 1940, that adds up to 12 Vi so far

months in prison. Particularly bitter: Irlmaier's father died during his sentence in Landsberg on February 14, 1930. The other cases in which a fine would have sufficed included one case of "begging" and three cases of withholding health and unemployment insurance -Contributions, once about the hiring of an Austrian without a work permit and twice about fraud.

Nowadays one would probably consider whether financial problems, as with Irlmaier, could be solved with a good lawyer and against the background of different social legislation without imprisonment. In any case, the details from Irlmaier's criminal record make it clear that Irlmaier was not a criminal, but was constantly in massive economic difficulties. The catastrophic fire in 1926, in which the Irlmaier family farm burned down, played a crucial, if not even a causal, role.

Particularly important for me as a prophecy researcher: apart from the 1947 trial, Irlmaier was never charged with juggling, i.e. § 54! This was also confirmed by later research for the period after 1940.

All right then. Let's ask ourselves: Was it right that authors and journalists withheld Irlmaier's criminal record from the public for around 60 years? Sure - consideration for his family was a comprehensible argument for a long time. 50 years after his death and in view of the general development of the world, it is now a question of an appropriate portrayal of the Irlmaier phenomenon and his prophecies. This undoubtedly includes the Gaukler process. And from the Gaukler trial, several leads inevitably lead to Irlmaier's imprisonment.

A very positive side aspect of Irlmaier's criminal record is, as he already mentions, that apart from 1947 he was *never* charged with juggling. This underscores the statement repeatedly made during Irlmaier's lifetime that he did not ask for any money for his clairvoyance . And as we can see, for some time the temptation must have been quite great for him to ask *for* money for his clairvoyance. That means: Instead of weakening Irlmaier's credibility as a seer , *the criminal record actually strengthens it!*

Handicap prison history

Ex-convicts are often on the defensive socially. If possible, they try to hide their criminal record, because otherwise they will be cut, hostile, disadvantaged and economically exploited - keyword underpaid bad jobs. When Irlmaier finally got better economically at the end of the 1940s

he went, he must have had a keen interest in grass growing over his past. And it is safe to assume that he was encouraged in this by his wife. The family may have been afraid that clairvoyance would open up old wounds and that the demons of the past would return. That Irlmaier downright fine because of his clairvoyance

de had, already prove old newspaper reports. Then Irlmaier repeatedly gave the crucial tip for catching a criminal. Conrad Adlmaier even quoted the seer in early 1950:

*"[...] I know that **certain people** who don't like my clairvoyance are trying to kill me, but they won't get me! [...]"*

"Looking into the future", 1950, page 42

To my taste, that doesn't exactly sound like my Alois Irlmaier any criminals that he helped to arrest and who were now - understandably - mad at him ...

Enemies look for weak points and sore spots. Irlmaier's prison history was definitely such a sore point. Whether Irlmaier's enemies actually whether they threatened Irlmaier to do so, we will see in the next but one chapter.

I myself suspect that after the war, when Irlmaier was doing much better financially, he avoided confrontations of a certain intensity out of consideration for his family - and especially for his wife. It's quite possible that Irlmaier had a strong desire to right what had gone wrong over the many years before and didn't want to risk failing.

In fact, at the height of the media frenzy, that better life suddenly seemed jeopardized again. As already mentioned, Irlmaier ended up on page 1 of the Munich *evening newspaper on May 5, 1950*. In the article one could read:

As we have learned, the public prosecutor's office in Traunstein has currently filed a criminal complaint against Irlmaier. After that, Irlmaier discovered in mineral spring in the garden of a house on Lake Tegernsee, then pointed out the imminent danger of war and asked the owner of the house if she would like to sell him the house and property.

That was the final sentence. One end wrote the article with the suspicion that Irl Maier was a crook - and left it readers alone. That was the level of some of the recent newspaper articles on the Seer.



Abendzeitung (Munich) from May 5, 1950

All that was missing now was a journalist to dig up the old stuff with Irlmaier's prison sentences for fraud.

Incidentally, the incident with the house on Lake Tegernsee was nonsensical, because the house - located between Munich and the Alps - must have been in a relatively safe area according to Irlmaier.... Then why sell it?

Surprisingly, after the article in the Southeast Kurier of June 1947, one read - from apart from one exception - Irlmaier's previous convictions were never mentioned again. Even in the Traunstein poisoning trial, Irlmaier's criminal record is not discussed. Defense attorney Paula Kratzer tried to undermine Irlmaier's credibility as a clairvoyant, but made no reference to Irlmaier's previous convictions as a "fraudster".

From June 12, 1947 - until the beginning of 2009 - according to my research - only the Süddeutsche Sonntagspost of May 6, 1950 - only one (!) day after the article in the Abendzeitung with the subliminal suspicion of fraud - contained a brief reference to Irlmaier's criminal record . The article began with the following lines:

"Well, what punishment do you think you will get this time?" Judge Lehle asked in Laufen the future interpreter Alois Irl Maier, who was accused of trickery... "With your previous convictions?"...

Süddeutsche Sonntagspost, May 6, 1950, page 3

At the beginning of May 1950 things got really tight for the seer. Just one step further and there would have been headlines with the words "Irlmaier" and "Befrauder". But he was lucky. After May 14, 1949, the media hype died down!

To what extent Irlmaier's prison past could have affected a potential conflict with Adlmaier remains speculative in view of the documents.

If one believes Conrad Adlmaier, and if there had been (only) an oral agreement on the publication rights with Irlmaier, then there would have been testimony against testimony. And as a seven-time convict for fraud, Irlmaier would certainly have had problems with his credibility.

Summary of the case of Dr. Conrad Adlmaier

If you want, you can blame everything that went wrong in connection with the documentation and publication of Irlmaier's political or "great" prophecies - one and all - on Irlmaier himself!

Irlmaier simply had to put his visions on paper by hand and put his signature under them. Everything would have been fine! Whatever Conrad Adlmaier has or may have mortised, it is of secondary importance in this respect. However, to present Alois Irlmaier as the "main culprit" is, of course, nonsensical. Irlmaier lived in a society that, then as now, underestimates the importance of real visionary powers or even completely misjudges it.

I would like to say: Irlmaier himself did not fully comprehend the importance of his ability. If you ask me, shortly before his death he should have put his visions on paper and made sure that they were published at the right time. Finally, when death approaches, a will is written. So why not put his visions and prophecies on paper as well? ... or did Irlmaier even do it and they are missing? ...

Conrad Adlmaier's role as a whole was double-edged: On the one hand, he worked hard to get Irlmaier's prophecies out to the people - he used practically every opportunity that was available to him to advertise his booklet of prophecies. "Looking into the future" was an important working basis for many of the authors who dealt with European prophecies. You could buy it until 2007 - after all, for 57 years! And according to everything I know, Adlmaier - despite of his antics - Irlmaier's prophecies reproduced correctly as far as possible - apart from the oddities in connection with Munich and the date 1950.

This brings us to the dark side of Conrad Adlmaier. It is initially understandable that as a publisher he had an interest in marketing Irlmaier's prophecies as profitably as possible.

With regard to the possible economic dimension, the following information from the Süddeutsche Sonntagspost on Franz Stockhammer's brochure, which Irlmaier prevented, is quite revealing:

Stockhammer's brochure "The Great Seer of Freilassing" will soon be published everywhere in Bavaria on 48 Din-A-5 pages. [...] "I have commissioned 10,000 copies", beams publisher Rieback, "but there is no limit to the number of copies. If I see enough demand, which I'm pretty sure, I'll print 100,000 copies!"

Süddeutsche Sonntagspost, May 6, 1950, page 4

The 100,000 copies seem to be absolutely realistic. The head of the Chiemgau-Druck company, which printed Blick in die Zukunft until 2007, told me that around the mid-1970s they were still selling 3,000 to 6,000 copies a year.

The magazine sold like "hotcakes" and there was no need for any advertising. If one carefully calculates an average of 4,000 copies per year from 1950 to 1975, one exceeds the 100,000 mark! It was probably between 150,000 and 200,000 Pieces.

Another example: 25,000 copies of my 1990 Irlmaier biography by WJ Bekh were printed between September 1990 and March 1992 alone - within 19 months. From 30,000 one speaks of a bestseller.

Mind you, Bekh's book did not appear until 40 years after Adlmaier's 1950 booklet. Adlmaier's booklet cost only 1 DM in 1950 (about 8 euros today) had a DIN A 6 format and 80 pages. Only 50 pages dealt with Irlmaier. To around 45

These 50 pages were about Irlmaier as a person, dowser and advisor on private matters. Prophecies for the collective destiny were found on a total of only around *five pages*. These five pages formed the core of the booklet.

All the trappings would have been somewhat less interesting without her. The private anecdotes about Irlmaier ultimately served to build up Irlmaier's credibility in the eyes of the reader. And this credibility was decisive for the reader believing Irlmaier's global political prophecies and believing that it was ultimately about *his very personal* fate.

Conrad Adlmaier was the only one who managed to market an Irlmaier brochure on a large scale. One cannot help but think of him when one reads Ernst Ladurner, as mentioned above:

*... When I recently asked Irlmaier what he thought about his **distorted image in the press**, he said resignedly: "I don't care anymore. Once I objected to publication. The result was only expense and trouble. Let people write what they want now, but I want my peace of mind from it!"*

Factual reports about Alois Irlmaier, 1952, page 2

Even if Ernst Ladurner asked about the *press* here, I suspect that Irlmaier was pragmatic enough not to sue a newspaper article that had already been published. An objection would only have made sense in the case of continuous publication - as in the case of Adlmaier's booklet "Blick in die Zukunft".

However. It makes sense that a publisher wants to make money. However, the question arises as to what methods he uses to do this. And here Adlmaier crossed a red line. At a certain point, Adlmaier's behavior can only be interpreted as meaning that he literally trampled on Irlmaier's interests. This can be seen most clearly in the cover story of the *Münchner Allgemeine* of May 7, 1959, which was written with Adlmaier's help; Headline "Irlmaier's last prophecies". The reference there that Munich was safe - which, in my opinion, did not come from Irlmaier at all, triggered such a run on newspaper stands in Munich that the Munich *evening newspaper* reported about it the next day and again the next day *Traunsteiner Wochenblatt*, referring to the article in the evening newspaper And - as a result of the press hype at the beginning of May 1950, the government of Upper Bavaria also saw itself under pressure to put a stop to the matter

Offer. However, not by influencing the press, but by accusing Irlmaier of jesting again!

However, this never happened because on the one hand the local authorities at Irlmaier's place of residence advised against it, and on the other hand the reports about the seer Irlmaier fell silent immediately afterwards.

While Irlmaier repeatedly asked publicly not to report about him anymore, Adlmaier only turned it up to the max. In the case of the Munich General, this could have - if all else failed - even led to Irlmaier ending up before the judge again - *also because of Adlmaier!* So Adlmaier's behavior towards Irlmaier almost had traits of violence - and this behavior is all the more strange because he repeatedly suggests to his readers that he had a special relationship of trust with Irlmaier and that he knew him particularly well. And other authors who write about Irlmaier also fall for this - I'll call it this - scam. Manfred Böckl describes Conrad Adlmaier as an "*Irlmaier researcher*" - a phrase that makes my toenails curl up. Egon M.

Binder describes Adlmaier as "*probably the best Irlmaier connoisseur*".

Norbert Backmund writes in his book "Clairvoyants look into the future":

*I owe everything I bring about Irlmaier to the Traunstein print shop owner Dr. C. Adlmaier, who has known, studied and observed Alois **for thirty years**.*

"Clairvoyants look into the future", 1972, page 46

We calculate: $1959 - 30 = 1929$. Even according to Adlmaier, this Irlmaier only knew him from 1943. Question: Where did the "thirty years" come from? From Adlmaier?

And if so - then what? Is the dam of 1929 just as wrong as the dam of 1943? ...

While working on this book, I got sick at times when I read how some people flirted with being an "Irlmaier connoisseur", and then -

figuratively - couldn't even put two and two together. Sometimes it seems like a real competition to dumb down the people.

However, the authors Wolfgang Johannes Bekh and Alexander Gann noticed that something could not have been right with Adlmaier or between Adlmaier and Irlmaier.

It's quite irritating that someone like Adlmaier is haunting the literature, who acts as a kind of benevolent, competent mediator between Irlmaier and the reader, but who, on closer inspection, turns out to be something completely different.

And this element of a misjudgment of reality, be it from superficiality, ignorance, indifference, sloppiness or maliciousness, one encounters with Irlmaier almost at every turn.

If one then thinks of Adlmaier's spelling of the name for months, one begins to doubt that Adlmaier and Irlmaier ever had a long-term, trusting relationship.

If you become suspicious, other things also read suspiciously, for example when Adlmaier describes how he visited Irlmaier in 1949:

When she [Mrs. Irlmaier] brought me to the well-known Hellse's workplace, around fifteen people were already standing in front of the door of the small wooden hut, in which Irlmaier was giving information to a female person. **But he immediately dismisses them** and then he gives me a cigar and lights his pipe, because he likes to smoke. And then we talked for an hour **like two good old acquaintances**.

"Looking Ahead," February 1, 1950, page 33

I don't know how you take that, but to me "like two good old friends" means that they weren't exactly that! 1961 - two years after Irlmaier's death -

Adlmaier suddenly writes: "*First I found him in 1943 in a small wooden shack.*"

The fact that Alois Irlmaier did not think much of special treatment is shown by the fact that he addressed everyone - even judges in ongoing court hearings - as "du". The parapsychologist Prof. Kritzinger, who went to Freilassing especially to examine Irlmaier refrained from speaking to Irlmaier, for example, because he didn't feel like queuing (or rushing in.) An acquaintance of Irlmaier, who had to see him at short notice on a business matter, reported that those waiting in line got downright angry because he was let in! Yes, Adlmaier himself reported in 1955 (page 57) that even General Clay's sister had to wait like everyone else

from ,

te. So why on earth should Irlmaier have let Adlmaier through?

Of course, Adlmaier was under pressure from people who wanted Irlmaier to be forgotten because all his prophecies didn't suit them. This resulted in the paradoxical situation that Adlmaier acted against both Irlmaier's interests and the interests of Irlmaier's opponents. One consequence of this was that Irlmaier hit blows that actually meant Adlmaier - and sometimes also other press organs - although Adlmaier was clearly in the foreground.

A report by the Münchner Merkur, which describes how a reporter collided with Irlmaier's wife Maria at the end of 1949, is intended to illustrate how much the whole media hype was already contrary to the interests of Irlmaier and his family at the end of 1949. Irlmaier's wife snapped at the reporter:

" *What are you standing around there for? Make sure you get ahead. Isn't it clear enough on the bars that he's not there? March there, I say. We want our peace. "... So that's how the tormented woman [...] must have gotten her bitter face [...] and her harsh language. And that's probably how the tall blond girl, who [...] protectively stood in front of the mother and had to say to the curious questioner: "Isn't it enough what you do with our father? Does the mother have to serve to satisfy your curiosity?*

What do you really want from him?"

Münchner Merkur, December 31, 1949, page 16

As I said: This scene was followed by a 4 "A-month, wide-ranging media offensive by Adlmaier! ... Of course, Alois Irlmaier himself was not as dismissive as his

family, but the pain threshold was apparently reached by the end of 1949 - before Adlmaier really got going.

WJ Bekh consequently writes about a rift between Irlmaier and Adlmaier:

Eventually, Adlmaier's increasing interest in the well began to become uncanny. He fought back. His employee (called Ferdl) Felber had to open the typewriter ... And Irlmaier dictated a letter to several newspaper editors in awkward German.

Alois Irlmaier, 1990, page i64

That was in April 1950. In total contradiction to this, WJ Bekh reports from statements by Siegfried Adlmaier (the son of the publisher) and the clergyman Norbert Backmund, according to which Irlmaier went on a joint tour with Conrad Adlmaier and his son to Norbert Backmund in the Bavarian Forest in 1953 (Windberg Monastery) undertook! How's that? Wrong year? ... Probably not, because Siegfried Adlmaier and Norbert Backmund speak independently of each other of 1953*. Did you get along again in the meantime? Did Adlmaier become remorseful and did he pay Irlmaier some kind of compensation? Had grass grown over the matter again in 1953? ... Unfortunately, the few people who are still alive today and should or could know are blocking. It's not exactly a wall of silence, but it's kind of a dense, impenetrable hedge.

Since Siegfried Adlmaier was even once interviewed by Bayerischer Rundfunk about Alois Irlmaier and he also gave WJ Bekh information about Irlmaier, one has to assume that there must have been a close relationship between the Adlmaier family and Alois Irlmaier at least at times. The only question is how long? Conrad Adlmaier's son told me on the phone that the relationship between his father and Irlmaier was good, "until the end". If I understood correctly, he concluded that from what his father had told him. He himself hadn't seen Irlmaier in recent years. ... The son heard for the first time that his father had misspelled Irlmaier's name publicly for months that he published the third edition of "Look into the Future" (page 104), among other things, as a result of Irlmaier's "urge" and "permanent wish"! Accordingly, he was in contact with him relatively shortly before Irlmaier's death. That all sounds pretty good -

but why does he have to emphasize right away that the sale was "really not about material advantages"? Do you really want to believe that with a circulation of well over 100,000 copies and Adlmaier's military media offensive? It's also somehow stupid that Adlmaier writes that when Irlmaier can say nothing more.

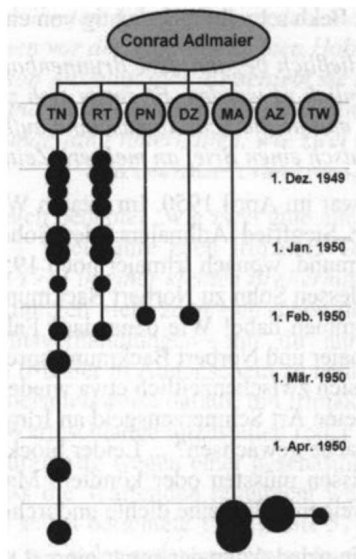
In view of Adlmaier's large share in the media hype, in view of Irlmaier's call for help, the dismissive attitude of his family towards the press as early as the end of 1949, in view of Irlmaier's "escape" from Freilassing at the height of the media hype and in view of the fact that Adlmaier's last journalistic activities Irlmaier in brought the proximity of a new charge of jesting, there can only have been a rift between the two.

Alois Irlmaier, WJ Bekh, 1990, page 37, 129 and 185 / "Psychic see into the future", Norbert Backmund, 1972, page 58

Well - theoretically it could have been that Irlmaier later forgave Adlmaier and they got along again.

Adlmaier actually stopped marketing Irlmaier in the newspapers in mid-May 1950.

For myself, one thing remains in all of this pretty bad taste. Irrespective of what really happened between Adlmaier and Irlmaier, when and how, one can state that the way in which Adlmaier dealt with the "Irlmaier theme" did not do justice to the person and seer Irlmaier. I doubt it myself, that Adlmaier was who he pretended to be - but even if he was; even if he had such good access to Irlmaier and enjoyed his trust over the years, he would have failed miserably, or like Alexander Gann in his 60-page Study on Alois Irlmaier wrote:



dr Conra d Adlmaier's press activities* in relation to Alois Irlmaier (probably incomplete)

A rare paraprognostic opportunity was apparently given here, which, however, dated

Seer himself and especially from the squandered on the central European scientific community in a most reckless and irresponsible way

is. "Future of the Occident?", 1986, page 236

Adlmaier played a significant part in this - if he had such good contacts with the seer for years.



dr Conra d Adlmaier (1928)

* from November 1949 to May 1950: own articles, licensed articles and press articles related to own or licensed articles. size circles = title stories, avg. Circles = complete page, kl. Circles = smaller items. TN = Traunsteiner Nachrichten, RT = Rosenheimer Tagblatt, PN = Passauer Neue Presse, DZ = Deggendorfer Zeitung, MA = Münchner Allgemeine, AZ = Abendzeitung, TW = Traunsteiner Wochenblatt

God willing

Since we now have a better feeling for the condition of the Bolz

At the place where our society pushes the phenomenon of precognition around, we can turn again to the 1947 Gaukler trial in Laufen with upgraded optics.

How did it actually come about?

In October 1949 one reads in the Oberbayerisches Volksblatt:

People came in droves and spent the night at the small station. The authorities tried in vain to stem the influx. Until the pastor brought charges of clairvoyance. "Your shoes will soon be put in front of the door!" Irl Maier said to him. The pastor died four weeks after the trial. The well builder was acquitted.

Oberbayerisches Volksblatt, October 13, 1949, page 10

direct hit! Fantastic!

A feud between village seer and village priest!

Grassroots spirituality versus official church. Underdog against establishment.... What more could you ask for?

... Unfortunately, such anecdotes have to be checked at some point. So I drove to Freilassing Cemetery with my digital camera when the weather was halfway decent and looked for the grave of a pastor who Irlmaier's curse had struck down, so to speak, in 1947.

But none. Total riveting. The only pastor in office in Freilassing in 1947 was a certain pastor *Markus Westenthanner*. tenure from 1937 to 1969; died in 1980.



Memorial stone in the Freilassing cemetery, each term of office and date of death of the pastor

So that was nothing. A few days after the failure in Freilassing, I was in the Munich State Archives to look at a particular file that an archivist had selected for me. Although I knew that this file had something to do with charges against Irl Maier from 1946 to 1952, I was not told anything about the exact content. In fact - sorry - the file was a real treasure trove. It contains a number of extremely interesting documents on the Gaukler trial. Among other things, it contains a letter from a Freilassing pastor to the district police in Laufen, written on February 16, 1946.

Before I try to serve you the individual courses of the following menu with relish, let me make a basic remark: We all know the game "I see something you don't see" from our childhood. A real clairvoyant is, so to speak, someone, who made this game a part of his life, but unlike our childhood, where we will eventually solve it - either if we guess correctly or if we are told - a true psychic can drive us insane, because we have no way of ever seeing what he sees.... And there are people who get pretty angry about it.

Even with those things that we all know and can still perceive together with our senses, our views diverge. No wonder our common denominator in the case of clairvoyance is extremely small -

if he even exists. The wide range of opinions in clairvoyance is therefore quite inevitable. It has more to do with the way we perceive than with the phenomenon itself. We simply have little or no personal experience, especially when it comes to really good seers.

When the files on the Gaukler trial were created - as we shall see - very different people were involved, and each had their own unique take on clairvoyance or precognition, although I do n't think *anyone - I repeat* - really understood what was going on. Neither critics nor supporters. It was a general poking around in the fog! Because no one really knew what Irlmaier "saw". - Yep, like that too?

Here is the text of the letter of February 16, 1946 from the Catholic parish office Freilassing (original copy see page 300), which got the juggler process rolling in the first place. Mind you, this letter only triggered the process! The Catholic Church never really denounced Irlmaier, but stayed in the background the whole time!

To the district police authority in Laufen.

February 16, 1946

re Psychic Nonsense.

I would like to draw your attention to the annoying nonsense of the so-called clairvoyant Alois Irlmaier von Freilassing, Reichenhallerstr. 42 [!], which draws more and more circles.

Irlmaier, a plumber by trade, promises [offers himself, BJ's note" to being able to use his "clairvoyance" to research the fate of the missing and prisoners of war and then gives the relatives who visit him fantastic information about life and condition and homecomings of such soldiers, all products of his dizzy imagination.*

* As always, the bold print is mine, the underlining is from the template, note S. Berndt

All I know about his alleged art is that **in the cases I know of he got it completely wrong**; I consider it completely out of the question that a person could possess the gift of clairvoyance to this extent, at least Irlmaier von Freilassing , **who is completely unreliable in other areas of life** .

Irlmaier has the greatest influx from outside, especially on Saturday afternoons, when the superstitious women visit him in droves, many of them in good faith, of course. Most of the time those seeking advice can no longer drive back and late in the evening they become a burden to the residents of Freilassing in order to be able to spend the night, to the detriment of the many soldiers and refugees passing through here who also want to spend the night because they usually have to wait a day for their CIC stamp. Some of these pilgrims of superstition come late at night to the Freilassing hospital and beg from the nurses there until they are admitted to the hospital barracks, which are provided as emergency accommodation for soldiers passing through.

Interim remark: For my taste, Pastor Westenthanner pulls his reasons by the hair. Does he seriously believe that former Wehrmacht soldiers or refugees would have a real problem with spending a night in a bed in a (moderately heated) makeshift camp on the floor?

The problem here is just a few warm blankets more or less. - Go on:

The "clairvoyant" Irlmaier does not charge any fees for his fortune-telling, but accepts the gifts that are freely offered to him by **all** oracle-seekers without embellishment and, like any **charlatan**, acquires a steady fortune.

Wouldn't it be possible to at least send a police warning to the fortune-teller, **who is said to be quite familiar to the court and police files** , so that the nonsense doesn't get too out of hand? As far as I know, there is still **an old Bavarian law** "against juggling" that might offer a remedy. In any case, the authorities would earn the gratitude of all insightful and well-meaning people if this **popular fraud could** be controlled , [strange wording, note B.]

Catholic rectory Freilassing-Salzburghofen

signed Markus Nestenthammer

pastor and dean

The text from the files of the Munich State Archives is a copy of the original letter. An error occurred with this copy: The signing person must of course be called *Markus Westenthanner* . Out of interest, I searched Google for the following names: Nestenthammer, Nestentammer, Nestentanner, Nesten thanner. In no case was there even *one* hit!

It's really a pity that Pastor Markus Westenthanner wasn't a Muslim village priest. Otherwise he would have ended the letter to the Laufen district police with the following words, if possible:

*"Let's give the crook Irlmaier a lesson - **God willing!**"*

And you could have added:

Even! But God *didn't want it!* God didn't feel like it in Neudeutsch Gespräch totally zero!

Because the process set in motion by Pastor Westenthanner made a decisive contribution to the creation of the Irlmaier "myth": When, as mentioned at the beginning of this book, I first approached Irlmaier's former home on Reichenhaller Strasse in the summer of 2008 - I was still there. A good 100 meters away, an approximately 35-year-old man crossed my path, and I had hardly pronounced the name "Irlmaier" before I heard "process" and "running". And as I explained at the beginning of this book: the majority of the newspapers began their reports on Alois Irlmaier with a reference to the Gaukler trial! And of course they did so because they were well aware of the effect this process had on the "myth" Irlmaier. Pastor Westenthanner had not the faintest idea of what he was initiating.

A side question: which Freilassingener clergyman actually oversaw Irlmaier's burial? Of course - Pastor Westenthanner! WJ Bekh reports in his Irlmaier

Biography in a homely tone:

Alois Irlmaier was buried on July 29 at half past ten in the morning in the Gottesacker in Salzburghofen, near Hagnweg, where he had first lived. That meant: blessing in the ancient Gothic Marienkirche, solemn brass music, rosary beads, procession of the dead through the village, the moved community of the survivors [please?, note BJ on the way. Then farewell to the "Gleissnerische" world, requiem, lowering of the six boards that held the corpse into the shaft of the grave. Pastor Westenthanner, the black biretta on his head and the black, gold-embroidered smoking cloak, emphasized the great love of the deceased for the departed souls and his charity...

"aio.s irлмаier", 1990, page 174

These forgiving, picturesque lines almost elicit a "All's well that ends well" - if - yes, if it weren't for Irlmaier's world-political prophecies, of which one or the other was probably hoping on this day that they would disappear into the grave at the same time. Wolfgang Johannes Bekh adds:

... He did not suffer long from his serious illness, liver cancer. As he lay on his deathbed in the upstairs room [at home], the son wrote down his last words: "I am glad that the Lord God let me die. Now I no longer need to experience what I foresee. "

From the Reverend Markus Westenthanner - once chaplain at the Giesinger Holy Cross, now pastor of the Rupertuskirche - he received the last sacraments.

Suppose these were actually
Alois Irlmaier's last words and no literary romanticization
- what will pastor Westenthanner do in the

thought at that moment when he was at the
side of the dying Irlmaier stood -

the "completely unreliable charlatan with the dizzy
imagination, who had swindled a decent fortune
together" - including a not so small house - in his

first floor the pastor now at the side
of the dying Irlmaier stood? - What
must the pastor have thought of that?



The house that Irlmaier built and in which he died in
1959. Externally largely unchanged since 1950 - photo 2008.

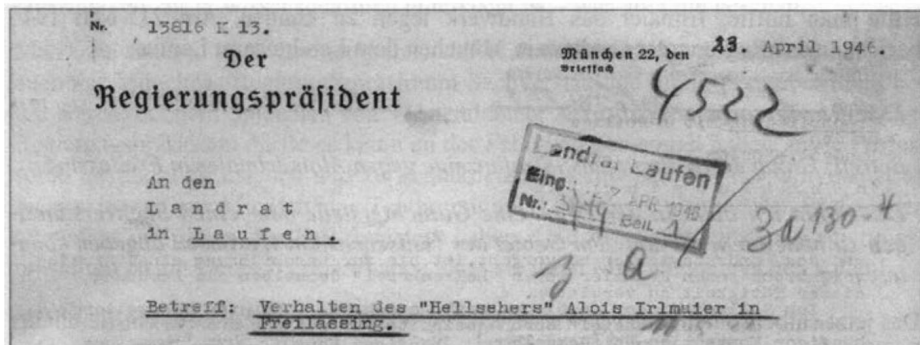
*"Bitch, miserable, finally give
a rest 7" ... ?*

Ouch!? Was that too hard? Well - the question is whether Pastor Westenthanner would have taken the father of the family Irlmaier to prison if necessary in February 1946 - or would he have at least accepted a prison sentence? When his letter states: "*If it weren't possible to send the fortune teller, who is said to be not completely unknown to the court and police files, at least a police warning...*", one can assume that he knew exactly that Irlmaier was already in prison.

So on February 16, 1946, Pastor Westenthanner launched a kind of test balloon.

A few weeks later, this touched down gently in the Munich regional council.

There they were so impressed by the letter from Freilassing that they looked for ways and means to silence Irlmaier as soon as possible - before the trial. Two months after Westenthanner's concerned letter, a letter was sent from the government presidency to the district office in Laufen:



Munich State Archives / BezA/LRA 208.026 /1

Subject: Behavior of the "psychic" Alois Irlmaier in Freilassing

*The district court in Laufen considers it necessary to obtain an expert opinion on the criminal complaint by the state police station in Freilassing dated March 11, 1946. In view of the enclosed transcript of the **petitions from the Catholic parish office in Salzburghofen dated February 16**, 1946, it seems appropriate not to wait until the criminal proceedings are carried out, but to take action against Alois Irlmaier now. With reference to Art. 20 Para. 1 PStrGB. I ask you to put a corresponding instruction to Irlmaier to stop the further practice of "clairvoyance".*

In representation

dr Lothar Bark

The following note is on the back of the letter:

*As the decree overleaf **by the District President in Munich** [...] states, until criminal proceedings have been instituted against Irlmaier for "clairvoyance", the same is to be prohibited from exercising this activity. Clairvoyance rei" impossible through suitable monitoring and carrying out frequent checks on the same. Without notification of pending events, Irl Maier is to be informed against signature that his previous activity will be discontinued ...*

signed

Ref. Inspect. i.e. country pole a. P

So the Freilassing police began to monitor Irlmaier. A note from the police there dated May 13, 1946 states: *on May 7, 10, and 12, 1946, inconspicuous ~~and discovered~~ carried out, but no visitors*

Irlmaier was already forbidden to speak. Apparently, word had already gotten around that he was no longer providing any information. At the same time, the Bavarian government was looking for an expert in clairvoyance, with the help of which they hoped to be able to put a stop to Irlmaier's handiwork. On May 21, 1946, the regional council in Munich reported to the district office in Laufen:

The governor

21 May 1946

Subject: Nonsense of fortune telling: criminal complaint against Alois Irlmaier in Freilassing

Unfortunately, I am not in a position to name an expert or an expert who could give a value judgment in the field of clairvoyance .: ...

Now this is not without a certain comedy, or rather it is quite a roar. The attack launched by Pastor Westenthanner - animated by a be

remarkable tendency to prejudice - fizzled out in a scientific vacuum. You were so passionate about what you were doing that you didn't even notice how long ago you were in a vacuum. A society is reaping the rewards of its ignorance: the professionals needed - *just didn't exist!* ... We are moving stylistically towards a Spanish inquisition without inquisitors.

They should immediately forget about the Spanish Inquisition without inquisitors. That was nonsense. Four years later, when the press hype about Irlmaier reached its peak, the *Traunsteiner Nachrichten* and the *Southeast Kurier* quickly managed to find specialists for clairvoyance (Professor Dr. M.

Schmaus and Prof. Dr. HH Kritzing), who expressed themselves in rather lengthy newspaper articles on clairvoyance in general and Irlmaier in particular. Even the Prof. Dr. HH Kritzing - actually hired to lay the ax on the Irlmaier myth - stated that science basically regards true clairvoyance as proven - yes, he even assumed that Irlmaier was a relatively reliable clairvoyant, even if this resulted in his hit rate the congestion at that time have decreased significantly.

In his article, Prof. Kritzing even mentioned three other university professors (that would give us five!) who had met at the beginning of 1950 at the Evangelical Academy in Tutzing to discuss questions of parapsychology:

Based on their own research, three university professors advocated the recognition of achievements of the human soul that had previously been rejected in many cases. It was Professor Dr. Bender, who founded a research community for psychological border areas at the University of Freiburg im Breisgau, Professor Dr. Köberle, a Protestant theologian from the University of Tübingen, and the Catholic professor of insane medicine at the University of Innsbruck, Professor Dr. Hubert J Urban. The prejudice that still prevails in wide circles is there

*with **academically refuted***

Southeast Courier, March 4, 1950, page 16

The strategy of Prof. Kritzing (and others) to defuse the unrest factor Irlmaier amounted to keeping the Irlmaier case out of public discussion until it was scientifically examined - which never happened.

One can therefore assume with a probability bordering on certainty that the Munich regional council also found experts, but these were not willing to take part in Westenthanner & Co's little game. The Munich regional council could hardly have lacked the ability to locate and contact these professors. You call the university and you have a phone number in a few minutes! So you will have phoned the professors and explained the case to them. And they will have explained to the government presidency in too good German that they should do their crap on their own!

The letter from the regional council continues:

*The police headquarters (criminal investigation department) in Munich, to which I turned in this matter, made the following statement: "To combat divination and excesses in this area of occultism - spiritualism, astrology, pendulum and other types of divination - there is a **special** officer here active, who was also deployed abroad for special cases **in previous years** , but whose deployment is currently limited locally."*

Oops - are we reading that right? - "in previous years"? ... it can only be about them
The years 1945, 1944, 1943 and further back, that epoch when a brown broth sloshed through Germania. And do we actually read anything about a "special officer"? Darn it! That sounds like "special treatment" or "special treatment". Or am I getting hysterical and it was actually an officer who only had some prior knowledge in this area -

and was otherwise a nice guy? And why is its use "locally limited"?
Is he limping because he was shot in the leg? Or was he chained up like a vicious mutt? ...

At this point, a brief digression on the matter of Rudolf Hess (Hitler's deputy), who, also as a result of astrological calculations, flew to Scotland in a fighter plane in May 1941 in order to somehow get peace with England. As you know, that didn't work out. Rudolf Hess landed in the Tower of London - prime location, but crappy view... at least as far as Mr Hess's suite was concerned....

In Germany, a few weeks later, in June 1941, under the direction of Reinhard Heydrich - one of the main planners of the "Final Solution to the Jewish Question" - "Operation Hess" was launched with the aim of wiping out the entire esoteric-occult subculture in the German Reich. Clairvoyants, astrologers, anthroposophists, occult circles, etc., etc., were arrested and interrogated throughout the Reich. There were house searches with seizures of correspondence, literature, even occult objects. Corresponding writings were confiscated in all bookshops, libraries and printers. ... So our special officer used to be on the road for Reinhard Heydrich in matters of Aktion-Hess.

The letter from the regional council continues:

***Fraudsters** like Irlmaier are monitored by this special officer in the apartment [with bugging systems, BJ's note, a number of witnesses from customer circles are named, the **correspondence is confiscated**, evaluated and if the interrogation reveals moments of fraud, the person concerned is presented to the judge sentencing.*

One is almost relieved that Pastor Westenthanner is no longer so alone with his prejudice. ... The confiscation and evaluation (!) of Irlmaier's mail seems to me to have been said a bit carelessly, after all, Irlmaier received up to 100 letters a day at times. As a result, Irlmaier himself had to temporarily hire a special... uh... office worker!

Go on:

As can be gathered from the files available here, Irlmaier made a **bad** appearance in the years 1937 - 1938 in the area of Traunstein and Laufen as a so-called radiation hypothesis (commuter, representative of the earth ~~radiation being for aristopath)~~ ~~the service of the~~ ~~December 26, 1937 to~~ ~~March 26, 1938.~~ According to a criminal list, he has a total of 14 previous convictions, including 7 times for fraud". *

I reserve the right to request the special officers of the Munich police headquarters directly or through the public prosecutor's office at the district court in Traunstein. On April 23, 1946, I instructed the district administrator in Laufen to stop Irlmaier from continuing to practice clairvoyance in accordance with Article 20, Paragraph 1 of the PStrGB. to prevent.

signed (IA) by landlord

All right - in the meantime we have to briefly address the signers of the letters from the regional council. The exciting question here is, of course, how top-class the people in the regional council who dealt with the Irlmaier case were? The above von Grundherr is *Eduard von Grundherr zu Altenthan and Weyherhaus - Eduard von Grundherr* for short, born in Nuremberg in 1878 and a high Bavarian official throughout his life. In 1943 he was a senior government councilor in Munich. In March 1945 he was retired.

After the end of the war, when the ranks of senior civil servants in Munich dwindled as a result of denazification, he returned to work on August 1, 1945. At the end of April 1946 he was appointed government director of the government of Upper Bavaria by the Bavarian Prime Minister. Von Grundherr wrote the above letter in this function.

With regard to our question, Professor Dr. Josef Hölzl, who wrote to the Laufen district office from the Upper Bavarian government on May 17, 1950 regarding the Irlmaier issue (see page 190). professor dr Josef Hölzl, born in 1901, wrote his letter as Vice President of the *Upper Bavarian Government*. on the 1st
On November 1, 1952, he was then *the District President of Lower Franconia*.

And while we're on the subject: In the files of the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior I found a "rumor report" about Alois Irlmaier, which the President of the Bavarian Land Police sent to the following people ("personally!") on February 15, 1950: _____

- a) the **Bavarian. Prime Minister** Dr. Hans E h a r d
- b) the **Bavarian. Minister of State for the Interior** Dr. Willi Ankermuller
- c) the *State Secretary in the State Min. i.e. inside...*
- d) the *Bavarian. Ministry of State d. inside...*
- e) the *Bavarian. Ministry of State d. inside...*
- f) the *Bavarian. Ministry of State d. inside...*
- g) U.S. **Land Commissioner for Bavaria**, Munich Attn.: Mr. Hugunin

* This three-month prison sentence goes back to a judgment by the district court in Traunstein on March 12, 1937. - file chen DIs 4/36 - because of § 263, § 264, § 73 StrGB - not because of § 54 = jestering or clairvoyance

The letter stated:

The chief office of the rural police in the government district of Lower Bavaria/Upper Palatinate reports:

The predictions published in the press by Alois Irlmeier in Freilassing are generally discussed. In Bruck, Lkr. Roding, the booklet "Look into the future" was discontinued. It is claimed that Irlmeier declared that no stone would be left unturned in Bruck. The town would disappear. Irlmeier's predictions are undoubtedly likely to cause concern among the population. So in today's evening hours in Falkenstein, Lkr.

Roding, spreading the rumor that Russian troops would march into Bavaria around midnight the following night. In Regensburg, various people are already preparing to flee. Single women in Falkenstein, whose husbands are still in captivity, are also thinking about escaping.

Freiherr von Godin - President of the Land Police of Bavaria

As far as I know, neither Irlmaier nor the press can be blamed for the above rumour, that the Russians would attack in the night of February 15/16, 1950. That was probably a pure invention of the popular rumor mill. But it shows how at a certain point nothing is questioned and everything is believed. On March 4, 1950, another "rumor report" was sent to the above seven people:

... In the area of the district inspection Neunburg v. W., there is currently unrest among the population, caused by the well-known predictions of Alois Irlmeier, Freilassing. The population buys large quantities of long-life foods, especially canned meat. Buyers line up in front of the shops. So far there have been no riots.

Of course, based on these files, one cannot assess how the Bavarian government ultimately judged the Irlmaier case. Perhaps people took a rather relaxed view of things and thought things would calm down again in a few weeks.

However, it is clear that the Bavarian government, including the Prime Minister, kept an eye on the Irlmaier case two weeks after Adlmaier's *Blick in die Zukunft* was published. One can see that Conrad Adlmaier had really done a great job. You have to leave that to him!

Incidentally, in the list of addressees we come across an old acquaintance: Bavaria's Minister of the Interior, *Dr. anchor miller*. Dr. Anker Müller was the interior minister who had to explain in the Bavarian state parliament on the occasion of the Traunstein poisoning trial whether he was partly responsible for the disappearance of parts of Erhard Vogel's body. The survey Dr. Anker Müllers in the state parliament took place about five days before the first rumor report from the state police chief. In those days, the Bavarian Minister of the Interior was busy with the Irlmaier case from two directions.

Incidentally, there was another, quite amusing episode on the subject of "Alois Irlmaier and top Bavarian politicians" in those days: the deputy president of the Bavarian state parliament, *Konrad Kühler*, was suspected of being an Irlmaier fan and of helping to stir up the unrest (!), which his colleagues were trying to fight! The matter escalated to such an extent that the lifting of his immunity was discussed in the press. The background: Konrad Kübler was unlucky that a newspaper or a leaflet (for 10 Pfennig) was printed with the name *Das Extrablatt*, which exploited Irlmaier's prophecies for a massive campaign against the remilitarization of Germany.____

Shortly after the outbreak of the Korean War in the summer of 1950, an issue of the Extrablatt called for a "Volkssturm" (!) against the remilitarization of Germany with a bold title headline! The editor-in-chief of the Extrablatt, *Werner Schoknecht*, had in June 1950 he burst his collarbones because - scarcely had the Second World War been over - he saw the next world war dawning.

Konrad Kübler was then attacked by the Passauer Neue Presse, among others. Demands came from the CSU: "*Kübler must publicly express his regret that he was the printer of the criminal Hetzblätter, Irlmaier is right.*" According to the Passauer Neue Presse, Konrad Kübler tried to defend himself by saying, among other things, that he quoted from a letter from the then Federal Minister of Justice (!) *Dr. Dehler* to the Extrablatt:

"Your extra is of astonishing courage; I hope that you sting many a star. Yours sincerely, Dehler".

On September 11, 1950, Konrad Kübler printed a multi-page statement, which he distributed to his CSU party comrades. In it he wrote, among other things:

Personally, I am completely opposed to the Irlmaier prophecies and have therefore also rejected the sale of the Irlmaier pamphlet, which Dr. Adlmaier Traunstein ... is printed and published, for sale in my bookshop, while this pamphlet is available in large editions and considerable amounts in almost all bookshops, including those whose owners belong to the CSU and are very close to some leading personalities of our party sold for profit

became.

Quotations from the middle of page 211 up to and including here: Bayerisches Hauptstaatsarchiv / MInn 92107

For me, this is one of the most interesting finds in the matter of "the seer and the people", because it shows that even the political elite of Bavaria had anything but a common denominator when it came to Irlmaier. And this applies to all classes and areas of society. "Unity" actually only exists with regard to an official language regulation.

Oh yes - I almost forgot: *The extra sheet* came from Landau, the very city that, according to Irlmaier, is supposed to be destroyed by a stray bomb...

Back to the above letter from the regional council of May 21, 1946, with the special officer, etc. ... There is a note on the back:

... *The report by the Munich police headquarters shows that Irlmaier must be dealt **with with the utmost severity** . I ask that the named person be monitored accordingly by the local police.*

To be fair, it must be said that, given Irlmaier's criminal record, it was understandable that criminalistic instincts kicked in far away in Munich.

It was obvious to a remote outsider to conclude from Irlmaier's multiple convictions for fraud that he also cheated in the case of clairvoyance. Nevertheless, the ideological agreement between the National Socialists and the Catholic Church in the case of clairvoyance is irritating.

Up to this point in time, May 21, 1946, there were still no new incriminating findings against Irlmaier. All there was were Westenthanner's accusations. And it stayed that way for the next 14 months - until the trial!

One can therefore say that the gentlemen from the regional council were properly taken in by Pastor Westenthanner's accusations - even if one or the other of them may have had their own motives.

Of course it's a question of interpretation and it can no longer be clarified nowadays, but I think that if Westenthanner hypocritically requested that Irlmaier be given at *least a "polite warning"* , he should have realized that this could easily result in another prison sentence for Irlmaier could have resulted.

The whole point is Westenthanner's knowledge of Irlmaier's criminal record! If he had really known that Irlmaier had already been convicted of fraud several times, then he should have been aware of the danger he was putting Irlmaier in.

You might as well throw bloody steaks into the sea on a South African beach and be amazed when the dorsal fin of a great white shark eventually cuts through the crests of the waves.

The generals had thus agreed on a battle plan. Now it was a question of sending troops into the field. What was asked now were boots on the ground. In Freilassing, Sergeant Obermayer and his men went out and played Sherlock Holmes on the Irlmaier's garden fence. On July 14, 1946, Frei wrote

Lassingen police told their colleagues in Irling (Chiemsee) that Irlmaier had disappeared from Freilassing, was staying in the Irling area - and was said to continue working there as a clairvoyant. So the case went to the Irling police. This dealt with the matter for five weeks and wrote back to the Freilassing police that Irlmaier was only in Irling from time to time. He oversaw the construction of a well there, and when he was there, people would occasionally come and ask him for advice. But he declined, saying he was not allowed to say anything.

The Freilassing police had apparently been told nonsense. Or the police in Irling were in league with Irlmaier. You think that's nonsense? Hm! When the judiciary made another attempt to kick Irlmaier in the leg in 1950 after the failed juggler trial in 1947, Freilassing's main constable Obermayer had to send a report about Irlmaier to the state of Laufen. ...

Unfortunately, today's files no longer give us any information as to whether Sergeant Obermayer was simply telling the truth, whether he was in cahoots with Irlmaier or whether he was just annoyed and didn't feel like the whole fuss anymore - at least he wrote the District Office of Laufen:

.... The witnesses who appeared at the hearing confirmed to the court that the predictions made to them by Irlmeier promptly came true. Contrary evidence could not be provided given the great faith of these witnesses in Irlmeier. District Court Councilor Dr. Lehle could comment more precisely on this.

Side note: The reference to Dr. Lehle is perhaps a bit ambiguous.

Normally, the testimonies of witnesses are recorded in writing during the preliminary investigations, i.e. before the trial. dr Asking Lehle about this is actually superfluous. It's better to look that up in the files. After all, that's what they're there for. ... Unless it's that experiment with Dr. Lehle's wife. As is often claimed, this happened spontaneously in the courtroom. But despite its sensational nature, the experiment was carried out by Dr. Lehle is neither mentioned in the verdict nor otherwise - as far as I know - ever confirmed by him! For me it reads like this when my sergeant Obermayer, Dr. Lehle should finally tell the whole truth so that the whole madness of persecution comes to an end.... Sergeant Obermayer continues:

It's the same today. A part of the population of Freilassing rejects Irlmeier as clairvoyant. They make fun of him and his predictions because they have known him since he came to Freilassing in 1928. [... and? Doesn't that apply to Irlmaier's supporters in Freilassing? ... Note B.] His followers, however, swear fanatically by Irlmeier's visionary gift. For a more detailed explanation of the person Irlmeier, I bring the following report about a self-experience:

Sergeant Obermayer has been expected for around four years to keep an eye on Irlmaier and sound the alarm if anything suspicious happens. And now this:

About 8 weeks ago I visited the Ge Singing rehearsal of the song wreath Freilas sing in the Hotel Krone. The lessee, Herr Lederer, informed me around 11 p.m. that Irlmeier was coming to see him today and that he would see him at her Opportunity to inquire about a theft of money from his home. Mr. Lederer then told me the following: "About 10 days ago I gave my wife 150 DM to buy curtains. My wife carried this amount in her apron pocket for several days.



Hauptwachtmeister Obermayer, 1950

On our laundry day, my wife suddenly untied the apron and took it to the laundry room to be washed. Several girls of my staff were busy there with the laundry. A few hours later, my wife suddenly remembered that she had left the money in her apron pocket. She immediately rushed to the laundry room... but the money had disappeared from her pocket. After [...] I immediately suspected a girl, I made this first objection. The girl, however, fiercely denied her guilt. I was all the more suspicious because I knew that this girl was going to leave for Sweden in a few days. In the meantime, the person I suspected has already left for Sweden."

Shortly after I heard this from Herr Lederer, Irlmeier arrived. Lederer said to Irlmeier: "Irlmeier I lost the money!"

Irlmeier thought about it for a moment and said with a smile: "She's never there with you! - She's never in Germany either!" Based on this statement, Mr. Lederer and his wife were now 100% convinced that their girl had stolen the money from the apron. 5 to 6 days later I was called by Mr. Lederer that his wife had found the 150 DM in the cupboard, where she thoughtlessly left the money. There are many similar local cases. ...

At the beginning of 2009, as already mentioned, I had a brief conversation with Sergeant Obermayer's son. The son had seen Irlmaier as a child. His father had told him exactly this story about the 150 marks and the apron, and his son remembered it straight away. At the time, there was a regulars' table in the Hotel Krone, which both Irlmaier and Sergeant Obermayer often attended. So Irlmaier and Obermayer knew each other from private contacts.

Obermayer's son's point of view was interesting: he didn't believe that Irlmaier could see into the future, but thought that he had sensational telepathic abilities. In fact, there are cases of telepathically gifted charlatans who cannot see into the future. They amaze their opponents with their telepathically acquired knowledge - but they only bluff when it comes to the future.

Let us now turn to the verdict of the Gaukler trial (see page 303 for a copy). She was judged by Magistrate Dr. Lehle. Already at the beginning of the text one senses his indulgence towards Alois Irlmaier:

reasons

The defendant has worked as a self-employed well builder since 1928. His area of work extends primarily to the districts of Berchtesgaden, Laufen, Traunstein and Rosenheim. In the past he was often in financial difficulties; he tried to counter them with means that were not always impeccable. He's been convicted 15 times, 7 times for fraud.

Had Judge Dr. Lehle had made up his mind to screw Irlmaier, he could have evaluated his criminal record in a completely different way.

Indirectly confirmed by Dr. Lehle here that Irlmaier has never been accused of clairvoyance, otherwise he would have to mention it at this point.

*The defendant claims that he has the gift of vision; it is possible for him **to see past things of which he is otherwise unaware and future events**. For many years he has been sharing these images with those seeking information.*

In the course of 1945, his reputation among the population increased [Irlmaier predicted the bombing raids on Rosenheim and Freilassing, note B.]. At the beginning of 1946, people flocked to him from all sides hoping for enlightenment about the personal fate of missing persons, about the theft of objects and other past or future events. On March 10, 1946, around 8 a.m., during a police check, about 70 people were found standing near his house. The first had arrived at 5 a.m.; the train from Munich, which arrived at 9:15 a.m., brought further reinforcements. People started running from the train to reach the defendant's house before the others. The defendant only practiced clairvoyance on this large, commercial scale at weekends. Otherwise he pursued his profession as a well builder.

*Usually the accused should testify about the fate of missing persons. He asked for a photograph of the missing person, examined it carefully, then concentrated on one point and described **the picture that flooded his mind**, which showed the missing person in a characteristic way, be it behind barbed wire, with a fatal wound, with a certain Wehrmacht formation, in a particular area or in a similar way. In no case did he demand payment of his own accord; When asked about the fee, he always answered: "Usually I get 5 RM [Reichsmark] for a picture."*

Where on earth did Dr. Lehle know what was going on in Irlmaier's head? How did he want to know that such images passed by in Irlmaier's "spirit"?

Sure - it can be assumed that this actually happened. There is no question that, as the author of this book, I also believe in it. But like Pastor Westenthanner and the people in the regional council, Dr. Lehle is making judgments based on things he doesn't know - and should know *he* doesn't know.

It may sound like splitting hairs, but it is something very fundamental. It's about one person not being able to look inside another's head!

Well - it may be that Dr. Lehle clumsily formulated it. I don't want to overrate that. My point is that a seer leads us to the point where we can see that we are at our wit's end. A seer has a philosophical dimension. He is a border crosser who shows us our limits.

*... For the question of whether the offense of juggling according to Art. 54 of the Bayer. PSTGB is present, it is decisive **whether the accused actually has the gift of vision**, or whether his correct interpretations of mental images result from chance, [or] his skill in eavesdropping on people beforehand ...*

Fascinating! Accordingly, at that time, not only science but also the law fundamentally assumed that there could be real seers.

*Numerous cases of proven seership are reported. Reference is made to the book "Prophecies" by Dr. Max **Kemmerich** . In Westphalia one speaks of the so-called Spöckenkiekern .*

In the present case, the court is unable to make the unequivocal statement that the accused is a juggler. This is not to say, conversely, that the accused's visions, about which a number of witnesses made astounding testimonies, actually arose from a gift of vision. The impossibility of clarifying the above question of controversial scientific, at least not only superstitious, importance within the framework of a main hearing cannot lead to a decision unfavorable for the accused.

An interesting problem. dr Lehle is supposed to make a judgment in an area where he actually needs the help of science. Instead of consulting an expert, he solves his problem by stating that Irlmaier is not, and cannot be, a juggler. (But what then? ...)

The defendant's occasional failures do not warrant a finding that he is a jester. The rush of the population was often so great that his powers of concentration had to slacken.

If the rush to the accused endangered public order, the court is convinced that this is due to the unreasonableness of those seeking information, to the enormous increase in interest in all kinds of trickery during the post-war period and to the inherent worthlessness of the current money [the process that took place before the currency reform, B.'s note] that encourages many people to spend, whether it is just to satisfy curiosity or to get a cheap amusement.

*The accused continued to work, only at the weekend he devoted himself to those seeking information, but then he literally succumbed to the onslaught. Accordingly, the appearance of the accused gives no indication that he is a juggler. On the contrary, he helped many people during the war to get through the nerve strain of the air war. In the most difficult hours, he unselfishly provided them with mental calm **by correctly predicting*** which time brings with it special dangers, which areas, even which houses are particularly endangered and how those seeking advice should behave. The interrogation of the witnesses Himpel, Stadler, Wallner, Hiebl and Kaess produced such astonishing testimonies for the accused's gift for vision, which can hardly be explained with the forces of nature known to date, that he cannot be described as a juggler.*

[end of reasoning]

* Bold type and underlining are mine, S. Berndt

So much for the verdict.

You will find a photocopy of the complete reasoning in the appendix on page 303. But even in the complete text you will not find any reference to the scene in which Irlmaier dr. Lehle is said to have predicted during the ongoing trial what his wife was doing at home. The reasoning behind the judgment is therefore missing THE sensation of the process.

dr Lehle has since passed away, but as I already mentioned, I phoned his future wife. While the lady was extremely reticent with me, one thing she didn't do was deny that the scene took place in the courtroom.

In any case, the newspapers were full of it at the time. WJ Bekh quotes two witnesses who are independent of the newspaper reports. I myself spoke to a woman in the summer of 2008 who still knew witnesses to the trial.

If this experiment did take place in the courtroom, there is a plausible explanation why Judge Lehle did not write anything about it in the verdict: in a way, he would have erected a monument to Alois Irlmaier. The real purpose of the trial was, after all, to break the myth of Irlmaier, or to put it in the words of Pastor Westenthanner - to put an end to the *annoying nonsense that the charlatan and otherwise completely unreliable Alois Irlmaier, who usually gave completely wrong advice* .

dr Lehle had only been a judge since 1944. He was young and still had a whole career ahead of him. (He didn't die until the summer of 2008.) Whether he needed courage to be acquitted given the political dimensions of this trial remains to be seen.

But around Irlmaier by mentioning the experiment - figuratively speaking - instead of crashing into the dust, raising to a throne, it would certainly have taken courage to do that! It is therefore conceivable that Dr. Lehle dropped the experiment in the courtroom for career reasons. ... For the sake of completeness, here is the description of the Gaukler trial from the point of view of a press organ critical of Irlmaier:

In a court case, Irlmeier is said to have defeated the doubting public prosecutor by describing to him the current events in his own house. Irlmaier even knew how to describe the prosecutor's wife. The truth is that dr. Lehle, the relevant judge from Laufen, smiles at such stories. He owed the fact that Irlmeier was released to him that the witness suddenly "could no longer remember" whether he had actually given Irlmeier money for a prophecy at the time. If the "recollection" had been a little better, Irlmeier would have had Punishment within the meaning of the law for trickery

and received fraud.

"Reprint" from the "Sonntagspost", around 1950

... and then he would probably have gone back to jail, after all he had been in prison several times for fraud in relapse. ... Compare the article in the Sunday Post with the text of the reasons for the judgement: In the reasoning for the judgement, five witnesses are mentioned by name, but the "offprint" makes it seem as if everything depended on a single witness!

From a legal point of view, it only matters whether Irlmaier *asked for* money . If you gave him money without his asking, that was perfectly fine.

What the special post writes there is an absolute cheek! - but not the only case in which the Irlmaier-critical press twisted the facts.

What could it mean if Dr. Lehle just smiles but says nothing? Would it be for Dr. Wouldn't it have been much easier for Lehle to state *publicly* in an interview that the story about his wife is untrue? With his authority as magistrate

he would have done away with the rumors once and for all with one short sentence

be able. Irlmaier's critics, opponents and enemies would have been extremely grateful to him.

Why wasn't there, as on February 28 and March 2, 1950, about the German

Let the press agency spread a corresponding message? That had already worked wonderfully! ...

In plain language: Dr. Lehle's smile should mean, "I'd like to say something, but I'm not allowed to. And above all, I can't say that I can't say it."

Side question: Did you notice it too? A young judge, a young judge's wife, a red dress, a strange man... maybe there's something sexual about it? Absolutely. At least this valuation, as usually, yields some popular material. In any case, the fact is that Dr. Lehle married another woman on May 29, 1956.

Is that it? Judgment pronounced - proceedings over? no way! The proceedings against Alois Irlmaier were only dropped three years later, on June 21, 1950 - for lack of sufficient evidence. And there were other reverberations as well. Around three years after the trial, the Landshuter Zeitung wrote:

Interesting is the testimony of the pastor of Freilassing, Dean Westenthanner, who certainly recognizes Irlmaier's talent for media, but is skeptical about the possibility of far-reaching predictions of future events. He says: "It doesn't seem proven to me that Alois Irlmaier can also see things in the future."

In my opinion, **all of his prophecies** can be adequately explained by his unusually developed gift for deduction. If you z. If, for example, one critically examines his many statements about future world events, one notices that they contain **nothing** that an **imaginative** observer of time could not also deduce. "

Landshuter Zeitung, April 12, 1950, page 5

You have to let that melt in your mouth. In February 1946, Pastor Westenthanner started the juggler trial, Irlmaier was acquitted in May 1947, the reasoning for the judgment stated that Irlmaier had repeatedly predicted life-saving (!) things correctly, and then in 1950 this pastor still dared to do it , to spread the impression that Irlmaier is a scammer!

Of course - our pastor has eaten a bit of chalk in the meantime and formulates a little more cautiously - but his accusation of fraud in the "imaginative" is hardly concealed. If Westenthanner had had more backbone, he would have had to ensure that the process went into revision! But he behaves that way he saw himself as a bad loser or, as they say quite aptly in Bavaria, simply behind*****.

A letter from June 1950 still exists in which Dr. Lehle again takes a stand on the Alois Irlmaier case as a result of an inquiry and de facto defends it again.

The specific reason was the reappearance of Irlmaier on the front pages of the

Newspapers in May 1950 and the resulting unrest in the regional council. Dr. Lehle wrote among other things:

*In the main hearing, based on the testimony of witnesses, I had the impression that one could not deny Irlmaier certain clairvoyant abilities. ... **Irlmaier's danger lies in the ignorant attitude of the population.***

*Personally, I find the objective prospects of nuclear war openly discussed in the newspapers far more disturbing than the dark interpretations of a fad clairvoyant whose abilities **have not been scientifically tested** .*

In Dr. Lehle's letter we have another indication of the time that a scientific investigation of the Irlmaier phenomenon is missing. But as I said - such an investigation never took place. She is missing to this day - apart from Alexander Gann's treatise and a few sequences in the present book.

It should be mentioned again that District Judge Dr. Lehle (allegedly) denied the said incident in a letter to Conrad Adlmaier. Adlmaier wrote:

*In a letter from **Judge L.** , it is denied that Irlmaier made an experiment with his clairvoyance in this trial by describing exactly what was happening elsewhere at the moment of the trial. ...*

We'll leave it open for now ...

"Looking into the future", 1950, page 34

So we have the problem that we cannot be 100% sure that Dr.

Lehle was the real sender. That would not only have been theoretically possible - it would have corresponded to other incidents in the Irlmaier case.

After all, rumors were also being spread at the time that the *Traunsteiner Nachrichten* would be discontinued.

In any event, several testimonies contradict the finding in Judge L's letter. Why would these witnesses lie? The courtroom wasn't exactly empty.

Had it been a lie, several witnesses would have had to publicly deny that there was an experiment in court. Such testimonies would have been a godsend for the Irlmaier-critical press. The uncovering of a "juggler trial swindle" would have put a considerable damper on Irlmaier's reputation. Therefore, Irlmaier's opponents in particular should have had a primary interest in uncovering the swindle. But I can't read about it anywhere or I haven't found anything anywhere. If the known witnesses are correct, it would be clear why there was never a clear official denial, there were simply too many witnesses!

"Richter L." was the only "well-known" source who denied that the experiment took place - apart from the "offprint" of the "Sonntagspost". But this source was so obviously disingenuous that it will not be considered here.

At the same time as the inquiry to Judge Lehle in May 1950, an assessment of the situation was again requested from the Freilassing police. I have already quoted from the corresponding letter of May 30, 1950. Here is another excerpt:

*... Irlmeier asks nothing of his visitors. However, unnoticed, people sometimes give him money for his efforts. [Compare with Westenthanner's claim that everyone puts money down. Note BJ My office has been overwhelmed with letters from many private individuals over the past few months. They asked the agency to intercede for them in their cases. **The letters were full of praise for Irlmeier.** Almost without exception, these petitioners sent registered letters to Irlmeier months ago. The content of the letters was mostly a long letter, photos and deposits of money amounting to approx. 5 to 10 DM. Since Irlmeier's reply to her registered letter did not arrive within 6 to 8 weeks, she wrote to the local office At least get Irlmeier to send her photos and the money back. The Irlmeier office was always informed of this and promised to send them back as soon as the letters could be picked out of the large amount of mail. To date, no complaints have been received.*

*The **municipal** administration itself received a number of registered letters... Since March 1950, Irlmeier has allowed almost no one to enter. The visitors who nevertheless waited in front of his garden fence to be let in usually left after a few days. [So they stood around for a few days! Note BJ If in the winter months 50 to 70 people often stood in front of the garden on one day, today the picture has changed enormously. Only occasionally do 2 to 5 people visit Irlmeier's property without being allowed to enter. The influx has been cut off. It can be assumed with certainty that the picture will change again immediately when newspapers again begin to carry sensational reports about Irlmeier. Some newspapers [such as the] Südwest-Kurier, Freilassinger Lokalzeitung and the magazine Stern have thankfully provided enlightenment over the last few months. This sensible mouthpiece was not reflected in other major newspapers.*

An intervention against Irlmeier according to Art. 54 PSTGB [Gaukler paragraph, note. BJ is not given according to available evidence. A main hearing would definitely not produce any other result than that of autumn 1946. [June 1947! Note BJ

Obermayer, head of the Freilassing municipal police

To claim in the case of the STERN (see page 169) of all things that it had a "thankfully enlightening effect" sounds almost malicious. I wonder whether sergeant Obermayer really meant it seriously, or whether he just wrote in his report that which he thinks senior officials will want to read.

The Catholic Church and the Seers

From my many years of studying prophecy, I know - and it's no secret otherwise - that the Catholic Church has been changing for centuries

ten turns on as soon as people appear in their sphere of influence who appear to have supernatural abilities; especially when it comes to looking to the future. Corresponding cases are observed, investigated, and sanctions are often imposed on the people themselves or on those around them. Here are a few examples from clairvoyants or visionary sources who - according to my information -

the Catholic Church at least temporarily missed a ban on speaking or where the original documents of the visions and prophecies were partly or completely confiscated: Don Bosco (1815-1888, Italy, later canonized), Fatima (1917, Portugal, partially confiscated), Padre Pio (1887-1968, Italy, temporary ban on speaking, later canonized), Erna Stieglitz (1894-1975, Germany).

Irrespective of whether the information policy of the Catholic Church is justified in principle or in the individual case or not, it would be naïve not to consider that Pastor Westenthanner at least consulted with higher levels of the Church in the case of Irlmaier - be it because it was his official duty anyway, be it because he wanted to reassure himself.

I myself suspect that Pastor Westenthanner also explicitly consulted with higher authorities in the Catholic Church about *how* to put a stop to Irlmaier's handiwork. Westenthanner's public resignation three years after what he believes to be the case

lost process also points to a certain ideological obduracy. ... in his letter to the authorities In there is, in my view, a telltale Job:

*As far as I know, there is still an **old Bavarian law** "against juggling" that might offer a handle.*

,Old Bavarian Law" sounds to me as if Westenthanner was consulting with experts from the Catholic Church about the Irlmaier case and the case was related to earlier cases there. There good, particularly credible and therefore automatically influential seers such as Irlmaier are quite rare, there could easily have been a connection to a case before 1900. And then it would be clear how the phrase "old Bavarian law" came about. You just looked in the toolbox and there you found the good old § 54 - the Gaukler paragraph. Of course we are already deep in the realm of speculation. Given the history of the Catholic Church, it seems to me relatively unlikely that Westenthanner acted on his own initiative.

There is a counterpart to Irlmaier's potential effect on Westenthanner's hierarchical superstructure on the part of the state. If you look at the files and see how many departments were involved in the Irlmaier case, it's hard not to believe that there was some kind of project manager who oversaw the proceedings.

So when the Munich newspaper Merkur quotes Irlmaier in October 1949 as saying:

"Moana S' I don't care about the trouble I've had from clairvoyance so far? I'll dig up the deepest well before I have to be dragged to court and the police again."

Münchner Merkur, October 18, 1949, page 4

... that means no one else than Pastor Markus Westenthanner from Freilassing! After all, Irlmaier was never accused of juggling again!

What the hell. Swam over it.

The proceedings against Irlmaier were finally discontinued on June 21, 1950. In January 1952, within two weeks, the government of Upper Bavaria made two more inquiries to the district office in Laufen about the status of the proceedings, but they were apparently satisfied with the information that the proceedings had been discontinued.

My criticism of Pastor Markus Westenthanner was sometimes harsh. It may be that it was *too* harsh on certain points. Sergeant Obermayer's son, who is still alive in Freilassing, told me, for example, that Westenthanner was a "good man". ... The final details can no longer be reconstructed today. Or, let's be honest: I didn't feel like complaining about Westenthanner to research your fingers sore until you find someone who saw more than just the facade and who was willing to talk about it and, if necessary, to stand up for it with his name.

As far as the future of the Catholic Church is concerned - only marginally - I myself believe what is emerging in European prophecies: a renaissance of Christianity that is currently scarcely imaginable and a resurgence of the Church.

Priests' opinions about Irlmaier

A lengthy essay by Ernst Ladurner from 1952, in which a number of clergymen comment on the Alois Irlmaier case, shows that Pastor Westenthanner's attitude was not representative of the clergymen of those years. Very different points of view are represented - although overall there is something like a common denominator:

*While a **young chaplain hesitantly revealed his divided opinion** to us and finally referred to the Church's negative attitude in most cases of clairvoyance, a **pastor of a village in Chiemgau** was much more open-minded and expressed his conviction that **Irlmaier's Ge** should be judged **as a gift from God**, but should not be exaggerated in the press and defaced with thick layers of paint.*

*" Our good Irlmaier," he concluded, "is **not a miracle worker for the general public, but a believing Christian who wants to live righteously and have his peace.***

The fact that **our Lord God has bestowed on him a keen inner eye** must not become a curse by making his person an idol of the superstitious people. It would be very good, and my colleagues would also warmly welcome it, if the gossip about Irlmaier were put to **an end** by a clear, unvarnished presentation of the facts Irlmaier certainly has none

bad intentions, only the gossip of the people makes him a **danger**, because everyone who hears something from him does his part and **finally a monster grows up ...**"...

The opinion of a **Capuchin** asked on the street, who sees Irlmaier as a **blasphemer** , seemed less acceptable to us, since he claims **qualities** that only a few known gifted people have. We had to refute him when he said that Irlmaier earns his money very easily with this "frills". "Do you know Irlmaier personally that you want to throw the baton at him and judge him as a rogue?" "No, I don't know him, but what I read about this man in the press is enough for me.

"

Geez. A pastor who believes the press. ... Well, there were also pastors who were not so gullible, e.g. B. a pastor from Pfaffenwinkel in Upper Bavaria:

"It is very difficult to distinguish a person blessed with special gifts that we cannot explain from a clever jester. One should know Irlmaier personally... When it comes to questions like this, one cannot rely on press reports, as they are mostly exaggerated"... ...a **New Apostolic theologian** [designated] Irlmaier from the outset as indisputable...

: " **This kind of people** grows like **weeds** around the kernel of truth. Aren't we Christians being warned about **false prophets** ? "...

A **Protestant clergyman**, who in Freilassing was convinced of the large number of people thirsty for knowledge who surrounded Irlmaier's house almost every day, expressed some concerns: "It seems to me that the crowd trusts the fortune tellers too much. While every clergyman struggles to keep his fellow man's faith in Christ... people run after everyone blindly; with the reputation of a clairvoyant or a miracle doctor. I don't want to judge Irlmaier because I don't know him. But we all have to warn against nonsense, which seems to have very good breeding ground in our time. Today's people are dominated too much by the often diabolical urge to surreptitiously obtain information about themselves and their neighbors, which God's wise decree denies them."

A dean of the Roman Catholic Church took a similar view...:

" If we priests received as much interest and faith as this Irlmaier, then our pastoral work would truly be child's play. Every good Catholic must give serious thought to the fact that he believes in supernatural powers. ... Of course, Irlmaier is not an atheist, he does not spread heresy, but, as I hear, proves to be a **good Catholic**.

But he should hold back a lot more and not face the masses again and again

provide new topics of conversation."

Factual reports about Alois Irlmaier, 1952, pages 2, 3 and 4

Here's another priest's point of view from the Southeast Courier:

*A priest who has been dealing with parapsychological questions for years has had similar **experiences** The clergyman is of the opinion that half of the Irlmaier forecasts are "misdiagnosis" and that he considers it extremely questionable if one - **before either scientists, who can judge on their own, deal with it, or before time itself proved the true value of the same** - dealt with Irlmaier and his visions from an unauthorized source.*

Southeast Courier, March 4, 1950, page 15

First: Here again the reference to the lack of scientific investigation

chung - which never happened in the following 59 years!

Second: The fact that some of Irlmaier's important predictions have now come true means that the "true value" of his predictions has been proven - at least in part! Do you want to wait until Russian tanks are on the north bank of the Danube? ... If you When the mass media point out that Irlmaier's predictions have been fulfilled, they prefer to present the public with harmless and nebulous clairvoyants *forever* .

Admittedly, nowadays everyone can get the information that is concealed or obscured by the mainstream media elsewhere.

But first you have to know (or guess) that it even exists! ...

To sum up: This was a series of very different points of view from mostly Catholic clergy. The spectrum ranges from the assessment that Irlmaier has a "God's gift", was "blessed" by God with a "sharp inner eye" and is a good Catholic, to the view that Irlmaier is a "weed that destroys the core overgrown with truth", a "blasphemer" and "false prophet". The spectrum could hardly be larger.

The diversity of this spectrum initially indicates that ordinary pastors receive no special training in matters of clairvoyance from the church and are therefore defenseless at the mercy of their own judgment. ... What also frightened me a little about the available assessments is that relatively few clergymen had the necessary sincerity to admit that they could not judge the case at all. Overall, there is a variety and qualitative fluctuation among the clergy that one would find on a Friday evening at 9:00 p.m. in any pub. In plain language: There is no standard here!

But despite the differences in views, there is one greatest common denominator, which says that it is better not to talk about Irlmaier's prophecies.

The Chiengau pastor, who considers Irlmaier's ability to be a gift from God, but says it is not for the "general public", should be mentioned as an example.

The question immediately arises as to what meaning Irlmaier's prophecies would have if the "Third World War" prophesied by him (and others) actually came about?

After all, this would very well affect the "general public". Don't you think so?

The point of view of the Chiemgau pastor is ultimately based on the bold assumption that Irlmaier's prophecies would never come true - although he considers his seership to be a gift from God! Incomprehensible! ... Does the pastor really believe that a "smaller public" would somehow take Irlmaier's prophecies to heart and make provisions for the "broader public" just in case ?

Finally: The pastor from the Pfaffenwinkel said: *"It is very difficult to distinguish between a person blessed with special gifts that we cannot explain and a clever juggler."*

Here, for me, is the true core of the great misunderstanding: It is not at all the case that precognition cannot be explained, but this explanation would throw our worldview and the picture of ourselves out of whack. First class seers indicate that the future - especially the collective future - is predetermined to a far greater degree than we think or care to believe.

And if the future is predetermined, it also means that our own actions and decisions, while certainly not totally, are externally programmed to a surprisingly high degree. And this perspective shakes our concept of freedom, of ourselves and our ego. The resulting psychological pressure is just too great and you just don't want to understand it.

"Inexplicable" is actually the lame excuse of all those who are not interested in the truth and do not want to explain *it to themselves!* And so it happens that even real clairvoyance - although recognized by science for 60 years and more - always still latent as fraud.

The Science of Irlmaier's Prophecies

The one from the cleric from the Southeast Courier, from Professor Dr. HH Kritzing, Judge Dr. Lehle, and (basically also) by Professor Dr. Hans Bender's objection that one cannot say anything more precise about Irlmaier and his prophecies as long as there is no scientific investigation seems rather strange to me, given that such an investigation never took place, even hypocritical.

It is downright shameful that it was not even possible during Irlmaier's lifetime to collect at least his predictions published in various publications, and then to ask Alois Irlmaier personally whether he had predicted things as published. Irlmaier must have welcomed such an action very much, and checking the citations together with Irlmaier must have lasted only one afternoon.

But even if one had had a pool of verified Irlmaier predictions, one would not have progressed with previous parapsychology. Because even if one had provided hard-hitting proof that a certain seer can or *could see into the future*, one still does not know whether the outstanding prophecies of this clairvoyant will also come true.

All you can do is record and evaluate the prophecies as precisely as possible, compare the prophecies with one another and compare the current situation with the prophesied target scenario(s). In other words, current science is totally incapable of solving the real problem because there is no real *prophecy research*. And by that I do not mean another academic deceptive maneuver, but a qualified preparation and a generally understandable, comprehensible and verifiable representation - or a representation that millions of citizens of this country (or the German-speaking area) could verify - if they wanted to.

As far as the present book is concerned, I am not interested in the label "scientific". At least not when it is just about a new excuse or a new pretext for the paternalism of people. It was important to me to write as clear, sharp and to draw a powerful picture of Alois Irlmaier that also stands up to scrutiny. My work is certainly not perfect. But I think one can say: a step in the right direction!

Ultimately, I don't believe that the picture I designed really represents the "real" Alois Irlmaier reproduces. But I hope that this picture is in the spirit of Irlmaier. And if the term "freedom of expression" hasn't degenerated into a hollow phrase in this country by now, there must be people who take a position along the lines of Alois Irlmaier. There must be people like me who follow the thesis that Alois Irlmaier has right with what he saw.

epilogue

In the last part of the book I have shown how there are very different views of the supernatural vision of the future across all levels of society. Some believe that seeing the future is a gift from heaven, while others believe it is the devil's work, fraud, or a mistake. The contrasts could hardly be greater. There is no common denominator.

What is there is official language that says no one can see into the future. With a seer of Irlmaier's quality, a certain political dimension is inevitably added. Parts of the Catholic Church were angry because they believed that the sheep would run away. State organs feared for the peace and order in the country. Sections of the press tried to keep Irlmaier's prophecies out of public discussion. When that didn't work, people were ready to twist the facts. Without really knowing what Irl Maier's prophecies were all about, arose between church, politics and parts

consensus in the media that it's best not to talk about his prophecies. Irlmaier's prophecies are taboo. The mass media stick to it *to this day*.

In the case of the supernatural vision, then, one must distinguish between popular opinion and published opinion. The published opinion ultimately aims to confuse the people about the concrete content of prophecies and to present prophecies as nonsense.

Political interference with prophecy is not new, of course, simply because prophecy can be, and often is, highly political. For thousands of years, good and influential seers have struggled with being told what they can and cannot say. The eternal recurrence of the struggle between seers and authorities led to the enigmatic language so characteristic of seers. A seer who doesn't want trouble becomes an *oracle*. He practices the art of telling the truth without speaking it - but also without lying.

Alois Irlmaier is a special case in all of this, since he hardly minced his words for a relatively long time given his level of fame. The anger that resulted from this was basically so logical and inevitable that one could almost call out "It's your own fault!" It is very likely that he would have had a similar experience in another century cal destiny of a seer. He suffered because he was telling the truth and people don't want to know it. It's as simple as that.... Anyway, that would be a very obvious way of looking at significant events in that seer's life.

The deeper reason for the suffering of the seer is the blind people who do not want to see. To be fair, it must be said that this collective resistance to advice existed thousands of years ago. In this respect, there is currently no cause for concern

tion. We shouldn't make ourselves worse than we are. We may be ignorant - but we have been for millennia.

The people themselves are of course not a unified, closed bloc. There are certainly individuals who could be described as "not blind" in a broader sense. Of course, these people "see" nothing. They cannot see the future either, but they are willing to accept prophetic literature as a source of information. In terms of information technology, this is exactly where the demarcation line in our society runs: some say prophecies contain information, others claim prophecies are nonsense and have no real information content.

Another timeless aspect of good seers is their rarity. The inevitable consequence of this rarity is that only a small fraction of society can have personal experience with a really good seer. The vast majority are pretty much left with no choice but to believe anything - either that there are real seers or that it is some form of fraud or error.

In this respect, the whole misunderstanding between the seer and the people can also be justified mathematically. The number of good seers is simply too small to change the current prevailing opinion. Buchela, for example, speaks in her book that at a certain time in her life there were only four real clairvoyants worldwide - less than one in a billion people!

Question: Why is it that good seers are so rare? What would the world look like if people like Alois Irlmaier performed a hundred times in a century? Does the rarity of really good seers serve any purpose...?

Apart from the more timeless aspects, there were of course other events in Irlmaier's life that were typical of the time. First and foremost I would like to mention the ignorance of science. I've complained about her several times. However, my complaint about the lack of a scientific study overlooks the fact that at the time no one could have had an interest in a "doomsday with a seal of approval"! Enthusiasm would certainly have been limited if experts had come to the conclusion that Irlmaier was probably actually the would have seen the future.

At the time, people probably just said to themselves: "If Irlmaier is really right, we can't publish it anyway. So let's leave it!"

Prophecies about the future can be highly political, namely when they contradict the future picture of the authorities. The worst case, of course, is when the authorities are prophesied about their downfall. Aggravation! Aggravation! And that's exactly what Alois Irlmaier does when he talks about war, revolt and subsequent monarchies.

Naturally, the political explosiveness of the prophecies is then transferred to the corresponding scientific studies. Logical!

So in principle one can choose whether Irlmaier's prophecies were never examined or whether the results were never published? In any case, the so widely known statements of real or so-called experts about Irlmaier's prophecies are so unfounded that it's a bad joke.

As far as the public image of Irlmaier was concerned, the influence of the media - mostly newspapers - was of course much greater than the influence of the few experts, who only occasionally had their say. The hype in the media as a whole, however, meant that well over 100,000 copies of Conrad Adlmaier's "Blick in die Zukunft" - a booklet that was quite acceptable in terms of its basic substance - were sold. *Well over 100,000 copies* - that is a very considerable range of Irlmaier's prophecies. An interesting question now is whether it was a good thing that his prophecies were spread on this scale? Was it too much? Or too little?...

In retrospect, it is therefore difficult to say whether and from what point Conrad Adlmaier really harmed Irlmaier? Ultimately, the massive dissemination of Irlmaier's prophecies must have been in the eyes of the seer!

Could things have gone better for Alois Irlmaier if Central Europe had still had an undisturbed relationship to things like shamanism - if one had accepted that certain people see certain things well and clearly without needing permission from any hierarchy? As natural talents of truth et wa? Theoretically, it would be possible for our society to accept the role of the seer in the sense of a wise advisor. But as soon as there was public recognition of the seer, there would also be a risk of institutionalization or monopolization. For example, in ancient Rome there were times when only a state oracle was legal. With recognition comes status and reputation. But you can also lose your reputation again, and the fear of losing status makes many people manipulable. A seer, on the other hand, who lives on the fringes of society, can also draw certain freedoms from the role of the outsider.

A seer who says what he sees always lives in a political field of tension. So it is conceivable that Alois Irlmaier would have fared much worse in other times. If you ask me: he was actually lucky!

What's more: it smells of higher providence! Because Alois Irlmaier appeared at a time when Germany and Austria had lost the war and were lying on the ground and well over a million German and Austrian soldiers were missing. There is nothing people miss more than their loved ones. I can't think of a situation better suited to driving people into the "claws" of a clairvoyant than the collapsing Third Reich, the lost war and the first post-war years. Alois Irlmaier was therefore a man on the right in the highest degree. Time! ...

With the Alois Irlmaier phenomenon, one encounters a stark polarity between great general helplessness and very good private advice. For me, at any rate, it is no coincidence that Alois Irlmaier reached a certain spiritual and visionary maturity when hundreds of thousands of soldiers were missing and no one knew what to do - except the visionary.

It is therefore not difficult to see a higher meaning in Alois Irlmaier, his talents, the time of his appearance and his prophecies.

But even if there were no higher meaning in Irlmaier's prophecies, they are still part of our culture. They are prophecies of our time for our time.

other topics

Here are a few chapters that shouldn't be missing from this book - but would have disturbed the flow so far:

1. Irlmaier, the dowser
2. The courier text - did Alois Irlmaier foresee September 11?
3. The Three Day Eclipse
4. The Flood in the North
5. The Yellow Line

1. Irlmaier, the dowser

The first chapter deals with Irlmaier's amazing talent as a dowser. This chapter comes only now because I wanted to concentrate on the *Seer* Irlmaier beforehand.

2. The courier text - did Irlmaier foresee September 11th?

Here I am examining a prophecy text attributed to Alois Irlmaier, which first appeared in 2002 but is said to date from 1945, and what appears to be 9/11 and the election victory Barack Obama's Predicted!

3rd-5th The three-day eclipse, the northern tide, the yellow line

The last three chapters again deal in detail with important scenarios predicted by Irl Maier (and other seers). The chapter "The Three-Day Eclipse" is a must for anyone interested in prophecies. "The Flood in the North" and "The Yellow Line" should only be really interesting for those who have a connection to northern and eastern Germany.

These three chapters each deal with one aspect of the mass extinction. So it takes a certain amount of boldness to confront the suggestive potential that unfolds within these pages.

Again, it should be remembered that these predictions are not new either and have been published well over 100,000 times in the last 60 years, probably even 200,000 to 300,000 times.

Irlmaier, the dowser



Alois Irlmaier with dowsing rod

If one looks for Irlmaier's actual importance for the people in the role of seer, then his astonishing talent as a dowser to track down water veins and springs is an important prerequisite for success as a seer. His professional activity of finding water brought him into contact with people in many different areas

chen regions. Because he was a very reliable water seeker, people trusted his supernatural talents, and his gift as a dowser increased the willingness to trust him in other ways as well.

*Even as a child, when he walked across the fields, he felt his hands and feet "hiss" from in time to time. Soon he realized that it hissed when he was standing over a watercourse **His hands swing of their own accord** when he hits water, even as it swells **80 meters below his feet**, his veins swell, and he can tell the direction of the source by twitching, tugging sensations in his skin So precisely that he is able to immediately draw the entire watercourse in a ground plan.*

He has already found more than 700 underground springs in this way. That's his job, he makes his living from it, because he resolutely refuses any payment for the "other".*

Münchner Merkur, October 22723, 1949, page 9

The fact that Irlmaier didn't need a divining rod was practically his trademark. He only used the rod to illustrate the search for water for spectators. The Altbayerische Heimatpost quoted him:

"Even as a child I felt as if I was rushing when I walked over water," he says himself. He can feel the water, even if it runs almost a hundred meters under the ground ... "

Altbayerische Heimatpost, November 6, 1949, page 8

Irlmaier told the author Ladurner that as a soldier in World War I on the eastern front in enemy territory he helped his company find water, which was so important because the wells were often poisoned by the Russians.

He speaks of "crawling" and "tickling" on the soles of the feet and a strange feeling in the hand, which is similar to that of glove removal. He first felt this sensation when he was about 7 years old and it has only gotten stronger and stronger over the years. So it came naturally to him to become a dowser and well-maker. And so he can put his business card, which announces "installation and well construction" with peace of mind: "References with full guarantee."

Bayerische Landeszeitung, October 22, 1949, page 7

Other sources also mention this guarantee promise. The Irlmaier biographer Bekh quotes a certain Peter Utz, whose father Hans Utz, member of the Bavarian state parliament (from 1954-1958), knew Irlmaier personally.

He was the only water seeker who guaranteed his information and was willing to pay for the cost of digging a well which, as far as I know, was never necessary.

.Alois Irlmaier", 1990, page 99

However, the *Rosenheimer Tagblatt* of December 20, 1949 reported a civil lawsuit against Alois Irlmaier because of an *unsuccessful* search for water. A Rosenheim businessman had at his boat shed on Simssee (west of the Chiemsees) dug for water, but still found none two meters below the water level. Then he turned to Irlmaier. About a meter away, his dowsing rod deflected. Irlmaier said, in 4 la to 6 meters you will

find water. But even at a depth of 10 meters none was found. Irlmaier

However, he was acquitted because, according to testimonies, he expressly *refused a guarantee*. (Perhaps because the lake in the immediate vicinity interfered with his gift?)

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* Here you can find deviating information: The Bayerische Landeszeitung of October 22, 1949 states: "Over 700 He has built wells to this day..." The Altbayerische Heimatpost of November 6, 1949 states: "Well over 500 found underground watercourses." WJ Bekh writes that Irlmaier built 750 wells in 25 years up to 1953. According to Ernst Ladurner, Irlmaier (ca. 1952) said he searched for water 3,000 times and built 700 wells.

*... The judge explained in the verdict that up to now no case had come to light where a dowser guaranteed a **specific depth** . Neither a dowser nor a geologist can guarantee a certain depth.*

Rosenheim daily newspaper. December 20, 1949, page 3

The article says nothing about whether they dug even deeper there later and still found water. The article also does not deal with the problem that if you cannot find water, you could theoretically always claim that you just have to dig deeper. In this case, Irlmaier's wages for searching for water were 30 DM.

Nevertheless, according to the documents, one can assume that Irlmaier's sensitivity to water is extremely reliable. It is reported that Irlmaier was so sensitive that he even had problems riding his bike over a water vein. Even driving a car was out of the question. When he later bought a car, he always had to be chauffeured by an employee. He once declined a ride on a motorcycle because he was afraid his reaction to any water veins being run over could throw the motorcycle off balance while riding....

Now read a report from June 1951 from the front page of the *Isar-Loisachboten* about a search for water in the town of Kleindingharting, south of Munich:

Fixed Kleindinghartinger water concerns

Irlmeier found the source / productive even in dry conditions

... Kleindingharting, with its few, sparsely flowing wells, has always suffered from a lack of water. However, the problem has become more urgent as a result of population growth in recent years. In times of drought, water often had to be fetched from afar. ...Since the scientific capacities had expressed skepticism about the possibility of sufficient water resources in this area, he [a farmer from the local "Frimmerhof, Bj's note Bj] had the dowser and well builder Irlmeier come from Freilassing. How Irlmeier discovered the new source is so amazing that it deserves reporting.

*Irlmeier, who had never been to Kleindingharting, asked for a floor plan to be shown to him when he arrived at the Frimmerhof **and** felt over it with his fingers in the greatest mental concentration. At some points he explained that there was water, but not enough. Finally he pointed to a place on the southern slope of the Ludwigshöhe and explained firmly that there was a strong underground spring.*

Here we have a nice example of how Irlmaier's different supernatural abilities flowed together when searching for water. Other sources also reported such a search for water only according to a plan.

Only after this inexplicably made discovery did he go out with the farmer to use a dowsing rod to... check his assertion

*fen. Lo and behold, the rod swung violently at exactly the point marked on the map. Irlmaier named the exact depth and strength of the source. He estimated the yield at around 100 cubic meters per day. He also stated that the source was "one hundred percent constant" even in periods of drought. **He gave full guarantee for this information and wanted to bear the costs of the drilling work if his assertion should not be true.***

The drilling that was carried out shortly thereafter confirmed his predictions to the letter. A well was built, a water reservoir with a capacity of 50 cubic meters was built on the Ludwigshöhe next to the chapel and a water pipe was laid to Kleindingharting. ... It will be understood that the completion of the new well system is greeted with joy by the population, freed from their water worries.

Isar-Loisachbote, June 22, 1951, page 1

As I said, Irlmaier's search for water according to plan was not an exceptional case. Two more anecdotes. The first comes from Ferdinand Felber:

The many letters of thanks he received from all continents prove that Irlmaier was known all over the world for his outstanding visionary skills. I read part of it myself and I would like to pick one out and report on it.

It was a letter from a mission station in Africa. A letter of thanks to the visionary water seeker Irlmaier. They confirmed to him that his designations on the returned site plan were exactly correct. When digging out, water was found. Alois told me in addition: "Religious from Africa came to me because of a lack of water at their mission station. I should fly with them to Africa at their expense to look for water. I refused but promised to help them. "You only need to send him an exact site plan on a scale of 1:100 of your area. He will then mark where you have to dig for water. In the long years that I was with Irlmaier until his death, I have a lot seen and experienced. The case with Africa and many other things border on uniqueness.

Berndt private archive, statement by Ferdinand Felber, audio document 1991

Ernst Ladurner reported on the following search for water:

A reporter related some interesting experiences that he was able to record during a search for water in Irlmaier. The well builder was commissioned by a plant in R., whose water requirements are quite large, to find a productive spring. He was not told that other dowzers were already at work and could not achieve any results.

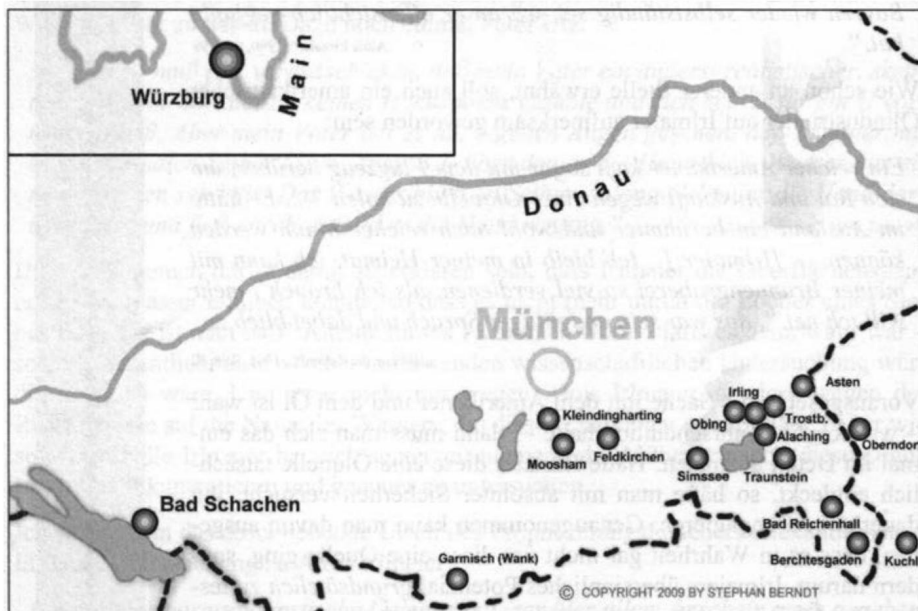
While driving in Irlmaier's car, the reporter experienced his first surprise when Irlmaier suddenly felt springs under the road. ...Arriving at the plant, Irlmaier was escorted to the office of the managing director, and that's where the second surprise happened. The dowser had a plan of the area in question presented to him, examined it carefully, felt it with his fingertips and finally determined the suitable spot for drilling. Without the skeptical smile of Umste

to be observed, Irlmaier asked that they lead him to the place he had indicated. It must be mentioned that Irlmaier had never set foot on the factory premises and therefore did not know the localities. Arriving at the said place, he put the rod he had brought with him for the demonstration in his hands and had it held by two gentlemen who were present. Who could have described the astonishment of the bystanders when the rod actually began to swing vigorously! A test drilling that has since been carried out has found a usable source.

Factual reports about Alois Irlmaier, 1952, page 9 and 10

The literature reports several times that Irlmaier was significantly involved in the search for mineral water sources in Bad Schachen on Lake Constance. The Bayerische Landeszeitung (October 22, 1949) wrote that Irlmaier is said to have determined the exact location of around 200 customs houses for the "Reichsbauamt Zoll".

On the map below I have entered the places mentioned in the sources where Irlmaier is said to have looked for water.



Places where Alois Irlmaier looked for water and which are mentioned in documents.

Some of the wells Irlmaier built were very deep. The wells near Obing and Wank are said to have been 80 meters deep. In the case of a well near Irling, the state police station in Irling confirmed a depth of 50 metres. Mind you, these wells were not drilled, but dug!

Apart from searching for water, Irlmaier is also said to have been able to detect mineral resources such as ores and coal. In one case it is reported how Irlmaier felt a metal wire laid in the ground. WJ Bekh reports that Irlmaier was hired by people to check the "radiation power of a watercourse" with him from a helicopter, whereby a Geiger counter is said to have been used!

He indicates that he also feels the occurrence of mineral resources such as oil, natural gas, coal and ores, and it seems that he knows more about such deposits, known only to him, than he wants to say ...

Bayerische Landeszeitung, October 22, 1949, page 7

"Irlmaier told my father [Hans Utz, member of the Bavarian parliament, BJ's note, that there are many mineral resources in Bavaria, he sees them quite clearly underground, but he doesn't reveal anything because it's better if they stay where they are, until Bavaria is independent again, which he obviously believed

Has. "

"Alois Irlmaier", 1990, page 99

As already mentioned elsewhere, an American oil industrialist is said to have become aware of Irlmaier:

A rich American even came over by plane for advice and information about an oil well." ... *He would*

have become a famous and probably rich man abroad

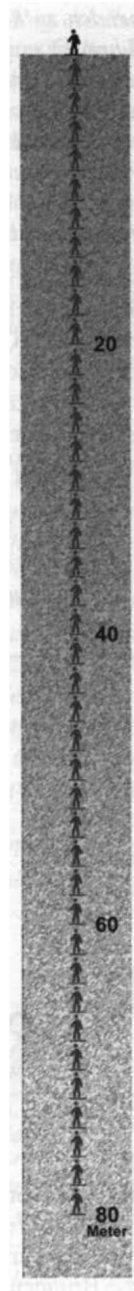
be able. ... [Irlmaier:] "I'm staying in my home country, I can earn as much as I need with my well digging, I don't want more. ", that was his final saying and he stuck to it.

"Looking into the Future", 1961, page 82

Assuming the American and the oil thing is true
- which I think is likely - , then you have to get into it

Let's paint it in detail: If Irlmaier had actually discovered this *one* oil well, then with absolute certainty one would have tried to employ him permanently. Strictly speaking, one *can* assume that it wasn't really about this one source, but about testing Irlmaier's supernatural potential. The oil boss wanted to test Irlmaier's abilities, so to speak....

If one considers the normal costs of oil exploration (futile test wells), Irlmaier could have demanded 10% of the normal investment sum for oil exploration per successful well with high reliability without any problems.



If he had negotiated skillfully and not committed himself permanently to a specific company, he could have worked for oil, gas and mining companies worldwide (!). Irlmaier would probably have become a multi-millionaire! It would have been a completely different dimension than just a nicer house or a bigger car. The resentful little minds of that time in Freilassing would have simply suffocated on their envy!

*And he added mischievously: "I can also find **oil** and **coal** and can tell you a few good spots, but I'll wait until the foreign gentlemen are home again. It wouldn't make any sense today, it would just make the others happy and we wouldn't have any shit. "*

Factual reports about Alois Irlmaier, 1952, page 8

That would normally mean that Irlmaier sensed these oil and hard coal deposits where he was personally on site. An interesting approach for Bavarian geologists: creating movement profiles by Alois Irlmaier and then examining certain areas more closely.

In addition, Irlmaier also appears to have had some telekinetic influence over water. Peter Utz once again:

I [...] must [...] start by saying that my father was an extremely realistic, skeptical man who did not believe in hocus-pocus and did not allow himself to be fooled by an X for a U. But my father saw with his own eyes that Irlmaier drew water from a well with a normal colander [sieve, note Bf, over which ~~he held his hands~~ ~~The water at the handle~~ over it, and flowed through as soon as he took his hand away,

"Alois wmaier", 1990, page 99

This phenomenon can probably be explained by the fact that Irlmaier was able to increase the surface tension of water so that it no longer flowed through the holes in a sieve. You're flabbergasted! This phenomenon alone would - if it were true - so extraordinary that it would have deserved a full scientific investigation. And not only because of Alois Irlmaier, but because of the conclusions about the nature of the water that this phenomenon would have allowed. But as is so often the case with Irlmaier, no one bothered to document these things properly and examine them more closely.

I recall the final verdict of prophecy researcher Alexander Gann in his study of Alois Irlmaier:

Apparently, a rare paraprognostic opportunity was given here, which, however, was squandered by the seer himself and above all by the Central European scientific community in an extremely careless and irresponsible way.

"Future of the Occident?", 1986, page 236

The courier text

Did Alois Irlmaier predict September 11th?

On the evening of March 28, 2002, a prophecy text allegedly by Alois Irlmaier appeared in a German-language Internet forum* - hereinafter referred to as the "*Kurier-Text*". September 2001 - or it sounds very much like it:

*America will assassinate their own presidents...
I see the cloud houses collapse in on themselves.*

America will always wage wars in the East and never win again.

A publication of this prediction only a year and a *half* after September 11, 2001 is - well - shall we say *quite unfortunate ...*

For a few days, some people on the forum studied the text. Since the forum had a different thematic focus, the text quickly fell into oblivion. A considerable time later - in the spring of 2006 - another Internet forum got wind of the text. This forum addressed one of his

Focal points with prophecies about the future of Europe and the world, so that the prophecy text was examined a little more closely. People who were well acquainted with Alois Irlmaier also took part in the discussion on the Internet.

After a detailed discussion of the text, the impression grew that it was real and actually came from Alois Irlmaier - although there were also doubts.

First, let's read the prophecy sequence from the Courier text as a whole. After that I examine whether the text could actually come from Alois Irlmaier.

[The text was copied by me exactly to letters and punctuation including the errors.]

As great the need is now, as great will be the abundance in 20 years.

Lard and butter will spoil, bread will be discarded like sausage. The grocers stand in front of the door and call, buy something.

The rivers will be taken out of their beds because their strength will be needed for a while.

One will become more and more proud and want to take all the glory from the Lord God.

So you will push fake stars under the real ones. The young people will have to hold their hearts tight so that they are not stolen from them for money.

The greats of the world will change quickly. A holy pope will walk the earth briefly. One will want to break through all order.

An iron fence will go through Germany, through the middle, whoever arrives dies

* On December 10, 2008, the following traces were still found on the Internet:

June 9, 2002: <http://seherschauungen.de/ps-server.net/Ouellen/Kurier-1945/28046.htm>

May 1, 2006: <http://216.234.191.246/forum/messages/2536.htm>

Everything in the West is becoming disobedient to God, the bishops are quarreling among themselves and with the pope. The clergy will often go to the dogs. In the east will much martyr blood flow and much, much prayer in the cellar, some kneel in the cellar and pray because one considers them to be enemies of the faith.

Prague will have to deal with a lot, like the Hungarians. But Prague will completely disappear in smoke and flames.

Roads are built and every apprentice has his car. The petrol, just the oil is sucked out of the earth, so it becomes dry and cracked inside. I see many earthquakes.

The devil will set up whole governments.

Pray, keep the commandments, God is near. On a day like any other, I hear his footsteps...

America will assassinate their own presidents. Power will come to the blacks who have been in the dust for so long. Immorality, crime will be called originality over there. I see the cloud houses collapsing in on themselves. America will always wage wars in the East and never again. God has turned his back.

Russia's people, always pray for change, Beelzebub moves to China.

One will visit all the planets to say God does not dwell there. But the planets spit them out. Because it looks like the world before God made it.

The Redjackets come to Europe via Bohemia. In West Germany. three army trains meet. They come at intervals from the east. Then there stands man to man.

First, the city with the iron tower will set itself on fire and revolt with the youth. The stink goes around the world.

The greatest battle in world history took place near Aachen . The ground in W. Germany is burned 10 meters deep by a force. From the sands of the desert of Africa rise the great birds with eggs of death without men.

A robber lord in the south will come up against Russia and do great damage.

The Mother of God will come and warn a lot.

There will be epidemics that nobody knows and can help.

*In Asia, in India and Latin America there will be a **famine** without borders, the people will be exterminated by an alien power.*

Many good leaders are murdered until war because only God wins.

England will be punished for everything. I see a big black Kastl, nobody is sitting in there, then fire, then smoke and it was England.

The famine becomes terrible, but not for long. Make sure your windows and doors close well, because you can't let your best friend in otherwise the toxic smoke and breath will come in. The dead will lie in heaps on the streets. The farmhouses are empty and the cattle howl because no one waters them.

Thunder will sound on an icy cold night, then close the door and window, it will remain 3 days as dark as in the deepest night, the forces of heaven will be shaken. Have a sacred light handy. The old and the terminally ill will attain health if they conform to God, the others die.

Now everything from the bombs is gone, then towards the end, the new houses will spring up like mushrooms, but they will all be empty, it will be teeming with young devils they call children.

Go straight the way if America

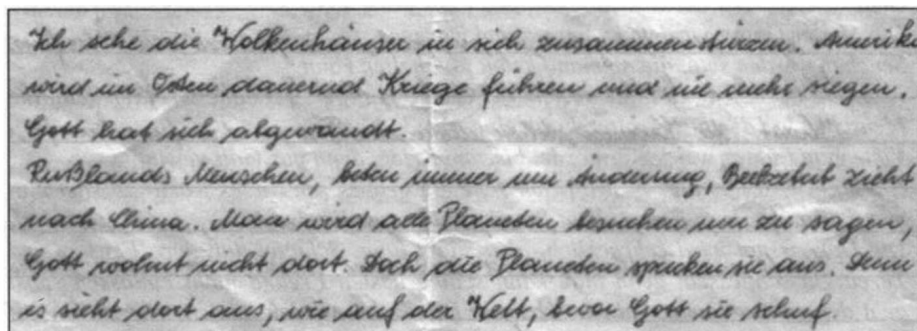
Here the prophecy ends abruptly. I'll try to explain why later.

Formally - i.e. in terms of the choice of words and the type of sentence structure - the text is actually very similar to those texts that are already known from Irlmaier. The same applies to the topics, events and circumstances covered which, viewed from 2009, could still be in the future. Some of the details are described somewhat differently than Irlmaier usually does, but not in such a way that there are any real contradictions.

Quite atypical of Irlmaier is the long list of events predicted or implied to have come true between 1945 and 2002. This raises the suspicion that it could be a fake. Many of the predictions from the Kurier Text, which meanwhile refer to our past, never appear again in other Irlmaier texts. If the text were genuine, one could speculate that Irl Maier became more cautious with his predictions after the fall of 1945 - be it as a result of his own insight, because he was advised to do so, or because pressure was exerted.

Based on the prediction, which to all appearances refers to Barack Obama and was only fulfilled more than six years after the Kurier text appeared, the falsification thesis is initially not particularly promising - and one could consider that Alois Irlmaier also September 11 foreseen.

I beg your pardon? Alois Irlmaier is said to have foreseen September 11, 2001? This smells like a sensation... It is clear that this needs to be examined more closely!



Excerpt from the transcript of the "Kurier" of October 12, 1945

A copy of the complete manuscript can be found at www.Alois-Irlmaier.de

The text on the Internet is taken from a manuscript that was made after witness statements from around the mid-1970s to 1980. The original manuscript still exists today. A photocopy of the complete manuscript was published on the Internet (see also www.Alois-Irlmaier.de). The handwriting should - as it says on it - be a copy of a "courier" dated October 12, 1945. To date, however, such a "courier" has not been found. Either it never existed and the manuscript is a forgery, or it must be a source from the immediate post-war turmoil that is not recorded in current archives.

As for the authenticity of the manuscript, the situation is somewhat better. According to testimonies, the manuscript was made between the mid-1970s and 1980 by a man near Steyr (Austria) who died in the meantime. This man was a friendly neighbor of the current owners of the manuscript. However, according to what an expert told me, when it comes to manuscripts, the possibilities for forgery outweigh the possibilities for examination. This means that the authenticity cannot be proven in the present case, but at best a bad forgery! I didn't feel like spending well over 1,000 euros for it. (But that could be done later if there is enough interest.)

Since the source of the Kurier text is too uncertain, one could have stopped at this point. But on the one hand the text sounds too much like Alois Irlmaier when you read it for the first time, and on the other hand the text contains two passages that seem to refer to events that only happened after the text appeared in 2002 - once the thing with Barack Obama - and then another passage.

In addition to searching for the original of the "Kurier" and examining the handwriting (paper and ink), the third option is of course to analyze the *content* of the text.

The content analysis

If we want to find out whether the text is genuine or a fake, we have several strategies to choose from: we can try to prove that the text is genuine, we can try to prove that the text is a fake, or we can try to prove that that the text *cannot be fake*.

For example, if there is enough evidence to suggest that the forgery was made by a prophecy specialist, why didn't that specialist publish the text? The more complex the forgery would be, the more incomprehensible the lack of a publication would be. And the more specialist knowledge about prophecy would be revealed in the text, the more narrow the circle of possible experts would be. So my working thesis is:

The courier text was written by a prophecy expert.

Let us first look at those passages which - as it appears - refer to events that only took place after the text appeared in the :

2008

America will assassinate their own presidents.

Power will come to the blacks who have been in the dust for so long.

Stupid question: could this mean Barack Obama?

Of course, it is unlikely that blacks will *actually* gain power.

With an African-American population of around 13% in the United States, it is not to be expected that "the blacks" will really get power. That would be contrary to basic democratic principles. It would be minority rule! Colored Power Our Mr. Yes-we-Can wouldn't be the first US President to actually be a jumping jack.

The seizure of power by the "blacks" is therefore a strong indication of the authenticity of the Kurier text. Predicting in March 2002 or more than 6 years before the event that the USA would get a "black" president would also be one for a forger remarkable achievement. But the counterfeiter lands another amazingly accurate hit:

2005

First , the city with the iron tower will set itself on fire and revolt with the youth .

The stink goes around the world

Irlmaier also mentions that Paris is to be set on fire by its own citizens

later texts. In this prediction he also coincides with some other seers. What is new and unique - also with regard to all other prophecies known to me - is the explicit mention of *youth!* As far as I know, this does not appear anywhere else - neither in Irlmaier nor in other seers or prophecies!

As already mentioned, according to several prophecies, the civil war in France could be expected to break out *immediately before* the "third world war". That seems to be expressed here in the word "first".

Of course, Paris wasn't burned down in 2005, but young people from immigrant families have already set things on fire (4,200 cars burned down in the greater Paris area) - and - the cause, namely the social misery, hasn't changed. One can count on two fingers what could happen in Paris if Europe remains in a deep recession.

If one compares the prophesied fate of Paris with the prophesied fates of other major European cities, it becomes evident: only Paris would be willingly set on fire by its own citizens!

One or two readers will probably think that in peacetime Europe there could not be cities that burned down completely because our fire protection infrastructure is too efficient. ... In addition the following: The Paris fire brigade will certainly have a capacity limit. If there are more fires than she can put out, things get critical. Beyond the capacity limit of the Paris fire brigade lurks the city's flash point. After all, a Paris burning during the civil war might be far more difficult to extinguish than a major German city during the Second World War, since the Paris fire brigade could be *attacked* by parts of the population at the scene, which would be quite logical from the point of view of the arsonists - even if you think about it at the moment can hardly imagine.

When the Kurier text in connection with the revolt in Paris says "*The stunk is going around the world,*" then that also has a connection to the present: When there were days of youth riots and demonstrations in Greece in December 2008, he saw himself forced the French government to postpone a reform of the French school system because they feared riots similar to those in Greece.

The Kurier text thus points to youth revolts or revolts in several parts of the world at the *same time*: "The stunk is going around the world..."

So much for two predictions that can be said to have come true only *after* the Kurier text appeared. Of course, there is still a certain amount of room for interpretation. So it says "the blacks" and not "a black president". - But I think this margin is ultimately quite narrow.

If we continue to pursue the theory of forgery, we can concentrate on the question of *when* the forgery was made. There are enough witnesses and currently also traces on the Internet that it can date from March 2002 at the latest. According to the statement of the owner of the manuscript, she received it in 1980 at the latest. The assumption that this lady (and her daughter) are lying is not very plausible because they never did anything with the manuscript and did not recognize its possible meaning. The manuscript is said to have sat in a drawer unnoticed for years.

Good. Let's believe these two ladies and assume the fake is from 1980. Do we then find predictions that came true between 1980 and 2002? Naturally!

2001

I see the cloud houses collapse in on themselves.

America will always wage wars in the East and never win again.

God has turned away.

The combination of collapsing skyscrapers and unsuccessful American wars in the East is a very clear reference to 9/11 and the subsequent "war on terror". They go together.

Of course, the collapsing "cloud houses" could also be transplanted to California and blamed on an earthquake. In the event of an earthquake, however, not only a few high-rise buildings would be destroyed, but entire urban areas.

In addition, skyscrapers in particular have been built to be earthquake-proof for several decades. If an earthquake were strong enough to collapse skyscrapers, much of the normal construction would also collapse, causing fires to break out in many parts of the city that could not be extinguished in the general chaos. On the one hand because there would be too many, on the other hand because many water pipes would be destroyed. Plumes of smoke would therefore emanate from numerous points in the city into the sky, such as in 1995 with the severe earthquake in the city of Kobe in Japan.

In short: the above three sentences apply far better to 9/11 than to an earthquake in California or anywhere else in the USA! Apparently, this is not about an entire city, but actually only about individual skyscrapers.

from 2000

Russia's people, always pray for change, Beelzebub moves to China.

In fact, since about 2005, the West has increasingly perceived China as a threat - as Russia's successor, so to speak. 1,300 million Chinese appear to be developing an economic power that could one day overshadow even that of the 300 million US citizens. (Let's leave out the current financial and economic crisis.) China seems to be preparing to become a political counterweight to the USA and to fill the vacuum left by Russia. One could speak of a *Beelzebub* insofar as everyone sees the contradiction between Beijing's official policy and actual events in China. The state calls itself "communist," but the economy has predatory capitalist traits. Also worrying for Westerners: the country is undemocratic, but has been extraordinarily successful economically for years.

1993 to about 2003

A robber lord in the south will attack Russia and do great damage.

Where in southern Russia are there "robber princes"? In the Caucasus! The other sections of Russia's southern border are usually either too sparsely populated (Siberia) or traditionally have stronger state structures

accessible retreats. Ideally, these are forests or mountains. This brings us to Chechnya. The Chechens had outstanding leaders and carried out high-profile terrorist attacks in the Russian heartland (2002: Northeast Theater in Moscow, 130 dead and 2004: Beslan, 400 dead). Perhaps the text also means Georgia and Mikheil Saakashvili, because the damage is meant to be *political* ?

For the sake of completeness, I list below some predictions from the Kurier text that go even further back in time:

formulation	Event / or interpretation	(approximate) Period
The greats of the world will change quickly.	Roosevelt - died April 12, 1945 Churchill - voted out July 26, 1945 Stalin died in 1953	1945 -1953
So you will push fake stars under the real ones.	Sputnik and later satellites	1953 ...
Prague will have to deal with a lot, like the Hungarians.	Prague Spring 1968, uprising in Hungary 1956	1956-1968
A holy pope will walk the earth briefly. One will want to break through all order.	Only Pope John Paul 1 , who died in 1978 after only 33 days as Pope, or Pope John XXIII , Pope from 1958 to 1963, really comes into question here. Popes from 1945 Pius XII1939-1958 19 years 1958-1963 John XXIII 5 years Paul VI1963-1978 15 years 1978 John Paul 1 33 days John Paul II.... 1978-2005 17 years Benedict XVI. 2005 - ?	1958-1978
One will visit all planets at to say God does not dwell there. But the planets spit them out. For it looks there as on the world before God created it.	Space probes for planetary exploration, in the 1960s to Mercury, Venus and Mars, in the 1970s to Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune and Uranus. (USA and Russia)	1960+x
Through Germany becomes an iron one Go through the fence, right through, whoever comes to dies.	Construction of the Wall on the German-German border	1961
America will assassinate their own presidents.	Murders of John F. - and Robert Kennedy, Assassination attempt on Ronald Reagan	1963, 1968, 1981
Roads are built and every apprentice has his car.		1980+x
towards the end too, the new ones Houses shoot up like mushrooms, but they all get empty,	Construction boom In the Bavarian foothills of the Alps, holiday apartments	1980+x

So far it can be stated that *if* the Kurier text is a forgery, it can actually only have been created after September 11, 2001 and before March 2002 - *and* the owners of the manuscript would have to lie.

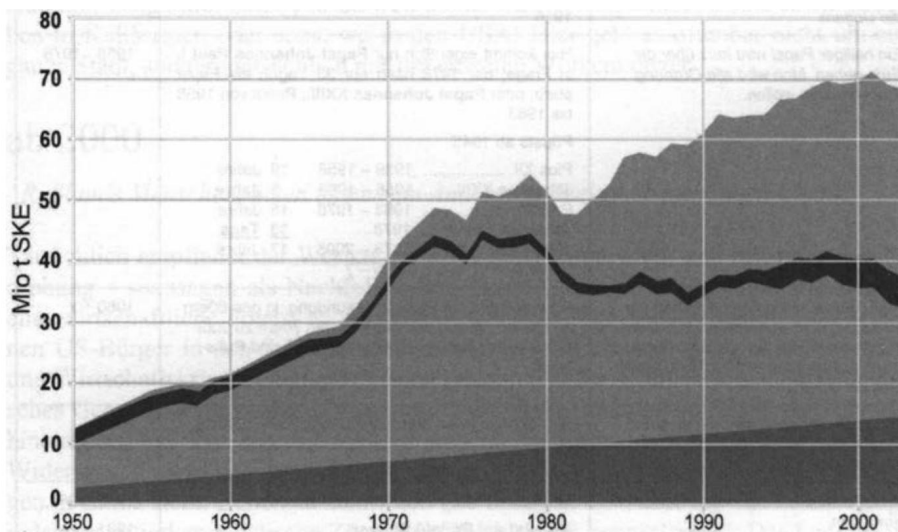
It is also striking how much the forger tried to give the impression that the text came from 1945. This continues down to the smallest detail:

The rivers will be taken out of their beds because their strength will be needed for a while.

This is likely to refer to the construction of hydroelectric power stations on rivers.

The wording according to which hydropower will (only) be needed "for a while" is interesting. Because, as the graph of Bavarian primary energy consumption below illustrates, the share of hydropower in energy consumption in Bavaria decreased proportionally just a few years after the end of the war. At the end of the 1960s the share even shrank in absolute terms: The dark gray jagged stripe in the graphic corresponds to the share of hydropower* in the total energy production in Bavaria. Investments in hydropower only began to increase again in the early 1990s. ... So did Irl Maier see that the importance of hydropower will decrease some time after the Second World War?

Primary energy consumption in Bavaria** from 1950 to 2003 / hydropower = dark gray stripe



* Hydropower plus other renewable energy sources plus "Other"

** According to data from the Bavarian State Ministry for Economic Affairs, Infrastructure, Transport and Technology
The gray wedge in the lower part of the graphic symbolizes the share of hydropower with a proportional increase.

In addition, there seems to have been a local reason for the statement about the rivers. Because in 1941 the construction of the *Rott* hydroelectric power plant began on the Saalach directly at the border bridge between Salzburg and Freilassing. Towards the end of the Second World War, however, construction had to be stopped due to a lack of materials and labor and was not continued until 1946. Electricity production started in June 1950. ... It looks as if Irlmaier foresaw that too - sorry: the forger knew.

If the courier text is a forgery, then this indicates that the forger was familiar with the localities around Freilassing. As we can see, our counterfeiter was quite obsessed with detail.

The seer in the learning phase

During the Second World War, Irlmaier may have had visions of the "Third World War" in addition to the visions of the Second World War. The question arises whether he was already able to tell them apart? ... It was probably only after the end of the Second World War in Europe on August 8th that May 1945 it was clear that he was seeing scenes from another war, and if it was the case that Irlmaier had to see certain things more often in order to be able to classify them correctly, then one can assume that in October 1945 he was still In fact, some of the "forger's" formulations suggest that "Irlmaier" did not yet properly understand details of his visions . There are four interesting examples of this simulated early Irlmaier:

Example number 1:

England will be punished for everything.

*I see a big black Kastl, nobody is sitting inside, then fire, then smoke and **it was England.***

This sequence is completely incomprehensible on its own. How the "punishment of England" actually works is not explained anywhere else in the Kurier text.

Irlmaier - pardon the master forger - bangs these sentences like a boulder on a short-cut English lawn.

Have you ever heard of *black boxes* that *people sit in* - so that it would be worth mentioning that in this box of all places - *nobody is sitting?* ...

Only in Irlmaier texts from 1949 did it emerge that this "Kastl" is an atomic bomb that was dropped by a Russian plane coming from the east into the North Sea or the North Atlantic (see page 266). This is supposed to create a gigantic tidal wave spilling over Britain. This may sound bizarre, but it's pretty old hat for military people. It falls under the heading of *geophysical warfare*. The US started researching it back in 1946... just sat in it Never bomb people...

The central element, the actual cause of England's downfall - i.e. the water masses or the sea in which it sinks - is completely missing in the above quote.

Example number 2:

An iron fence will go through Germany, through the middle, whoever arrives dies.

It sounds as if Irlmaier has not yet been able to tell whether the iron fence runs through Germany from north to south, from west to east or in some other way. Due to the lack of a geographical specification - apart from the middle - the political context also dissolves. You don't know if East Germans, North Germans or whoever has a problem with the fence.

And that is exactly what happened in the autumn of 1945, when a division of Germany into East and West was not yet foreseeable. In 1952, Josef Stalin even suggested reuniting East and West Germany into a neutral state. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer refused because he mistrusted Russia. However, historians now assume that Stalin was serious about this and it was *not* a ruse

Nevertheless, Irlmaier should have seen the wall more often later - and had to comment on it more often. But nothing is known about this so far. And that irritates

lich! At first glance, the lines above appear to be from a backdated text -

so like a fake. The Wall was finally erected in 1961 and Irlmaier could have "seen" the Wall again and again until his death in 1959 -

so after 1945 for another 14 years!

Example number 3:

The ground in W. Germany is burned 10 meters deep by a force.

*From the sands of the deserts of Africa soar the great birds with **eggs of death without men.***

First to the second sentence with the "*birds with death eggs without men*": unmanned bombs again.

In later texts, Irlmaier becomes clearer, so that the sentence can be read as follows: In North Africa, masses of (probably) unmanned combat aircraft are taking off, which a few days after the Russian attack interrupt their supplies by using chemical warfare agents on the connection route from the rear to the front make impassable. More precise information on the direction of flight can also be found in later texts.

Here they are completely absent. One might think that the birds took off and landed again, or that they flew to Asia, the South Pole, or somewhere else.

The ten meter deep "burnt ground" does not appear in any of Irlmaier's later texts, but Irlmaier later says often enough that when the "birds out of the sand" are used, a weapon is used that *kills even the worms in the ground*. This points to the possibility that the toxin penetrates deeper into the soil as a result of precipitation and is chemically relatively stable or only degrades slowly. The ten meters could be in the core zone of the use of chemical weapons

draw. In fact, one finds a direct collaboration elsewhere with Irlmaier relationship between the poisoned zone, scorched earth and fire:

Then [von Irlmaier, note Bf] things are hinted at that make us think of the bacteriological war...: "Lauta Feuer is am Bod'n..."

A fire? The clairvoyant cannot say with certainty whether these are really flames. He only "sees" fire, but he thinks that it is something else: - a devastating means that no human and animal, yes even no plant beings can live where this "fire" fell and rose.

This text from the Bayerische Landeszeitung is rarely mentioned in literature. I only know him from Alexander Gann's work from 1986, which is also relatively unknown. Apparently, our "forger" also carried out quite intensive archive research. But why all this? What for?

Example number 4:

Thunder will sound on an **icy cold night**, then close the door and window, it will remain 3 days as dark as in the deepest night, the forces of heaven will be shaken. Have a sacred light handy. The old and the terminally ill will attain health if they conform to God, the others die.

This is clearly about the Three Day Eclipse. A great many seers have foreseen the event (see page 264). However, as far as I know, only two seers said anything about the actual *beginning* of the three-day eclipse. The first is *Marie Julie Jahenny* (1850-1941), a stigmatized woman from Brittany, marked with the stigmata of Christ, who spent 50 years of her life sick in bed:

" **When on a cold winter's night thunder rolls over the earth so that the mountains tremble, then quickly close the windows and doors...**

> 1 Eve of Darkness", 1988, page 208

The other source is Padre Pio (1887-1968). Padre Pio lived and worked in Italy and was - according to reports - a real mystic. He has since been canonized by the Catholic Church. His former place of work San Giovanni Rotondo has developed into a place of pilgrimage and Padre Pio is today

probably the most well-known saint in Italy:

"The night is very cold, the wind is raging, and after a while the thunder will come. Then lock all the doors and windows and don't speak to anyone outside the house...."

"On the Eve of Darkness", 1988, page 151

According to my sources, Padre Pio first shared this vision on July 23, 1942.

Continuing to follow the skeptic's healthy instincts, we come to the compelling conclusion: our master forger has written it all off. ...

Or should it have been that Irlmaier saw it? ... The Three-Day Eclipse section is introduced in the Courier text with these words:

... **Make sure your windows and doors close well, because you can't let your best friend in otherwise the poisonous smoke and breath will come in. The dead will lie in heaps on the streets.**

Danger! Now it gets a bit bizarre. Maybe take a breath first - or if you're a skeptic, grab a can of beer from the fridge and sit back and relax. ... Irlmaier - sorry, the forger - describes a situation in which the outside air is said to be so poisoned and polluted that you die if you open the front door just briefly to let someone in.

Question: Then what on earth is that best friend standing outside the door knocking? Did he put on a gas mask at home and then fight his way through the completely polluted air to his friend?

No - the answer is: *There is no friend at all!*

The friend would have already dropped dead if he - of course without a gas mask - had opened his own front door!

So there is nobody! At least there is no one standing in front of the door! However, this non-human being is perfectly capable of expressing itself verbally and calling out phrases such as: "Hello Heinz, it's me. Please open the door!" ... And that's exactly why Padre Pio advises not to talk to anyone outside the house ...!

This part of the Kurier text is also completely illogical and nonsensical on its own! However, it is explained by the addition of other prophecies about the three-day darkness. There it is predicted by several* sources that during the Three Day Eclipse the "*demons*" will be unleashed!

The point here is not so much whether or not the demons will actually come during the Three-Day Eclipse, but that our master forger proves at another point that he was extremely adept at prophecy.

While the advice not to open the doors (and windows) appears in several sources on the Three Day Eclipse, very few of these sources dare confront the reader with this particular aspect. With some skill, our forger picks a very exotic detail from the large pool of prophecies, but packs it in such a way that it is hardly recognizable.

The following case is similar to these four examples:

The peasant houses [will] be empty and the cattle howl because no one waters them.

Since cows are all milked mechanically these days, human milkers no longer exist. If the cows are not milked, their udders start to hurt. Since Irlmaier says elsewhere that tap water is still drinkable during darkness, the water supply seems to have functioned far longer than the electricity supply. ... That being said, "roaring" seems to be a rather unusual response to thirst. Who roars with a dry throat...?

So we see that our forger approached the matter with some diligence and knowledge and not a little talent. In my estimation there are currently maybe five people in the German-speaking world who would be able to do this. I doubt if I could have done it that well myself. In any case, it would have cost me a week.

* Julie Jahenny de la Faudais (1819, France) - mentions demons
Julie Marie Jahenny (1873, France) - warns of a type of auditory hallucination
Franz Kugelbeer (1922, Austria) - "one hears curses from devils"
Padre Pio (1961, Italy) - "do not speak to anyone outside the home"

Let's summarize:

The achievements of the "forger":

1. He was very familiar with Irlmaier's prophecies. He didn't push him Prophecies below that contradict Irlmaier's other predictions stand. Furthermore, the forger remained true to Irlmaier's language style - even if it was translated into High German.
2. The forger, corresponding to the fictional dam October 12, 1945, developed a fairly clear idea of Irlmaier's level of understanding of his own visions in 1945, and our forger articulated this in a clever way.
3. He possessed extensive knowledge of other prophecies and only mixed such things from different prophecies added by several and above all from particularly credible sources.
4. *The forger himself* had a very good intuition, maybe even visionary skills - how else could one predict the role of youth explain the fire in Paris and "Barack Obama's election victory" satisfactorily?

In short: if it were a fake, it would be a really good fake. But for what purpose would the forger have made the forgery? After all, our perpetrator also needs a motive! Where is this motif if, as far as is known, the text has never been published? In 2002 maybe 100 people looked at the text on the internet - and that was it. Sure - one could pull off any reasons by the hair, such as "play instinct" or "enjoyment".

But again, how would that relate to Barack Obama and the Paris Ju fit...?

Real or fake, that was the question. According to my analysis of the content, the text should actually reflect the words of Irlmaier. Nevertheless, this analysis of the content cannot eliminate the current ambiguities regarding the origin of the text.

addendum

The sequence of prophecies quoted so far is framed in the manuscript with a few brief notes at the beginning and end. At the top of the handwriting it says:

transcript of courier v. 10/12/45

prophecies v. Irlmayr, from Itzling, well maker.

We shouldn't dwell on the wrong spelling of the name Irlmaier, we already had an Irlmeier, Jrlmeier, and Irlmeier - so why not Irlmayr as well?

Itzling is given as the place of residence. Itzling is a district in the north of Salzburg. But Irlmaier never lived there. In 1945 he lived four kilometers as the crow flies from Itzling in Freilassing. In October 1945 - the alleged publication date of the "Kurier" - the border between Germany was also closed and could only be crossed with a special permit. Irlmaier, however - according to an old report - the Americans were allowed to cross the border unhindered! Why? Well, after the war, many of Irlmaier's customers were American military, whose close relationship with the GIs is reflected in the following statement:

"I won't say anything more!" was his stereotypical answer... "You can't be too careful! But I won't tell anyone anything anymore! Not amal the Americans!"

Traunstein News, September 27, 1949, page 4

In short: With the transfer of residence from Germany to Salzburg, someone might have tried to avoid any questions about Irlmaier's frequent stays in Salzburg. ... Anyway - this detail also speaks against a forgery from around 1980.

At the end of the manuscript, under the prophecy text, it says:

*Go straight the way when America...then
confiscate*

"Then confiscated" does not really fit the introductory remark that it is a copy of a "courier". *"Then confiscated"* sounds like someone copied The Courier and someone else then ripped away the original. In this case one would naturally ask why the copy was not confiscated at the same time? Of course, one could speculate that the copyist recognized the sensitivity of the original and secretly made the copy in such a way that it would not be noticed even if the original was pulled away from him - something comparable to cheating at school. From a purely practical point of view, that would of course be conceivable - but would it be probable? ...

As far as the original "Kurier" is concerned, it could be a legal or illegal pamphlet from the turmoil of the immediate post-war period.

In fact, after the war there were smaller pamphlets with a newspaper character that are not recorded in the usual archives today. So there was z. B. still in 1950 in Munich the already mentioned pamphlet *"Das Extrablatt"*. *The Extrablatt* was sold for 10 pfennigs and was also mentioned in other newspapers of the time. However, it cannot be found in the catalog of the Bavarian State Library in Munich.

The Three Day Eclipse

In connection with the "Third World War", Alois Irlmaier predicted a catastrophe that was to surpass the horrors of war. Conrad Adlmaier wrote in 1961:

*In the **last conversation** with Irlmaier, which took place in the spring of 1959, the clairvoyant spoke at **length about this phenomenon**. What he said should not be concealed from the dear reader.*

*"It will be dark **on a day of war**. Then a hailstorm breaks out with thunder and lightning and an earthquake shakes the earth.*

*Then don't go out of the house. The lights don't burn, except for candlelight, the electricity (electric, Adlmaier's note) stops. If you breathe in the **dust**, you'll get a cramp and die. Don't open the windows, cover them with **black** paper. All open water becomes poisonous and all open food that is not in sealed cans. Also no food in glasses, they don't stop it.*

Outside, the death of dust is going on, a lot of people are dying. After 72 hours it's all over again. But I'll say it again: Don't go out, don't look out the window, let* the consecrated candle or wax stick burn and pray*. **More people die overnight than in two world wars...***

Buy some soldered tin cans of rice and legumes. Bread and flour keep, moisture spoils like meat, except in tin cans.

***Tap water** is drinkable, but milk is not. People will not be very hungry during the catastrophe and darkness. The fire will burn, but do not open a window during the 72 hours."*

"Look into the future", 1961, page 108, 109, 110 * The change from singular ("let") and plural ("betet") comes from Adlmaier, note S. Berndt

Conrad Adlmaier first published these statements in 1961, two years after Irlmaier's death. In the beginning, the text gives the impression that Alois Irlmaier only saw the Three Days of Darkness clearly enough towards the end of his life. ("*In the last conversation ... the clairvoyant spoke ... at length.*") In any case, Adl Maier reported for the first time in 1961 on the three-day darkness.

In fact, however, Alois Irlmaier had visions of the event much earlier, and he also communicated them - namely as early as April 1950, and if the Kurier text is genuine, even as early as autumn 1945. This is remarkable in that that the Three Day Eclipse would be the root cause of the mass extinctions predicted by Irlmaier and would far surpass the war in death toll. The suspicion arises that Conrad Adlmaier withheld statements about the three-day eclipse for years - probably because they were too delicate for him.

A sentence in Adlmaier's text from 1961 reads: "*More people die overnight than in two world wars*". That might also refer to Germany.

So we calculate: First World War (2.4 million dead*) + Second World War (5.7 million dead) = 8.1 million dead in Germany. According to Irlmaier, *at least 8 million Germans died within 72 hours or overnight!*

Adlmaier's booklet containing this information was sold from 1961 to 2007. All authors who dealt intensively with Irlmaier from 1961 onwards will have known about this quote. So we are by no means talking about a secret or something new, but about something that has been known for 58 years (!) and has been published thousands of times!

Millions of deaths in such a short time is called a *mass extinction*. The Landshuter Zeitung wrote as early as 1950: *but I'd advise you: open your windows and doors for three days, then you'll have a hard time living there. ... After the great war there will be mass deaths and famine and then there will be a flood. ...*

Landshuter Zeitung of April 12, 1950, page 5

This undoubtedly refers to the three-day eclipse! The mass extinction *after* (!) the war (or at the end of it) also relates to the three-day eclipse. Interpreted narrowly on the basis of this quote, this means that the mass deaths are not triggered by war, famine or floods!

As early as April 1950, our seer had seen the three-day eclipse often and clearly enough to know that it (1.) lasts for three days, (2.) that one has no chance of surviving in the open air, and (3.) that an extremely large number of people would die.

Now a statement from Irlmaier, which the author Alexander Gann wrote down in 1982 when questioning a 56-year-old woman from Freilassing:

"Make sure you have enough newspaper. Go indoors and block the windows and doors with newspapers and hold newspapers in front of your face. Don't go out of the house. Carry enough groceries home so you have something to eat and don't need to go out. It doesn't last long, just a few days. Then you don't need to buy houses and cars, there are enough. Because everyone will say to the other: "Hey, are you still alive?"

"Future of the Occident?", 1986, page 186

Because of a natural disaster or something like that, the Russians are suddenly moving north. The last battle breaks out around Cologne. ...

"Looking into the Future-, 1961, page 110

In the last quote, Adlmaier summarizes Irlmaier's statements. With "*natural catastrophe or something similar*" the question arises - as in a number of other passages - ~~why~~ **Adlmaier** simply ask Irlmaier to clarify the matter? This indicates that Adlmaier did not receive this information directly from Irlmaier, but from a third party, and he was therefore unable to inquire. The real mystery of the "*natural disaster or something like that!*" I'll try to clear up a few lines below.

* Source: The Great Atlas of World History, 1990, Westermann

" During or at the end of the war I will see the sign in the sky, the crucified and the stigmata, and all will see it. I've seen it three times already, it's definitely coming. "

"Looking into the Future", 1955, page 93

"During this event I see a large cross in the sky and there will be an earth tremor with lightning and thunder, so that everyone is frightened and the whole world cries out: 'There is a God!' ..."

"Looking into the Future", 1961, page 108

A cross in the sky? What could that be? Crossed comet tails?

The eclipse in the context of other seers

First of all, it is important to know that there is no single event in European prophecy so limited in time as the Three-Day Eclipse that has been predicted so frequently by different seers. So we are by no means dealing with a prediction that is only typical of Irlmaier, but Irlmaier is only the tip of the iceberg. In my books I have spoken extensively about the Three Day Eclipse before all European seers. Even outside of Europe there were seers who foresaw this scenario. In all, I've collected around 50 sources related to the Three-Day Eclipse.

It could almost be argued that if a seer had only one vision in his entire life, it should have been of the Three Days of Eclipse simply because that event would have been the event in which most people died *since the beginning of time historiography!*

When Conrad Adlmaier writes two years after Irlmaier's death: *"In the last conversation with Irlmaier, which took place in the spring of 1959, Hellse spoke extensively about this phenomenon. What he said was not concealed from the dear reader. "... that sounds a bit disingenuous to me. I suspect that Adlmaier deliberately withheld this information, because after the appearance of the Wunderhorn-Zeitung on April 12, 1950 with the horror predictions, the waves were pretty high and the fear of the population being alarmed called some people into action. In this respect, I am not criticizing Adlmaier for withholding information, but for not mentioning the reticence.*

Cause(s) of the Three Day Eclipse

As far as the actual cause of the three-day eclipse and the origin of the poisonous dust is concerned, the totality of the prophecies does not lead to absolute clarity. However, there is a crucial element there, which Alois Irlmaier only very vaguely resonates with: a celestial body that appears in the immediate vicinity of the earth at the time of the eclipse.

In my estimation, the most plausible explanation would be the following: Towards the end of the war, a celestial body appears in the immediate vicinity of the earth, which of

accompanied by a cloud of dust. If such a celestial body came from the direction of the sun, the warning time would be extremely short. Perhaps he would not be discovered until the war was already underway.

When the celestial body flies past the earth, smaller parts of it fall to the earth. However, these parts are not so large that they can trigger a global catastrophe. North of the Danube, however, there is a smaller impact. As already mentioned, I derive this impact from one of the two prophetic letters from the *field post*, which says:

*In the end Russia will come and fall upon Germany, but will be **beaten back because nature intervenes**, and there will be a place in **southern Germany** where the **event** should be, where people from all over the world will travel to see.*

first letter of August 24, 1914, from Prophecies, Old News in New Times, 2008, page 406

For comparison, Irlmaier's statement to Adlmaier again:

*Because of a **natural disaster or something like that**, the Russians are suddenly moving north. ...*

"Looking into the Future", 1961, page 110

Even if you combine "*natural disaster*" with "*something similar*", you also get an impact: Because apart from Afaiwr disasters, there are only *man-made* disasters. It could therefore be concluded that Irlmaier actually saw and described a natural catastrophe, but the listener or listeners could not classify the description of the natural catastrophe. Exactly that would apply to an impact for which there is no historical experience and for which there were practically no scientific descriptions at the time. Only in the last quarter of the 20th century, as a result of space research, geological and geophysical research, computer simulation and corresponding representation in cinema films, did an idea of impacts develop in the public consciousness.

Also: A natural catastrophe that forces a modern army to retreat in the interior of the country could actually only be a volcanic eruption under "normal" circumstances. Floods, storms or earthquakes would be out of the question. But why should a volcano suddenly erupt in southern Germany? there are already volcanoes in Europe (in Iceland and Italy) The world tourist attraction wouldn't make much sense.

The word *event* also indicates a process that is very limited in time. This fits much better with an impact than with a volcanic eruption. If one combines the hypothetical impact with other statements by Irlmaier, an area in southern Germany north of the Danube, but also north of the Black Forest and the Swabian Jura would come into question.

If the seers are to be believed, then the eclipse should at least affect all of Europe, probably the entire northern hemisphere, if not *the entire globe*. But I don't want to go into too much detail here because I want to focus on Alois Irlmaier's predictions. For those who are more interested in the three-day eclipse, I recommend my book "Prophecies, Old News in New Times".

Here is Irlmaier's statement, which should refer to the celestial body:

"Then a higher being will cancel the course and help us in the war. "

Factual reports about Alois Irlmaier, 1952, page 22

There are sources from the Arabian region (Abd-ru-Shin, died in 1941) and the Mongolia (17th century) that give a celestial body ("great comet", "star of God") a sudden appearance at this time ascribe positive spiritual power, even a divine being. If one interprets Irlmaier's "higher being" as a *star* or *comet*, one has the appropriate explanation for the *orbit*: It is the orbit of the earth around the sun. The timing is also halfway right: soon after the Russian attack.

If a large celestial body actually came close to the earth, this would of course also have an impact on gravitation. This also seems to resonate with Irlmaier:

Thunder will sound on an icy cold night, then close the door and window, it will remain 3 days as dark as in the deepest night, the forces of heaven will be shaken.

Courier text, October 12, 1945

Of " *shaken celestial forces* " we come to the disturbance of gravitation and thus arrive at the *pole shift*, an aspect that is described in many prophecies or to which references can be found there. These prophecies mean a process in which the entire globe suddenly undergoes an unnatural rotation in a north-south direction, which would be expected during the three-day eclipse, and would explain dramatic geological changes.

*England sinks except for a few mountain peaks, at the same time huge ones shake
Tremble the earth and a new land appears from the ocean that used to be one*

been there.

Collected Prophecies, 1959, p. 184

What could be more obvious than to interpret the "*new land*" as *Atlantis* ? ... When established scientists hear about such a pole shift, they tend to react disrespectfully. But the pole shift is definitely a topic in the prophecies.

The timing of the three-day eclipse

As far as the exact timing of the eclipse is concerned, it is already clear that it would have to occur towards the end of the war. All of the prophecies point to the end of autumn / the beginning of winter or October/November. On the one hand, this point in time results from the direct statements made by various sources at the time of the eclipse itself and, on the other hand, if one adds the greatest common denominator for the duration of the war (3 months) to the greatest common denominator for the time when the war broke out (end of July/beginning of August). . That also corresponds to Alois Irlmai

he:

"There will be another great war when the grain is ripe [...] This war will only last four months, but it will be the most terrible in the history of the world.

Münchener Merkur, October 18, 1949. Page 4

Presumably it's not four, but only three months, since Irlmaier usually refers to the number three, if so.

The following quote also roughly indicates this schedule:

„ *When it's autumn, the people gather in peace.* ”

"Look to the Future-, 1955, page .94

The excerpt from the October 1945 courier text mentioned above reads:

"On an icy cold night , thunder will sound, then close the door and window, it will remain 3 days as dark as in the dead of night, the forces of heaven will be shaken.

An icy cold night does not necessarily mean *deep* winter, it could also be an early cold snap in autumn....

In addition, Irlmaier has a somewhat confusing statement about the time of the eclipse, which I want to unravel here for the sake of completeness. But if you want, you can skip that.

Something white on the trees

*When we asked when the "big washing up" was coming, Irlmeier answered evasively at first, but then - and he did so in verse - he said the leaves were turning colour. " " if
- "Let it be ko in autumn, let it be ko in spring. I see ebbs Weiß'
on the trees but the can be Blüatn and there is no snow. In the summer it doesn't matter.*

Altbayerische Heimatpost, November 20, 1949, page 8

Since the text in question before and after deals with different topics, we can only try to squeeze the meaning out of this small paragraph. First of all, what is meant by the "great washing up"? One can assume that the three-day darkness is meant. ...

Then it is noticeable that Irlmaier - as a person with a rural background and often in nature for work - seems to believe that the leaves would change color, in spring: *if the leaves change colour... it may be in spring.*

Can this be? But no! At best, the *trees* "change color" in spring - although no one would put it that way. Then he sees something white on the trees that he can't see clearly. If they were blossoms, very few tree species would come into question. If it were snow, there would also be snow on the ground. So how can Irlmaier see something white on the trees without being able to tell at the same time whether it is winter or not? I interpret this strange statement to mean that the dust that Irlmaier and other seers mention, and which pollutes the air during the three-day eclipse, settles like snow after the three days, and is relatively light in color.

On the subject of dust that appears like snow, there is a very interesting passage in the second field post letter of August 30, 1914:

In the third event, Russia is supposed to invade Germany ... Up to the Danube [...] everything will be leveled and destroyed. ... The bad people will perish as if it were snowing in winter, and religion will also be cleaned up and cleaned. ...

"Prophecies, Old News in New Times," 2001, p. 408

Here you have to know that the statement originally came from a French prisoner of war who told a German officer. The officer in turn told one of his soldiers (Andreas Rill), who reported it to his family in his letters. Photocopies of the original letters have been published on various occasions. The Frenchman's predictions were quite extensive, and it is reasonable to assume that the original information was distorted due to the abundance of individual predictions, possible translation problems, possible problems of understanding or gaps in memory. So when it is said that (bad) people perish "*like when it snows in winter,*" this is probably based on a description of the dust particles during the Three-Day Eclipse.

Mind you, no (three-day) darkness is mentioned in the field post letters themselves! (Therefore, the Feldpostbriefe are not listed in the following table.) Taken by itself, the above wording in the second field postbrief is completely incomprehensible. Against the background of other prophecies, however, the explanation comes to mind that the dust that causes the pollution of the air sinks down and forms a layer on the branches of the trees, as is known from snowfalls. Whether the dust would then really be white or rather gray, we leave it open...

Statements on partial aspects of the three-day eclipse

Nr.	Quellen mit Bezug zur Dreitägigen Finsternis	Zeit	Datensätze	Qualität	Finsternis			Krieg	Naturkatastrophen							Rat- schlä- ge			Literatur *	
					3	F	W		Erklärung siehe nächste Seite							H	F	T		
									~	P	E	N	Ü	O	D					V
1	Irfmaier	1959	150	I																30/134
2	Biernacki	1984	149	IV																8/289
3	Seher v. Waldviertel	1959	79	II																12/262
4	Dixon	1970	48	IV																5/147
5	Kugelbeer	1922	43	III																15/101
6	Luecken	1972	38	III																8/231
7	Stockert	1948	37	III																12/221
8	Smith, T.H.	1991	34	III																71/68
9	Elena Aiello	1955	33	II																10/161
10	Zönnchen	1988	33	III																85/143
11	Lindenlied	1850	29	II																7/374
12	Uriella	1993	21	IV																209/17
13	De la Vega	1982	18	III																16/214
14	M. J. Jahenny	1938	16	III																8/208
15	Böhmischer Seher	1940	16	III																8/46
16	Pater Pio	1961	14	I																8/151
17	Taigi	1837	12	II																8/132
18	Quelle aus Hadith	~800	10	II																99/94
19	Heilige Ottilie	720	7	II																14/75
20	Ashtar Sheran	1997	7	III																PaB
21	Palma v. Orta	1872	6	III																24/53
22	M. Bergadieu	1875	6	III																88/315
23	Johannes Friede	1948	6	II																46/84
24	Baoud	1878	6	III																10/154
25	Schweizer Neuoffenb.	1856	4	III																14/107
26	Henle	1890	4	III																8/275
27	J. d. la Faudaise	1819	2	III																4/170
28	Grund. d. Kongr. v. k. Bf.	1837	2	III																10/155
29	Heroldsbach (Heilm.)	1949	1	III																8/275
30	Nostradamus	1558	548	II		=			=		=		=		=		=		=	1/377
31	Korkowski	1947	178	III			=====													32/23
32	La Salette	1846	84	II			=====													7/367
33	Erna Stieglitz	1972	50	III																12/237
34	Lorber	1864	33	II																5/156
35	Madam Sylvia	1934	24	III			=====													14/178
36	Birger Claesson	1950	23	II																PaB
37	Frau aus Valdes	1968	20	II																PaB
38	Methodius v. Patara	677	20	III			=====													5/139
39	C. v. Heisterbach	1230	20	III																15b/63
40	Italienische Sibylle	100	19	III																5/209
41	Hep. v. St. Gallen	1081	18	I																41/85
42	Marienth. Klosterbuch	1749	18	II																41/245
43	Libysche Sibylle	~200	16	III																5/205
44	Edda	1300	14	III			=====													14/59
45	Emmerick	1822	13	III																14/77
46	Amst. Botschaft	1947	12	III																PaB
47	Beliante	1923	11	III																14/73
48	Mutter Graf	1961	10	III																60/123
49	Handwerker	1830	8	III																8/191
50	Maya-Quelle	1500	8	III			=====													77/118
51	Hopi-Quelle	1938	7	II																S.99
52	Bertha Dudde	1947	7	III																19/55
53	Kossuthány	1918	6	III																47/407
54	Higginson	1880	4	III																24/81
55	Kerzinen	1965	3	III																8/252
56	Mongolische Quelle	1700	2	III			=====													99/98
					3	F	W		~	P	E	N	Ü	O	D	V	H	F	T	

Keine Angaben zur Dauer der Finsternis

inverse Felder = Geistliche der (meist) katholischen Kirche – oder von dieser heilig- oder seliggesprochen, oder Visionen von kirchlich anerkannten Marienerscheinungen

In some cases, further references are required for individual sources - see page 326 for reference codes

Explanations of the table for the three-day eclipse

Group 1 (1 - 29) definitely relates to the Three Day Eclipse. Only one source of group 1 - the Seher from the Waldviertel - deviates from the duration of three days!

In the Waldviertel there may be local reasons why darkness and/or air pollution lasts longer.

Group 2 (30-56) includes sources that lack information on the duration of the eclipse, but these sources have details that also point to the Three-Day Eclipse.

Perhaps 15% of Group 2, upon closer inspection (for which I currently lack the data), could prove unrelated to the 3-day eclipse. Why the Group 2 sources point to the Three-Day Eclipse, see below.

As can be seen from the table, the more predictions I have collected from the source (wide "War" column + "Datasets" column), the more often the Three-Day Eclipse is mentioned in connection with a war. This is significant as a few sources predict multiple three-day eclipses (e.g. Wolfgang Zörnchen). However, discussing this makes little sense due to the sparse database in this regard. But even if there were several three-day eclipses, the crucial one would be the one related to the war that Russia is about to start.

The individual letters at the top of the columns refer to different aspects of the Three Day Eclipse mentioned by each source.

3 = duration = 3 days (only group 1)

F = darkness

W = cloud

- = disturbance of gravity

P = (luminous) celestial body

E = earthquake

N = new country appears

Ü = floods

O = hurricanes

D = (big) thunder

V = lightning

H = you should stay in the house

F = you shouldn't look out the window

T = you shouldn't open the front door

Please see columns "H", "F" and "V". There the sources give advice on how to behave at this time. In the cases marked "=", the details clearly point to the Three-Day Eclipse. such as B. if there is talk of a disturbance of gravity in connection with an eclipse: column "F" ("W") + column "-". Or if the appearance of a star is mentioned in connection with the eclipse: column "F" ("W") + column "P". Indirectly, the pole shift could also be indicated by strange changes in the starry sky or the planetary sky. These strange changes can e.g. B. in a rolling of the sky, falling or colliding of stars or strange movements of the planet th including the sun and moon exist. In most of these cases one can assume that there are considerable disturbances in the gravitational structure of our solar system. Likewise, a sinking or emerging of land masses in connection with an eclipse indirectly indicates a pole shift: columns "E", "N", "Ü". Anything but a pole shift (apart from a gigantic meteorite impact) could release the necessary energies "In principle, this applies to the sudden and drastic accumulation of natural catastrophes during the time of darkness. Where does this enormous energy suddenly come from?

Also pointing to the three-day eclipse (as in the case of Erna Stieglitz) is a cloud of poison during a war, from which around a third of the people die in huge areas. This would in no way mean the "yellow line", since the affected area would be much smaller there, but the death rate within the area would be 100%. In the case of the three-day eclipse, the number of victims in the sources is essentially between 1/3 and 2/3

The tide in the north

*"Oane knew I pretty much knew when the war comes, nachat's bites up in the north the most. I see a big water, it's **higher than a house, it floods the banks, and whoever gets caught, never gets out of it.**"*

Altbayernische Heimatpost, November 20, 1949, page 8

Higher than a house could mean 12 meters, assuming a house with a ground floor, first floor and second floor. *Flooded shores* is fairly imprecise, but initially says that the tide *is not* going any deeper inland. So that doesn't sound particularly apocalyptic.

"But then I see something flying from the east, throwing something into the big water, well something strange happens. The water rises like a single piece towering high and falls down again, then everything is flooded. "

"Looking into the future", 1950, page 37

This should mean a Russian plane coming from the east and dropping an atomic bomb into the North Sea. There is a correspondence with Anton Johansson (1858-1929), probably the best seer in Norway. Combining Johansson's statements with those of Irlmaier, the dropping area can be narrowed down to an area north-east of Scotland, where the North Sea meets the North Atlantic. The rising of the sea surface would be caused by the gaseous mushroom cloud rolling up from the sea floor to the surface. You could compare it to a gigantic geyser. Admittedly, that sounds a bit bizarre, but e.g. For example, the USA began experiments in the South Seas in 1946 in which tidal waves were generated by atomic bombs!

*" The countries by the sea are seriously endangered by the water, the sea is very restless, the waves are as high as houses, it foams, as if it were boiling underground. Islands disappear and the climate changes. **Part of the proud island sinks** when the thing thrown in by the plane falls into the sea. Then the water rises like a solid piece and falls back again. I don't know what that is."*

"Looking into the Future", 1955, page 93

The proud island is Great Britain. Except for Great Britain, there is no serious candidate on the European side of the North Atlantic that could be described as a "proud island". Ireland and Iceland really cannot be described as particularly proud compared to England. The rest of the islands already are too small.

In any case, if part of Britain were to sink, it would be the flat areas near the coast that would be affected. Right there, a few meters above sea level, is London. Indirectly, Irlmaier says that London is sinking. The word *sink* is usually used when something goes under but does not reappear.

If one interprets the text closely, then we are not dealing with a tidal wave that is flowing away again, but with permanently sinking land masses. As is now well known, undersea earthquakes or landslides result in tsunamis. That means: It would hardly be expected that London would sink and at the same time optimal conditions for beach parties would exist on the other side of the North Sea (from Norway to northern France). The following suggestion for the height of a tsunami wave on the southern and eastern North Sea coast: Calculate the volume of the land masses sinking on Great Britain and start with the corresponding volume of water mass distributed in the shallow North Sea.

*Lately Irlmaier has confirmed a bitter fate for **three large cities** . "One city is drowning in **the water**, the second great city is **steeple-deep in the sea**, but the third is collapsing.*

"Looking into the future", 1950, page 54

It makes sense to relate this to the North Sea countries. Irlmaier speaks of *big* cities. London is the largest city on the North Sea. Although it is around 30 km inland on the Thames, London's proximity to the North Sea is impressively expressed

in the huge flood gate system (*Thames Barrier*) at the gates of the city, which is supposed to protect London from North Sea storm surges. So London could be the one of the three cities that goes under completely. Which big city is then steeped in water?

...**Amsterdam? Hamburg?** This would allow further inferences for vast areas ranging from 0 to about 30 meters above sea level.

*Between the continent and the island, Irlmaier sees a column of water shoot up towards the sky. It combines with the clouds to form a raging, all-obscuring hurricane. The rain curtain tears open and: The big city on the island has sunk into the sea. **There is new land off the coast of the continent.**"*

"After the Deluge," 1986, p. 164

Here we find Irlmaier's reference to the reappearance of Atlantis. In

However, the quote mixes up two scenes: first, the flooding of England as a result of an atomic bomb in the North Sea, second, the appearance of new land in the middle Atlantic as a result of a geographic pole shift and the tectonic changes triggered by it. The two events are probably three months apart.

*"The **offshore islands are** sinking because the water is wild. I **see big holes in the sea**, which then close up again when the huge big waves come back. "*

"Looking into the Future", 1961, page 111

The large holes are likely to be caused by atomic bombs. In contrast to the above, there are several explosive devices here. You may have to go to the flatter ones

Use several (small bombs) in regions of the North Sea to achieve the desired effect. By the islands off the coast, Irlmaier probably means the Friesi

islands. This is a bit surprising, because it suggests that otherwise it would not sink much and that the flooding would still be limited. The contradiction could be explained simply by the fact that Irlmaier in the concrete vision just

had the Frisian coast in view. It might just have been a snapshot - just what he saw at that moment.

"I'm going down on a big island around England. I couldn't say what I wanted, but I see it's good.

Landshuter Zeitung, April 12, 1950, page 5

This case is similar. Why mention a large island near England when half of England is drowning? Which big islands would you consider? It shouldn't be Ireland, Irlmaier must have known that - the Faroe Islands, Shetlands, Hebrides, Isle of Man, Isle of Wight stayed... none of that makes any real sense.

"After the atomic bombs of the western powers, an airplane will suddenly come from the east and drop something over the great ocean near England. A terrible jet of water, a gigantic tidal wave, will inundate most of England and the European coastal countries as far as Berlin in a flash flood.

*England is sinking but a few mountaintops, at the same time tremendous earthquakes shake the earth and a new land appears out of the ocean that **Was there before,ii***

Collected Prophecies, 1959, p. 184

Varena puts the above quote in quotation marks - so Irlmaier would have said it literally and it is *not an* interpretation of the author. At the beginning of the predictions, Varena mentions a journalist who interviewed Irlmaier. I do not know whether the quotes in question go back to this interview. I am not aware of any such interview, but I did not examine all the German-language newspapers from that time either. It is possible that the journalist exaggerated Irlmaier's statements somewhat, because, as far as I know, Irlmaier does not comment anywhere else on the atomic bomb/i or the simultaneous dropping of several Western atomic bombs. Strictly speaking, it is only in the case of the North Sea that one can say with good reason that Irlmaier foresaw atomic bomb explosions, which to all appearances are always submarine atomic explosions.

Since the yellow line would actually make the use of nuclear weapons by the West on German soil superfluous, the "nuclear bombs" would have to be nuclear attacks on targets in Russia. If these were entire cities (Moscow?), it would actually have been expected that that Irlmaier makes at least vague comments on the fate of Russian cities elsewhere, but I don't know anything about that

would wonder how many nukes it would be - 5, 20, 100...? Therefore, I consider *"Atomic bombs of the western powers"* to be an interpretation, probably derived from a subheading by Adlmaier in "Blick in die Zukunft" (1950, page 37): *"Atomic bombs on [Russian] headquarters"* - but without reference to any of the known ones Statements by Irlmaier.

However, the information about the **tidal wave reaching Berlin** can also be found on page 3 of an Irlmaier brochure that was published in Austria around April 1950*. If the tidal wave came as far as Berlin or just before Berlin (approx. 30 meters above sea level), then good night northern Germany.

* "This man prophesies war", Hans Burgstaller, Kufstein, Austria, ca. 1950 (no date)

Then in Hamburg it is possible that only the roofs and church towers will be sticking out of the water... In principle, the *tidal wave up to Berlin* still fits into the framework of other formulations by Irlmaier, such as e.g. B. "*It bites out the most in the North. ...*" This means that, according to Irlmaier, there would be flooding on the German North Sea coast, which would reach far inland. Since parts of the country would still be under water even after the flooding, permanently submerged land masses would have to be expected. Da Irlmaier saw a coronation in Cologne (approx. 40 m above sea level) towards the end of the war, one could say that one is safe from 40 meters above sea level. Whether and how this value can be transferred to other areas is of course questionable. After all, one would know I do not know if and where the country sinks and how deep. Theoretically, it would even be possible that Cologne will also be flooded later.... Since northern Germany is a geologically very calm zone, one could speculate that the atomic bomb(s) fell in the North Sea have permanently damaged the geological structure, although I suspect that the really large floods would be triggered by the three-day eclipse/pole shift at the same time.

Finally, it should be mentioned that, even in the event of major flooding in northern Germany or northern Europe, Irlmaier agrees with other sources not only in principle but also in some details (area affected, level of flooding).

There, too, there are indications of water masses reaching deep into the land (see "Prophecies, old news in modern times").

Note at the end: On February 28, 2008, among other things, www.heute

abend.ch that *Vladimir Zhirinovsky*, the "political clown" known from the Yeltsin era and chairman of the Russian National Liberal Party, suggested in a TV interview that atomic bombs be dropped over the Atlantic in *order to flood England ...* Apparently, certain circles in Russia are quite familiar with this possibility of using atomic bombs in naval warfare.

The yellow line

Alois Irlmaier saw that immediately after the Russian attack, the West launched a counterattack with chemical weapons. Large numbers of planes are said to rise from the south from the "sand" - apparently a desert region - and chemically contaminate a vast area between Prague and the Baltic Sea. As a result, supplies from Eastern Europe are said to collapse and the Russians to retreat from the Rhine and southern Germany are forced.

At first glance, this scenario seems quite strange, but Irlmaier mentioned it in every lengthy interview!

One reads about it in at least six printed publications during Irlmaier's lifetime (see right), whereby according to the sources Irlmaier was personally questioned in *each* case. New ones keep popping up in the same reports details so that a fairly accurate overall picture emerges. ... Here is a text from 1955:

Bavarian state newspaper	October 1949
Munich Mercury	October 1949
Old Bavarian home post	Nov 1949
view in the future	February 1950
Landshut newspaper	April 1950
Factual reports about Alois Irlmaier 1952	
After the Flood	1986

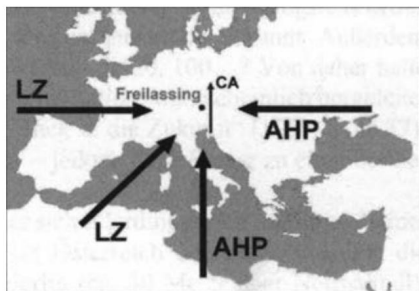
"Now I see the earth in front of me as a sphere on which stand out the lines of the airplanes, which now fly up from the sand like flocks of white doves. The Russian runs along in his three wedges, they don't stop anywhere, day and night they run to the Ruhr area, where the many stoves and chimneys are.

But then the white doves come and it suddenly rains yellow from the sky. It will be a clear night when they start throwing. The tanks are still rolling, but the drivers are already dead. Where it falls, nothing lives anymore, no human, no cattle, no tree, no grass, it will wither and turn black. The houses are still standing. I don't know what that is and I can't say. It's a long line. Whoever crosses it dies. From Prague it goes up to the big water at a bay. Everything is gone in this line. Wherever it goes, a city is a heap of stones. I can't say the name. After that I see that nobody can get over it anymore. Those who are herent can no longer go back, the Drentern* can no longer cross. Then everything collapses at the Herenteren *. Nobody comes back.*

"Look into the future", 1955, page 91 *
herent and derent = on this side and beyond

Irlmaier describes the origin of the planes as "from the sand". The Landshuter Zeitung (LZ) mentions two large aircraft squadrons, one of which is said to come from the south and the other

In the Altbayerische Heimatpost (AHP), on the other hand, it says east and the others from the south." ... a bit unclear, but there is a common denominator: North Africa to the Middle East - or a desert region south of Europe. The number of aircraft is quoted as follows:



Yellow line / flight direction of the aircraft squadrons

CA = look into the future, LZ = Landshut newspaper,
AHP = Old Bavarian Home Post

*"Do fliang de know 'n bird, From the hoaßn sand; Sovui nice, **that couldn't be tough in ...**"*

Bayerische Landeszeitung, October 22, 1949, page 7

"10,000 pigeons climb out of the sand, fly over us, but we don't throw anything

down .

Collected Prophecies, Marcus Varena (1959), p. 183

*"Then so many pigeons come up out of the sand **that I can't count them.** They fly away over us, but you don't have to be scared..."*

"Looking into the future", 1950, page 37

... Unprecedented large swarms of planes are roaring over our Salzburg sky

away.

"On the Eve of Darkness", 1988, page 111

Assuming several 1,000 aircraft, the question arises, among other things, where the USA and NATO wanted to get the additional pilots? That the pilots would simply be withdrawn from all bases seems unrealistic to me. In the attack phase of a modern war one shouldn't let the enemy have supremacy in the air. Illustrative example: Had Hitler gained air supremacy over England, the German Wehrmacht would have invaded England and won World War II! British citizens are ritually reminded of this once a month on TV. The landing of the Allies in Normandy in 1944 was also preceded by the achievement of air supremacy over France.

According to Wikipedia, the Internet encyclopedia, the US military had a total of around 10,000 aircraft* in 2006. If Marcus Varena's number were correct, one could assume that the normal resources of pilots would never be sufficient for the massive air campaign at the very beginning of the war. In addition, one can assume that with such a large number of aircraft, the kill rate is extremely high. This leads to the assumption that we are dealing with *unmanned* aircraft. With no pilots and designed for the sole purpose of dropping chemical warfare agents, it should be possible to build relatively inexpensive single-use aircraft: you wouldn't need a cockpit, you wouldn't need any supply and safety systems for the pilot, and the plane wouldn't have to be particularly sophisticated to be able to fight in the air exist and you could also save on all the technology for landing. You would have something like a large disposable drone with a payload. ... Without pilots and their training, the chances of secrecy also improve.

We are dealing with ants of the air, weak and vulnerable as individuals, but capable of defeating the enemy in a crowd. ... Of course, there are still some question marks here: How could such a large number of aircraft be produced unnoticed, transported unnoticed across the Atlantic and unnoticed in North Africa or the Arab world?

allocate space? Wouldn't Russian intelligence get wind of this soon enough?

The courier text also gave me the idea of pilotless aircraft. There it says:

*"Out of the sands of the deserts of Africa arise the great birds with **eggs of death without men.**"*

At first it reads like my Irlmaier, in the "Todeseiern" there were (or were) no men - quite a surreal idea (Maybe just a comma is missing? - "*Birds with death eggs, (and) without ~~men~~ it is no* plausible to relate the missing men to the planes, i.e. "birds without men", especially since Irlmaier describes the actual bombs with the poison even more precisely:

* US Air Force: 4,300 aircraft plus 1,700 Reserve and National Guard aircraft, US Navy: 3,700 aircraft e

"It was just such a small box" (Irlmaier described the size of the box with his hands) but they were quite dangerous. It seems to me that nobody ever lives where a Kastl falls down. "

Alt Bayerische Heimatpost, November 20, 1949, page 8 *
The courier text still said "...Eier", now it's "Kastl" - let's agree on boxes with strongly rounded corners.

"In the course of a conversation, Irlmaier described the "black Kastl" and indicated the size as about 25 x 25 cm. "Des san Teufelsbrocken", he said. " When they explode, there is a yellow and green dust or smoke, what comes underneath is gone, whether it's human, animal or plant. People turn black and their flesh falls off their bones, the poison is so sharp."

"Looking into the future", 1950, page 54

The formulation of the Kurier text can be interpreted in such a way that Irlmaier 1945 "saw" the process in a symbolic form that he did not understand himself, but nevertheless described in detail ... This is how one comes to the large number of aircraft and the missing pilots to unmanned, remote-controlled airplanes, and lands with it - *in the 21st century!*

The technical feasibility

In an April 12, 1999 SPIEGEL interview, a former Soviet bioweapons specialist named *Ken Alibek* said of the size of the areas that could be biologically contaminated: "A medium-haul aircraft with two spray tanks ... covers about 5,000 square kilometers."

This corresponds to a strip 500 km long and 10 km wide. Of course, the efficiency of biological warfare agents cannot be transferred 1:1 to chemical warfare agents. But even if the efficiency of modern chemical warfare agents were only a tenth (500 square kilometers), based even on these values, only **100 aircraft** (500 km long and 1 km wide) would be needed from Prague to the Baltic Sea for the line described by Irlmaier.

So with 10,000 drones 99% could be shot down and mathematically it would still work!

Statements on the affected area

Now let's look at which area should be affected. Unfortunately, we immediately encounter an inconsistency here, which revolves around the question of whether the poisoned zone runs straight north from Prague to the Baltic Sea, or rather from Prague north-west to the North Sea. To clarify, we look at the different statements and consider which of them is more plausible and credible.

*"The planes throw a yellow powder between the **Black Sea** and the **North Sea***

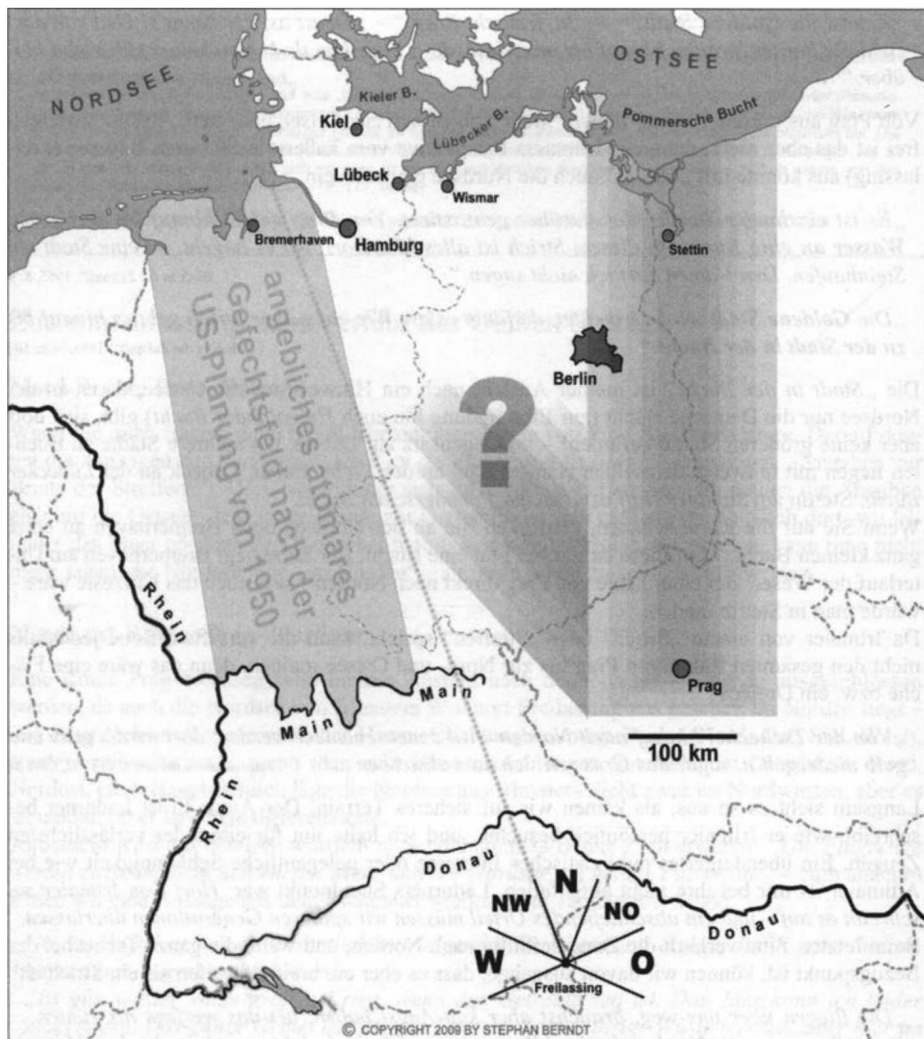
away."

PSI - and the Third World War, 1978, page 67

Adalbert Schönhammer cites "another version" as the source. WJ Bekh uses the same source and writes that it is a pastor's pamphlet. The original is unknown to me. To my knowledge, the Black Sea does not appear anywhere else in Irlmaier's work.

*... Koa worms on the **ground** will live more, koa grass will be more sai. Isiach the people 'n lieg'n how eahna's flesh falls from the bones. Oa year ko neamad hi more there, dad'n all die n. **From there Doana to the North Sea and Baltic Sea is a horror 'n.** Vui man 'n die 'n no, ne of cholera, well, well, **mia** just call it the black 'n death. "*

Landshuter Zeitung, April 12, 1950, page 5



The last geographical indication - from the Danube to the North and Baltic Seas - is between two sentences that refer to the yellow line; the Danube is actually not the southern border for the yellow line, *but for the presence of Russian troops in southern Germany!* Prague would be the southern border for the yellow line! So I assume that this information about the area north of the Danube refers 1. to the war in general, 2. to the floods and 3. to the yellow line - that is, everything together. Of course, that remains a guess! One can just as well assume a course towards the North Sea. The "*mia call it*" is strange, because it sounds as if Irmlaier often talked to acquaintances about the yellow line. But it could also mean that the survivors later in Bavaria used the phrase "black death".

" Do you know the golden city? " "Yes, of course, Prague. " - "You win, he knows it! And from there a wide strip stretches **up to the sea**, everything is there, nobody comes over and over there. "

"Future of the Occident?", 1986, page 186

From Prague, "up to the sea" should actually mean *the Baltic Sea*. But that is not absolutely certain, because from Irlmaier's perspective from the extreme south-east of Bavaria (Freilassing), " up to the North Sea " could also mean the North Sea.

"It's a long line. Whoever crosses it dies. From **Prague** it goes **up to the big water at a bay**. Everything is gone in this line. Wherever it goes, a city is a heap of stones. I can't **say the name**.

"Looking into the future", 1955, p. 9

"**The Golden City** will be destroyed, that's where it begins. Like a yellow **line it goes up to the city in the bay**."

"Looking into the Future", 1961, page 107

In my opinion, the "city in the bay" is a reference to the Baltic Sea, since there is only the German Bight (towards the mouth of the Elbe also *Heligoland Bay*) on the North Sea, but there are no larger cities there! - in contrast to the Baltic Sea, where several cities are located on bays, some of which have the same name: Kiel on the *Bay of Kiel*, Lübeck on the *Bay of Lübeck*, Stettin on the *Stettiner Lagoon* or on the *Pomeranian Bay*.

If you look at the map, you will discover Bremerhaven on the North Sea in a very small bay. But this is only a bay at high tide. At low tide, Bremerhaven lies on the lower reaches of the Weser. On a line from Prague straight north - which would also be the shortest - you would end up in Szczecin.

Since Irlmaier speaks of a "line" or "stripe", the poisoned zone cannot mean the entire area from Prague to the North and Baltic Seas, because that would be an area or a triangle!

" **From the Czech Republic up north** it will be deserted, there it will be green and fall yellow, I even see the grass dying there..."

Factual reports about AI, 1952, page 21

It's beginning to look like we're on safe ground. The author Ernst Ladurner describes how he personally visited Irlmaier and I consider him one of the most reliable witnesses. I didn't notice an exaggerated journalistic interest or occasional sloppiness like Adlmaier's. Ladurner's point of view was: *listen to Irlmaier, write it down - and we must leave a final judgment to later generations.*

In the last quote, the zone is definitely north, and if all of Czechia is the point of reference, we can assume it's a broad stripe rather than a line!

"They fly away over us, but you don't have to be afraid, we don't throw anything down. ... Then go **north**. There is a spot in the middle, nothing lives there anymore, koa man, koa critter, koa grass. "

"Looking into the future", 1950, page 37

The planes are crossing south-eastern Bavaria on their way to Prague, so they are already on a northerly course and then continue north.

Around **Landau** it is said that "everything is **yellow** and destroyed."

.Alois Irlmaier", 1990, page 147

Of course, with such a massive operation, the accidental shooting of civilians would also have to be expected. The following also goes with the last quote:

But we have nothing to fear. Only once does a tongue go short and then a small town burns down, but that's north of the pig's trunk.

"Look to the future", 1950, page 54

Note: If you are researching the yellow line yourself on the Internet, please read the small print below: On the Internet you may come across a "Irlmaier statement" made by a certain Bernhard Bouvier (pseudonym of a senior lieutenant born in 1949). D. of the Bundeswehr) was published, and according to which Salzburg and Vienna would be affected by the yellow line. At the time there were discussions on the Internet about the extent to which this was plausible. The matter ended with B. Bouvier denying the credibility of the alleged Irlmaier witness, which he gave as a source, as too low. Bouvier himself has sometimes turned out to be a rather sloppy researcher - e.g., in an article he wrote in the magazine 2000plus I No. 171, see:

<http://seherschauungen.de.ps-server.net/Quellen/Magazin200plusSpezial15Nr186-2003/BouvierMagazin2000.pdf>

Summary of the course of the yellow line

North route: Prague-Baltic Sea

If you ask me, Irlmaier means a route from Prague up to the Baltic Sea. This is indicated by the statements on the *bay* or *the city on the bay* and on *Berlin* (see below, "Information on the width of the strip"). Where Irlmaier refers to specific points, the information tends to point to the Baltic Sea. The clearest reference to the Baltic Sea is, in my opinion, where Irlmaier means the sea north of the Czech Republic. Seen from the Czech Republic, one can no longer say that the North Sea is "in the north" - it would already be too much in the north-west.

Northwest Route: Prague-North Sea

In my opinion, a route from Prague to the North Sea cannot be 100% ruled out, since the North Sea is also in the north of Irlmaier's place of residence Freilassing - not only if you distinguish between four cardinal points (north, east, south, west), but sometimes also if you distinguish eight cardinal points (northwest, north, northeast, etc.). From Irlmaier's point of view, the North Sea is mainly in the north-west, but it is unclear whether he differentiated so precisely.

In addition, the North Sea is mentioned verbatim in Schönhammer's/Behk's quote: "*The planes drop a yellow powder between the **Black Sea** and the **North Sea** .*" - on the other hand, ~~that is not~~ the Munich newspaper of October 18, 1949:

*He caused quite a stir with the following prophecy, which became the talk of the day throughout Southeast Bavaria: "There will be another big war when the grain is ripe. Unfortunately I can't say the year. The **whole area east of Linz** will become a desert, but there is nothing to fear here in the south and west. This war will only last four months, but it will be the most terrible in world history. **Budapest and Prague will be destroyed in the process. In this struggle weapons will be used so that tanks will keep rolling when the men who sit in them are already dead ...**"*

Münchner Merkur, October 18, 1949, page 4

First of all, as far as I know, the Münchner Merkur is the only source that has published this "Tag Prophecy Text". So the question arises how the Münchner Merkur could come to the conclusion that this prophecy "causes a great deal of attention" and is "in all of south-eastern Bavaria had become "the talk of the day"? If this prophecy was not published anywhere else, then it can only have been word of mouth. Then the journalists must have heard about the matter through personal contacts, which does not fit the above text, because the sounds as if the newspaper had a printed or

written text available. My guess: The reporter of the Münchner Merkur reproduces what Irlmaier said to *himself*, but protects himself by concealing the source - himself: Four days after this article the reporter in the Münchner Merkur describes how he visited Irlmaier and talked to him. The article looks serious and treats Irlmaier with respect. In terms of content, it coincides with Irlmaier's other predictions.

If **Budapest** and **Prague** are mentioned in the same breath and it is said "*Budapest and Prague will be destroyed in the process*", the assumption is obvious that Budapest will suffer the same fate as Prague. This could mean that Budapest is also in the yellow line, all the more so, when Irlmaier refers to the toxin used in the next sentence.

If you connect Prague and Budapest with a straight line and extend it on both sides, you will come across the North Sea in the north at the level of the German-Dutch border, and in the south west of Istanbul you will find the Sea of Marmara, the connecting piece between the Aegean and the Black Sea. If one further assumes that the stripe is a little over 100 kilometers wide, then the yellow line could actually reach as far as the Black Sea. Adalbert Schönhammer and the Munich Merkur coincide on this point.

With a width of 100 kilometers, the strip would lie in the area west of Prague up to the East Frisian coast: cities such as Chemnitz, Leipzig, Halle, Salzgitter, Hildesheim, Hanover - and possibly Vienna east of Prague too! In general, the area would be quite densely populated along its entire length by European standards. A route just from Prague up to the Baltic Sea would have far fewer civil (!)

Fatalities are claimed - estimated to be only a *third* of the route from Prague to the North Sea - mind you, this *only* refers to the route west or north of Prague. The fatalities south-east of Prague would not even be included.

So it should be safe to assume that the US is trying to minimize the civilian death toll of its allies. Depending on the selected area, there would be a difference of several million deaths!

In the case of the North Sea-Black Sea route after the war, the USA would inevitably come under massive pressure to justify itself because they would have sacrificed millions of European civilians. The countries most affected would be the Netherlands, Germany, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Turkey.

Even if the USA tried to use an argument like that in the case of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, i.e. to justify a mass murder by saying that they wanted to minimize their own losses, it would not work in this case, since there would be masses of *allies* - and it would there is also a whole *group* of states that would be affected. Even the argument that this would have been the last resort to prevent a global nuclear war should not hold up, since the credibility of the USA has already been massively damaged.

In short: I don't think the USA would have any chance of selling the North Sea-Black Sea route to the surviving Europeans as "useful" and "inevitable". This is also likely to be complicated by the fact that Europe would be left wondering how the fact that the US could manufacture tens of thousands of planes to attack Russia and deploy early in the Middle East or North Africa would square with the fact **that all of Europe was taken completely by surprise by the Russian attack...?**

If Irlmaier repeatedly gives Prague as the southern limit point for the yellow line, then in the case of the North Sea-Black Sea route it could theoretically be the case that the yellow line would be "relocated" in two simultaneous stages. There would therefore be two squadrons that draw a line in each case, and both lines would meet at Prague. One season begins at Prague - Irlmaier would have seen that in any case, the other season - coming from the Black Sea - ends

In my opinion, Irlmaier should have mentioned the much longer stretch from the Black Sea to the North Sea more often and more clearly.

Irlmaier's statement that eastern troops on their retreat from west to east crossed the Chiemgau towards Salzburg also argued against the yellow line running from Prague towards the Black Sea. As already mentioned, these troops are probably fleeing northern Italy. If the yellow line actually stretched from Prague to the Black Sea, then this escape route would certainly be nonsensical, because the troops returning home would have to cross the yellow line at some point.

Of course, there could be other reasons why a previously sensible path becomes meaningless during this time and vice versa. Eastern troops coming from Italy and heading home via the Chiemgau and Salzburg would normally have to march on via Slovakia or Hungary - *that is, through the yellow line.*

Irlmaier's statement that after the famine, a lot of food would come up the Danube, tends to speak against the North Sea-Black Sea route. Further east, the Danube would cross the poisoned zone.

As far as cross-checking with other seers is concerned, there are indeed corresponding statements that basically point to the use of a yellow or green-yellow poisonous dust in the East (see "Prophecies, old news in modern times"), but these sources are in their Geographical information is not so precise that it could be used to determine the course of the zone more precisely. The exact course cannot be clarified in detail at the moment.

Irlmaier's geographical information on the yellow line			
Area	source	Credibility*	date
between the Black Sea and the North Sea	Schönhammer	critical, since the original source is unknown	1978
Prague same fate as Budapest	Munich Mercury	interpretation dependent	1949
from the Danube to the North and Baltic Seas	Landshut newspaper	interpretation dependent	1949
from Prague "up to the sea"	Alexander Gann	probably good	1982
from Prague to " City by the Bay "	Conrad Adlmaier	good, since relatively clear detail	1955
from the Czech Republic up to the north	Ernest Ladurner	Well	1952
* In my estimation. In each case only related to the quote printed here and not automatically transferrable to the entire text of the respective source			

The pragmatic handling of the unclear course

People who live in supposedly flood-prone areas might not care what the exact course of the yellow line is. The same would apply to people who live in the extreme south-east of East Germany. In any case, it would be affected.

In addition, an obvious strategy would be for people living in the affected area to seek more data. According to parapsychological research, more and more people must have visions and true dreams of the scenario (see "Prophecies, old news in new times", the case of "Aberfan") - if one allows oneself to assume that Irlmaier actually saw the future. Another possibility would be to include military strategic and political information. Possibly there are places in the area in question that the USA absolutely want to spare - or destroy, so that the course could be specified in this way.

However, the average reader will hardly collect and evaluate data on their own, so the question is rather what to do on the basis of the information currently available? Since, in my opinion, none of the routes can be ruled out with certainty, it would be logical to consider whether to make preparations to be able to leave the *entire* risky area if necessary. ... Assuming, of course, that one were willing to believe these predictions - for which I see no compelling reason.

Statements on the width of the poisoned zone

Another important aspect is the width of the yellow line. Here, too, Irlmaier's surviving statements are contradictory. Unfortunately, one has no choice but to misinterpret individual words here as well:

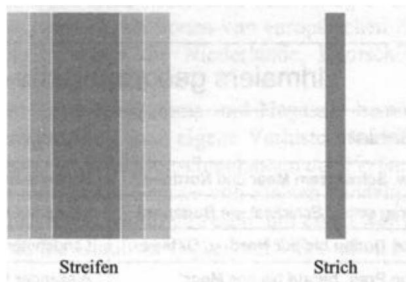
*"Do you know the Golden City? [Prague, BJ's note ... from there a **wide strip** stretches up to the sea, everything is there, nobody comes across. "*

"Future of the West?", 1986, see is6

Personally, I would interpret "wide strips" to mean that the width of the corresponding area is at least a third of its width length is. In the case of a stretch from Prague to the Baltic Sea, that would be around 130 kilometers wide.

*" **From the Czech Republic up north it will be deserted, there it will be green and yellow...** "*

Factual reports about Alois Irlmaier, 1952, page 21



Here the reference point is not a point, or the city of Prague, but the whole Czech Republic, i.e. an area. That would fit the approx. 130 kilometers.

"It's a long line. Whoever crosses it dies. From Prague it goes up to the big water at a bay. "

"Looking into the Future", 1955, page 91

A *long dash* is definitely different than a *wide stripe*. Instead of a maximum width-to-length ratio of 1:3, I would assume a maximum of 1:6, i.e. around 60 kilometers, if not significantly less.

*"This creates a **death strip**, straight as an arrow from the Black Sea to the North Sea, as wide as half of Bavaria.*

PSI - and the Third World War, 1978, page 67

Here again we have the problem that Schönhammer's and Bekh's common source cannot be described as 100% watertight. If you take a closer look at the text of this source (see page 322) - allegedly a Salzburg clergyman who quotes Irlmaier - you can see that At certain points, Irlmaier's statements are mixed up with the clergyman's comments and interpretations. In some cases, Irlmaier's statements can still be separated from those of the pastor - at least that's my assessment - but in the case of the information about the yellow line I'm not 100% sure. Nevertheless, a width of about 100 kilometers should also be considered here.

Berlin

With a route from Prague to Stettin and a width of say 100 kilometers, the eastern districts of Berlin would also be affected. The following quote:

*"In **Berlin** all apartments are intact and all machines in the factories are intact – but not a single person. "*

Heinrich Bauer, statement from 1956, page 58

Berlin is around 50 km away from the German-Polish border. Do you think, dear reader, that 3.4 million Berliners would manage to flee from the Russians in time, even though virtually all relevant prophecies state that the war will break out completely unexpectedly? I honestly don't think so. So we have another indication that the Yellow Line runs north rather than northwest from Prague.

Strategic Backgrounds

In modern wars, the supply of supplies to the fighting force is as important as the fighting force itself. When supplies of fuel, ammunition, spare parts, etc. run dry, even the largest army comes to a standstill in a short time. In World War II, for example, each division of the Allies that landed in France required around 700 tons of supplies a day! That's the equivalent of around 60 kilos per man per day.

Due to the strategic importance of supplies, the USA must have been working on concepts right at the beginning of the Cold War around 60 years ago to be able to prevent Russia's supplies from Eastern Europe to a potential front in Central Europe as efficiently as possible. In the course of my research, as already mentioned, I came across an article in the *Berchtesgaden Gazette* of January 30, 1950 entitled *"Germany's atomic bomb target"*. This discussed where in West Germany the USA would use nuclear weapons if the Russian armies were to advanced up the Rhine. Quote:

*... reveals in the "Sunday Graphic" ... the **"tactical use of the atomic bomb in West Germany as the most important part of the strategic plan with which the western powers intend to counter a possible Russian attack. ... A map corresponding to the article in the The "Sunday Graphic" included makes it clear which area is mainly involved: all of western Germany, from the North Sea to the Main.***

If you look at the map on page 273, you'll see that Irlmaier's zone has essentially only been shifted about 400 kilometers farther east from the yellow line. Prague is at the level of the Main, and the Baltic Sea coast is about

at the North Sea coast. In both cases we have a zone that stretches about 400 kilometers in a north-south direction (starting from the Prague-North Sea route).

At the end of January 1950, the United States still had a huge lead over the USSR when it came to nuclear weapons, after all, the USSR had detonated its first atomic bomb just five months earlier on August 29, 1949. From the Russian point of view, an exchange of nuclear blows was out of the question.

The idea of stopping the Red Army with atomic bombs in the North German Plain, however, had to lose its attraction all the more quickly the more Russia was able to use nuclear weapons itself. At some point the point was inevitably reached at which the USA had to reckon with a nuclear attack by the Russians on North America, even if nuclear war was raging in Europe at the same time. As a result, the USA may at some point have developed a concept that can keep a conventionally started war below the nuclear threshold for as long as possible. The core idea is very simple: you don't use nuclear weapons yourself for as long as possible so as not to provoke your opponent too much.

And hey presto - we end up with the "yellow line". In my opinion, the yellow line is a strategic concept that only becomes interesting when the opponent also has dangerous atomic potential and you have an atomic exchange of blows

want to prevent for as long as possible. The yellow line is therefore an answer to the question of how to wage war for as long as possible without a nuclear war breaking out. The words "as long as possible" can mean just a few days or weeks. Under certain circumstances, even such a short time is enough to reach the desired position on the conventional battlefield. In the event of a war between the USA and Russia, there would be at Beginning of a certain time window for a conventional, *not yet* nuclear war!

Many people, in fact everyone today, think that a war between the USA and Russia immediately means nuclear war. But that is wrong. It could happen like this. But it doesn't have to. There could be a conventional war for a few more days or weeks at first. Perhaps Irlmaier was even alluding to this point when he said the good thing is that this war doesn't last long. Perhaps what he meant was that the war was too short to develop into a real nuclear war. And basically this is exactly what one can deduce from the prophecies as a whole: It is true - as in the Second World War -

there has already been a sporadic use of nuclear weapons (e.g. in the North Sea), but a real nuclear war is not taking place - at least not in Europe!

The effect of the toxin

"Where it falls, nothing lives anymore, no man, no cattle, no tree, no grass, it will wither and turn black."

"Looking into the Future", 1955, page 91

*"Everything is gone, man, cattle, grass, even the **worms in the ground**. Yellow-green clouds of smoke rise."*

Collected Prophecies, 1959, p. 183

Two other Irlmaier texts also say that even the worms in the ground are killed. (Factual reports about Alois Irlmaier and Landshuter Zeitung). The Landshuter Zeitung even said:

" Oa year ko neamad hi more there, dad'n all die 'n. "

If the poison were so dangerous and so long-lasting, then within the first year it would have to penetrate deeper layers of the soil through precipitation, and not just the top few centimeters, which one might initially assume with the dead worms.

Of course, within the contaminated area there would be zones with different poison concentrations. In a core zone it is conceivable that the poison penetrates several meters deep into the ground. Irlmaier also has something to say about this:

"The ground in W. Germany is being burned 10 meters deep by a force. From the sands of the deserts of Africa soar the great birds with eggs of death without men.

Courier text, October 12, 1945

If the ground is burned ten meters deep, you might first think of an atomic bomb. But that would be quite atypical. Atomic bombs are usually detonated a few hundred meters above the ground, so that the temperatures at the ground are not so high that the ground is vaporized or melted down to the deep layers. Also, the effect of heat does not last long enough for deeper layers to heat up significantly (wood ignites at around 225 degrees, for example). From my point of view, the most convincing argument is that at a depth of ten meters there is nothing left that could "burn" for a long time. The "burnt" is therefore less to be understood in the sense of fire and flames and more in the broader sense of *extinguished* and *dead* or *sterile*. The fact that Irlmaier expressed himself in this way may again have to do with the fact that he had a rather symbolic vision and simply reproduced it as he saw it - without fully understanding it. As mentioned, the Kurier text - if it is authentic - dates from October 1945. This would make it 4 years older than the earliest documentation of Irlmaier's prophecies in 1949. It would not be surprising if Irlmaier was still busy at the end of 1945 to understand what he was actually seeing.

Since the poison is supposed to kill every living thing without exception, both plant and animal life, it would have to start at a biologically absolutely elementary level. This would mean that the toxic effect does not depend on breathing, blood circulation or the nervous system, but completely destroys every cell structure.

*The cattle fall over, the grass turns yellow and dry, the dead people turn all yellow and black.
The wind drives the death clouds eastward.*

"Looking into the Future", 1961, page 110

Even if that sounds like the yellow line, according to the context of the text this quote refers to the three-day eclipse. However, the prevailing wind direction would also be an important factor in the case of the yellow line. At the time the yellow line was dropped - i.e. at the beginning of the war in midsummer - the wind usually blows from west to east, or from the sea (Atlantic) to land (European continent).

The timing of the chemical attack

It was already mentioned above that the chemical attack follows immediately after the Russian attack. Here is a quote that makes it clear that only a few hours could elapse after the attack:

"After the murder of the third one, it starts overnight. The murderers get along with them, but then it's dusty.

"Looking into the Future", 1961, page 106

The "third" is an important personality, probably a statesman. Hours after his murder, war breaks out. The murderers are still able to escape, and then the dust falls.

Whether this is a period of hours or a few days is a question of interpretation - and actually irrelevant.

Tabular curriculum vitae of Alois Irlmaier

date event

Source

06/08/1894	Alois Irlmaier is born on the Bruckthalerhof in Oberscharam (Siegsdorf), the son of the farmer Alois Irlmaier and his wife Anna Irlmaier.	
1900-1908	Irlmaier attends elementary school.	A
1901	Irlmaier discovered his water sensitivity around the age of seven.	x
1914-1918	Participated in the war on the Eastern Front. Irlmaier suffers a shot in the lung and is buried. 1918.11 Irlmaier comes home badly marked by the war.	A
1920.05.03	Marriage of his wife Maria, nee Schiesslinger 1922	
	Admission of the foster son Johann Stöckl	A
03/09/1922	Birth of daughter Maria	mc
1923.09.10	Birth of the son Alois (this date comes from the registration card in Freilassing), Bekh gives the September 9, 1923 on.	mc
1925.08.18	district court in Traunstein, conviction for fraud, §263 StrGB - 200 Reichsmark (RM) penalty or 10 days in prison	D
1926.04.07	Prien district court, conviction for fraud, § 263 - 10 RM or 2 days in prison	DF
1926.09.29	The farm of the Irlmaier family (the Bruckthalerhof) in Oberscharam burns except for the foundation walls.	A
1927-1928	Reconstruction of the Bruckthalerhof with neighborly support, auction of the same due to financial problems.	A
05/20/1927	Munich Criminal Court, conviction for fraud, § 263, StrGB - 1 month in prison	DF
1928.03.01	district court Trostberg, conviction because of begging, § 361, StrGB - 20 RM or 4 days imprisonment	DF
1928.09.19	district court Traunstein (AG), false affidavit, § 156, StrGB - 1 month prison	DF
11/26/1928	Irlmaier moves with his wife, two children of his own, a foster child and the biological parents Freilassing to Hagenstraße 81, registers there on November 26, 1928.	A
30.01.1929	District Court of Traunstein, conviction for fraud, § 263 StrGB - 3 months in prison	DF
1930.01.12	Four months imprisonment in Landsberg am Lech, from 01/12/1930 to 05/12/1930 - together 1930.02.14 Irlmaier's father Alois dies while Irlmaier is imprisoned in Landsberg am Lech.	A
1930.10.28	Birth of daughter Elisabeth	mc
1932.08.05	District Court Laufen, withholding of health and unemployment insurance contributions, § 533 RVO, § 270 AVAVG., 40 RM or 5 days in prison 01.10.1932 Irlmaier reports to Sieselstraße 157. How long he stays there depends on the index card not appear in the registration archive Freilassing. According to the index card, he then moved to Wagner-Str. 141 - Date and duration also not given, but it is clear from the files of the JVA Bernau that he lived there on July 7, 1940. The move to Reichenhallerstraße 41 (sometimes wrongly given as house number 42) follows later.	0/11
		CD
1932.10.14	Death of the mother	A
30.12.1932	District Court of Trostberg, conviction for fraud in recidivism, Section 263, Section 267 of the Criminal Code, 3 months Prison, but punishment was issued due to the law of August 7th, 1934 Sale of the Kurr villa, purchase of the property in Waldstr. 7.	DF
1934	If Bekh's statements are correct, then Alois Irlmaier and Ferdinand Felber (Laufen) must have met shortly thereafter, since F. Felber laid the electrical connection for the property on Waldstrasse.	A
1935.06.19	District Court of Laufen, withholding of health and unemployment insurance contributions, § 393, § 533 RVO, 70 RM or 14 days in prison 01.14.1936 District Court of Laufen, conviction for hiring an Austrian without a work permit	DF
	tion, § 2,3,4 VO. from January 23, 1933, § 258 law on job placement, 30 RM or 6 days prison	D
		f
06/26/1936	District Court of Laufen, conviction for non-delivery of collected contributions Section 393, Section 533 RVO, 14 days in prison	DF
1937.03.12	district court Traunstein, continued crime of fraud in recidivism, § 263, § 264, § 73 STGB., 3 months imprisonment	m
1938.06.09	Laufen district court, fraud, 4 months imprisonment, imprisonment on July 7, 1940 in JVA Bernau, Served on November 8th, 1940	f

- 1939 Since the beginning of the war, Irlmaier has been asked for advice by large sections of the population. A
Magistrate Dr. On May 19, 1947, Lehle wrote in the verdict: "*He [Irlmaier] had been sharing these pictures with those seeking information for many years.*" Since the indictment dates from the spring of 1946, it is official that Irlmaier was already working as a clairvoyant during the war, which is remarkable in that he was apparently not really hindered by the Nazis!
- 09/19/1940 District Court of Laufen, unpaid dues, 3 weeks in prison f
1940.11.05 Birth of daughter Rita c
- 1943 According to Irlmaier, Conrad Adlmaier meets for the first time ("Looking into the future", 1961, page 69). In the literature, however, contradictory information appears regarding the time since Adlmaier knew Irlmaier. There are three versions: Adlmaier : 1941 ("known for 18 years"), Adlmaier : 1943 (see above) B
- Backmund: 1929 (known for 30 years).
I myself assume that he only met Irlmaier personally in the autumn of 1949.
- 1945.04.18 Big bomb attack on Rosenheim, Irlmaier has had the residents of Rosenheim for months previously warned. A/B/F
- 04/25/1945 Big bomb attack on Freilassing, Irlmaier has had the residents of Freilassing for months previously warned. AA
- 1945.05 Immediately after the end of the war, Irlmaier received a veritable rush of people seeking advice. Above 1,000,000 German and Austrian soldiers are in captivity or missing. f
- 1946.02.16 The Freilassing pastor Markus Westenthanner arranges for the justice against Alois Irlmaier to take action against his clairvoyance. f
- 30.07.1946 district court in Laufen, offense against the motor vehicle law, 300 RM or 1 month in prison f
- 1947-1948 Irlmaier's great political foresight - source Adlmaier. However, Adlmaier does so no further information. I don't know of any documents (stenographic notes, etc.) on this. However, it is obvious that Irlmaier only realized after the end of the Second World War that he saw things from a "third world war". B
- 1947.06.11 Irlmaier is mentioned for the first time in the press (Südost Kurier) on the occasion of the acquittal in the Gaukler trial.
- 1948-1950 Construction of the house at Waldstraße 7, today Jennerstraße A
- 07/07/1949 Alois Irlmaier, in his capacity as a clairvoyant, is questioned about the murder of Paula scratches. 1949.10 At the end of 1949 (October to December) Irlmaier gives interviews to several newspapers in which he also makes global political predictions or describes what he sees. x
- 1949.12.10 1st call for help Irlmaier's / z. B. Salzach Bote (quoting Traunsteiner Wochenblatt)
- 1950.01./02 At the end of January, the "poison-murder trial" takes place in Traunstein with the accused Paula scratches. Irlmaier testifies as a witness in his capacity as a clairvoyant.
- 1950.02.01 Irlmaier's prophecies are described by Conrad Adlmaier in the pamphlet "*Blick in die Zukunft*" was published and is therefore available comprehensively and nationwide.
- 1950.02.15 In response to Adlmaier's "Look into the Future" and the concerned population, the President of the Bavarian Land Police, Freiherr von Godin, sends a "rumor report" to the *Bavarian Prime Minister Dr. Ehard* and the *Bavarian Interior Minister Dr. anchor miller*. (Bavarian Main Stats Archive)
- 1950.02.22 2. Irlmaier's call for help / Freilassinger Volkszeitung - very likely in response to Adlmaier's "Look into the Future"
- 1950.04.12 In the Landshuter Zeitung Irlmaier's prophecies are published with hitherto unknown drastic formulations. Public concern is at its peak.
- 21.04.1950 3. Irlmaier's call for help / to the Süddeutsche Zeitung or Süddeutsche Sonntagspost 1950.05 In the middle of May, for the time being, the last major reports about the clairvoyant Alois Irlmaier
- 1950.06/09 Irlmaier briefly becomes a media topic again - (*The Extrablatt*) _____
- 11/15/1951 Irlmaier reports to Waldstr. 7 on c
- 1953 According to Siegfried Adlmaier, Conrad Adlmaier, his son Siegfried and Irlmaier drive and Norbert Backmunds together in the direction of the Bavarian Forest. Siegfried gets out earlier - 128 Irlmaier and Conrad Adlmaier drive on to Windberg Monastery to visit Norbert Backmund p.129, but Irlmaier (strangely enough) doesn't come with them to the monastery, but stays in an inn in Hunderdorf. Despite the long journey, Irlmaier and Backmund never get to know each other! A
- 1955 2nd edition of "31ick to the future" z
- 09/05/1957 Irlmaier's wife Maria dies A
- 1959.07.26 Irlmaier dies after a short and serious illness at home in Freilassing. M G

Sources

A Alois Irlmaier / Irlmaier biography by Wolfgang Johannes Bekh
B Looking into the future / by Conrad Adlmaier
C Registration archive Freilassing / index card Alois Irlmaier
D JVA Bernau / File Alois Irlmaier

E State archive Munich / detention book of the JVA Landsberg am Lech
F Munich State Archives / Gaukler trial files
G Irlmaier's death notice / newspapers from 1959
X diverse

Irlmaier statements to Konstantin von Bayern

from "After the Flood", 1986, Süddeutscher Verlag, page 163/164

"The ears of corn," I hear Irlmaier describe, "stand high on the stalks. The leaves on the trees are already beginning to brown.

Then the third murder happens. "

[Question by K. v. E.g.: J "Murders? To whom?"

His answer came without changing his strange slumped posture, as if fetched from far away, or as if spoken from afar. I had to lean across the table to understand "Gandhi," "Bernadotte."

[Question by K. v. E.g.:] "The third?"

"I don't recognize it."

*After a pause: * After*

the third murder, let's get started! ... The whole country between the Danube and the Rhine is shrouded in smoke. They attack in three armored wedges, from east to west, from Berlin to the Bohemian Depression. They come to a head in the Ruhr and Rhine. Now, now the white birds are coming down from the hot sand... They're coming over the Alps... More and more... Poor Bohemia. Poor Prague. .. They drop something, looks like packages, yellow packages. Where they fall, there is no more life.

People lie dead among the birds that have fallen from the sky, on the streets and squares between the houses where no window pane is broken. ...

The flesh falls black from the skeleton of the dead."

The city with the iron tower that was mentioned could only be Paris. Paris is also burning.

Between the continent and the island, Irlmaier sees a column of water shoot up towards the sky.

It combines with the clouds to form a raging, all-obscuring hurricane. ...

"The great city on the island has sunk under the sea. There is new land off the coast of the continent."...

[Question by K. v. B.:] "Well, how long is the spell supposed to last? three years? "

"Three months," he replied, "may be too long. ... If you drop a loaf of bread while trying to escape, don't bother picking it up. It'll be over as soon as it comes ."

[Question by K. v. B.:] "Escape," I repeat, "but where to?"

"In the pig snout," Irlmaier assured me.

He described an area in the Alps between Untersberg and Wendelstein as "sour trunk," for me, "there the Mother of God of Altötting spreads out her protective cloak.

* "...- no predictions are contained in these omissions, note S. Bemd t

Landshut newspaper

12 April 1950, page 5

Content comparison with other prophecy texts Irlmaier

BA = known statement = also mentioned in other sources

NA = new statement = only appears in the Landshut newspaper

XX = Formulation in hitherto unknown hardness

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Nothing happens from Untersberg to Wendlstoa. Where the Mother of God from Atlötting spreads her coat, a hair is bent.</i> | B.A |
| 2. <i>I siach two big Rudi Fliaga kumma, oas from the west, the other from Southwest.</i> | BA - although the direction is different here |
| 3. <i>From east 'n her it's teeming with loud caterpillars 'n sheer oans prints it other, so vui sans.</i> | B.A |
| 4. <i>The people in the caterpillars were all dead, and yet the caterpillars are driving all fara, all alloa, until then, hold on, oamal, hold on.</i> | B.A |
| 5. <i>De Fliaga throw an Dinga runta, de san not big at all, but hi is everything, wohi de fall 'n. Koa G worm on the ground will live longer, koa grass will be more</i> | B.A |
| 6. <i>I siach the people 'n lie like eahna's flesh falls from the bones.</i> | B.A |
| 7. <i>Oa year ko neamad hi more there, dad 'n all die 'n.</i> | XX - Duration of contamination only in this source, but nothing surprising in principle |
| 8. <i>From da Doana (Danube) to the North and Baltic Seas is a horror.</i> | B.A |
| 9. <i>Vui man 'n die 'n no, not of cholera, well, well, mia call it that black 'n death.</i> | XX - unknown in this formulation, but nothing in principle New |
| 10. <i>Zwoa big Rud 7 people 'n kemman no umma about Doana and save 'n with us, but there third Rudi people 'n kimmt umma, a ring put it down eahna. Of those, there's no more of them alive...</i> | BA - the statement about the refugees is not new, but the mass deaths v. refugees. |
| 11. <i>With us south of the Doana there are so many people living that for koan more is enough.</i> | NA - so far not formulated, but not very surprising. |
| 12. <i>Since Hunga drives the townsfolk out into the country, they get something there need 'n ... stole'n and looted right now.</i> | B.A |
| 13. <i>The war, that doesn't last long at all, I'm really up to three. I don't know, sans three days or sans three weeks Vi. I couldn't say it exactly.</i> | B.A |
| 14. <i>You could stay in Landshut,</i> | BA - later Irlmaier also describes Trausnitz Castle in the urban area of Landshut as relatively safe.
(Newspaper article, unfortunately the source is wrong) |
| 15. <i>but I advise you very well: don't open the window and the door for three days, then you have a hard time living...</i> | BA - is described in detail by Adlmaier from 1961. |
| 16. <i>A big Mo will die suddenly and then the war will stop...</i> | NA - so not known, but undramatic NA - so not known, but undramatic, corresponds with other sources |
| 17. <i>I see a bunch of soldiers coming from Chiemgau to Salzburg. The people are all yellow, you think it's Chinese and yet sans koa. De kill neamad more no, only steal 'n, yes, steal 'n deans well, what she needs Vi for her life</i> | |
| 1A <i>state in the west 'n gets the biggest revolution of all time Vi,</i> | BA - initially it is unclear whether USA, Great Britain or France |
| 19. <i>zwoa third 7 of all people de san tot.</i> | XX - unclear whether worldwide or only in Germany, Adlmaier reports the same in 1961 |

20. / There's a town there with an iron tower, the town is going down, but not through a war, well, through your own people.	BA - theoretically only England and the USA would be possible at #18.
21. Since the pope has left the city and is going west, where there are large churches stands on the big Wassa and if he backs up again, san of his People only six there, because there it goes down and down.	B.A
22. After the great war comes mass death and famine and then come a no de flood 'n.	XX - Chronology and mode of expression is new, but core issues are known
23. / <i>siach</i> a large island around England go under, how <i>hoafst</i> de <i>Ins</i> I couldn't say 7, but see 'n tua i des guat.	BA - Assuming that Irlmaier doesn't repeat himself, #18 points to the USA!
24. A good time will come afterwards,	B.A
25. a different climate <i>kriag'n mia</i> a. There will be more koan winters here and grow right now.	B.A
26. <i>Vui</i> people <i>ziag'n</i> now then <i>nüba</i> over Doana, there up there there is now space <i>grad gnu</i> a, they build 'n <i>se</i> houses <i>wiader o</i> and land have 'ns <i>gnu</i> a.	BA - corresponds to other statement above Desert east of Linz
27. Bavaria, Austria and Hungary will become a Danube monarchy, I will die Monarch 'n stand', there behind 'n in that corner 'n. It's an old, gray and gaunt Mo, he's being crowned by the Pope, because he's coming back again.	B.A
28. / <i>siach</i> from below 'nher on the Doana <i>Dampfa ziagn</i> , completely black clouds 'n climb 'n from the chimney to the sky, <i>de bringa Sach grad g 'nu</i> a.	BA - corresponds to the food abundance just after the war ge
29. And the farmers carry 'n full <i>Kraxn</i> ; <i>de</i> bring <i>Sach</i> to the city, because 's so <i>vui ham</i> and don't even get rid of it...	BA - so
30. / <i>siach</i> de <i>Buid7</i> very clearly in front of me, <i>de bad 'n time 'n who 'n soon comma</i> . " To my question: "Alisi, what do you mean by soon?" he replied: 'I can't say exactly the time, <i>oamal</i> is just there. "	BA - there is evidence that Irlmaier thought, at least at the end of 1949, that 1950 was the year of the war

The result of my investigation:

There is *not* a *single* basic theme in the prophecy text from the Landshuter Zeitung that does not appear in other Irlmaier texts! New in this text are only a few details that additionally describe the scenarios. However, these details can be derived from details that are already known and fit well into the existing picture that emerges from Irlmaier's visions. What is truly unique about this text are several particularly drastic descriptions that were previously unknown.

In my opinion, Irlmaier's " *completely incorrect and out of thin air information* " in assertion about the letter to the Süddeutsche Zeitung of April 21, 1950 is untenable! ... Now one can guess whether Alois Irlmaier himself took the initiative for the letter, whether he was persuaded to do so, or whether pressure was even exerted on him. As a reminder, here is an excerpt from the Traunsteiner Nachrichten of September 27, 1949:

... "I won't say anything more!" was his stereotypical answer and when that didn't help, he crept into his self-built little house in the forêt . You can't be too careful there! But I won't tell anyone anything anymore either! Not amal the Americans !"

The repeated sentence beginning with "*I siach*" in the Landshuter Zeitung indicates that this interview actually took place and Irlmaier's statements were recorded. This is also indicated by the adopted dialect - although I have not checked myself whether it is Irlmaier's Chiemgau dialect.

I think this text is real.

Statements on the surprise attack

General overview of European prophecies / database Berndt

time source LQ			Quote / wording (sometimes shortened)	Liter.
1790 Walraff	D III		The upheavals will come very quickly .	24/66
1794 Knop	D III		Then there will be war if no one believes it .	7/305
1819 Faudaise	F III		The crisis will come suddenly for everyone .	10/154
1825 Mühlhiasl	DII		In Zwiesel d. Men sit in the tavern when d. Red into town...	5/46
1872 Elert	D III		In the evening one will say: peace, peace , in the morning they will be at the door.	8/73
1916 Curique	Q? III		In the evening they will cry " Peace, Peace " , but the next morning	8/91
1916 Kossuthany	Ug II		suddenly and completely unexpectedly	47/407
1917 Fatima	Po II		When no emperor, king, cardinal and bishop expects it! ö III Like a bolt from	8/199
1922 Kugelbeer 1940			the blue comes the overthrow of Russia	41/261
Böhm. Seher Tc III			The Russians look through the inn windows when they are having a beer.	8/45
1951 Kadötztal Ö III			It starts slowly Then suddenly it breaks	8/88
1959 Irmaier	TUE		The peasants were sitting in the inn when the enemy soldiers looked on	41/179
1968 F.a. Valdres Nw II			Begins in ways no one expected , v. completely unexpected side.	PaB
1970 Dixon	US IV		Sudden Annihilation and War (1999)	6/289
1975 Goldfinch	D III		Advance ... in a flash against Western Europe.	12/235
1981 Korkowskell	D III		Your disagreement becomes effective defense in surprise attack...	32/159
1982 Eisenberg	D III		The great superiority of godless world communism is unexpectedly Id	8/262
1984 Babaji		III	Revolution Imminent - Spread In Seconds	27/49
1988 anonymous	D III		Lightning strikes d. Red Army, German country with fright without defense.	8/264

L = Country of Origin (Id = India, Nw = Norway, Po = Poland, Tc = Czech Republic, Ug = Hungary)
 Q = credibility of the source according to German school grades (1 - very good, 4 = poor)
 Liter. = Literature codes, see page 326
 Passport = Private archive Berndt

a notice

The fact that a very sudden and completely unexpected outbreak of war is predicted for the most part does not of course mean that it has to happen that way. But it certainly helps to be aware of the possibility of a surprise attack - especially in view of the possible self-deception of our current political class and perhaps also in view of the fact that Western European governments might confuse their own peoples about the danger as has been seen in a number of other major issues in recent years!

* "When no emperor, king, cardinal and bishop expects it!" this formulation has to be seen against the background see that the leaders of the Catholic Church can access a whole pool of prophecies! There can be no question of *ignorance* of the prophecies in these circles.

If so, then we are dealing with a *misjudgment* here . In this context it must be remembered that in the summer of 2000 the Vatican published the 3rd Secret of Fatima and provided it with a comment by Cardinal Ratzinger stating that the danger warned of in the 3rd Secret no longer exists! ...

maps

Notes on the following maps

1. Safe is not safe!

Even if it is subsequently said or suggested that a certain area is "safe", or if an area is marked as "safe", this only refers to the effects of war according to the statements handed down by Irlmaier. Social unrest and the effects of the three-day darkness would have to be expected everywhere.

Mind you, the following maps are based exclusively on Irlmaier's statements. Alois Although Irlmaier agrees to a large extent with the statements of other seers, he is not in any case congruent. You will find statements by other seers including maps in my book "Prophecies, Old News in New Times".

2. Consequences of unclear formulations and missing statements

The markings and areas on the following maps are only an approximation of the formulations in Irlmaier's quotes that have survived. If e.g. B. means in the "east of the mountain country is it's quiet", the interpretation "Switzerland" results from the context and the question of what to do with what exactly is meant in eastern Switzerland remains unclear. Or if Irlmaier guesses, Lindau over to head for Lake Constance from Switzerland, it can be assumed that the area between Lake Constance and Freiburg is not safe or not passable. Whether but parts of this uncertain Zone directly to Lake Constance is unclear.

It is also conceivable that certain areas are still relatively safe, although statements can be interpreted to mean that they are not. This mainly affects the area between the Black Forest and the Danube. In my opinion, it cannot be ruled out that Russian troops will occupy and secure practically the entire north bank of the Danube west of Regensburg. However, that does not necessarily mean that between

Black Forest and Swabian Jura stop strong Russian units.

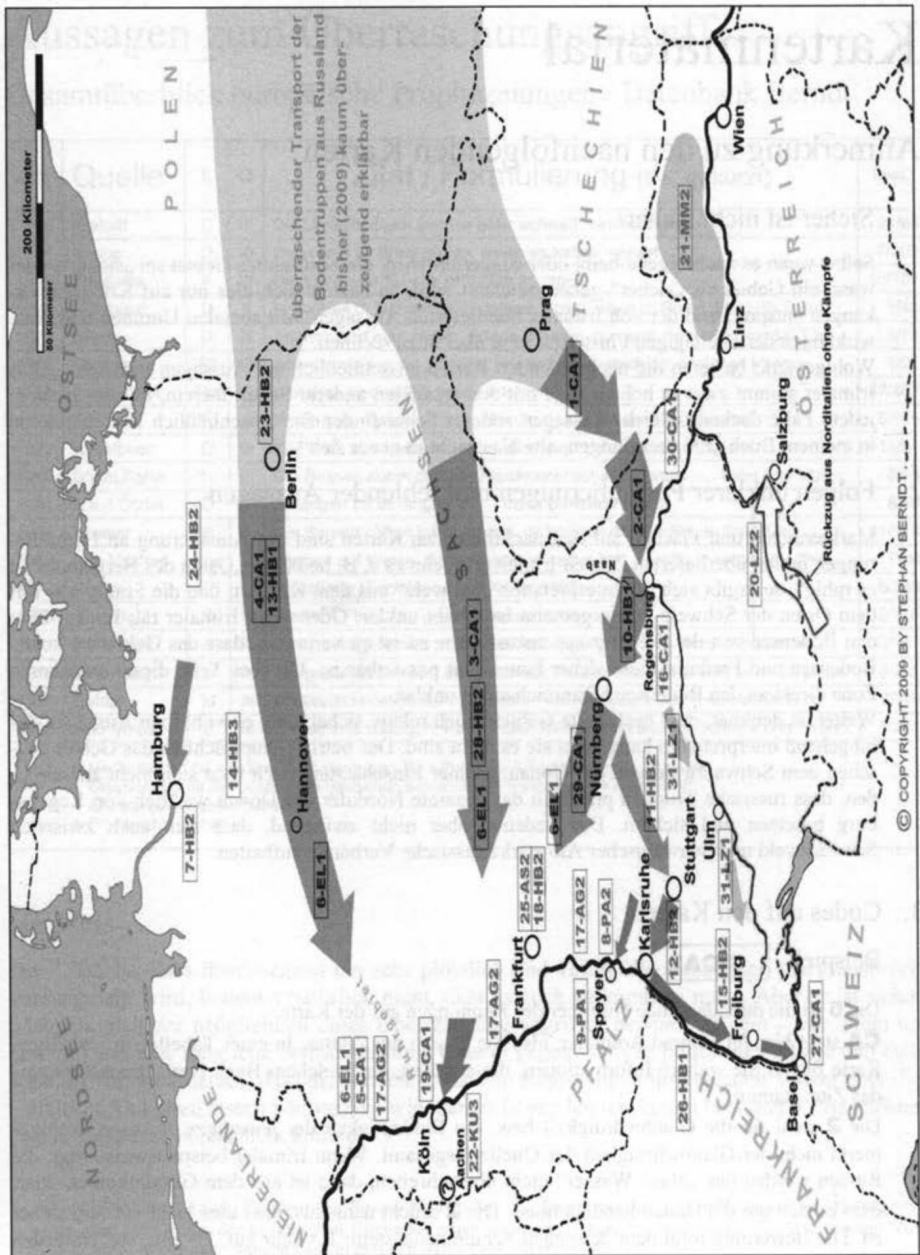
3. Codes on the cards

Example: 6-CA2

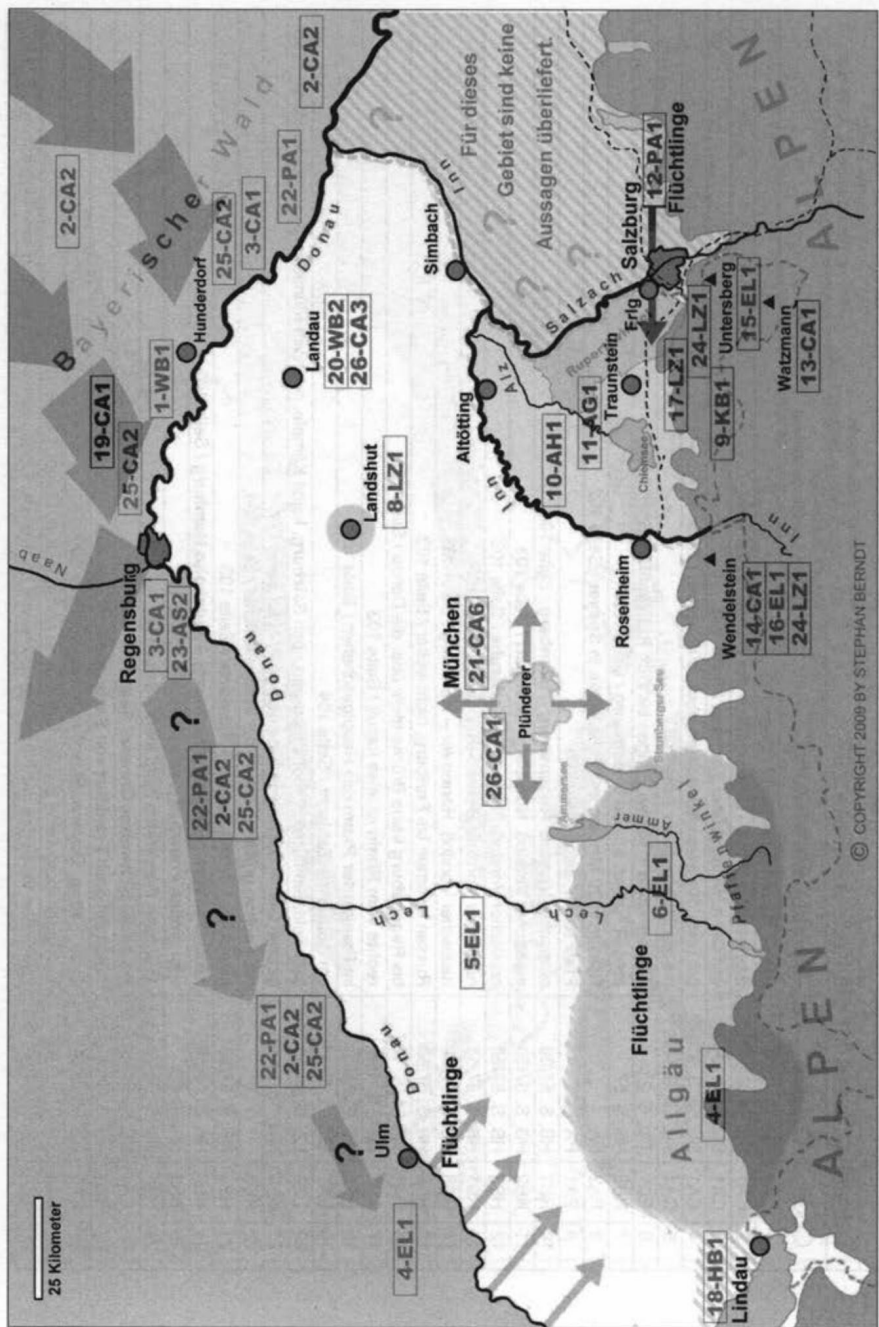
The 6 is the sequential number of the identifiers on the card.

CA stands for Conrad Adlmaier, the source of the quote. In a table for the respective map you will find further information that indicates from which book or printed matter the quote is from.

The 2 stands for the credibility or the unambiguity of the *respective statement*, mind you not the credibility of the source as a whole. If Irlmaier says, for example, die Russians would not cross the "blue water", then from the overall context it is clear that it must be the Danube. The 2 then expresses that this is not 100% certain is. The evaluation follows the German school grading system: 1 = very good, 2 = good, etc. Of course This is not an objective assessment, but my personal assessment.



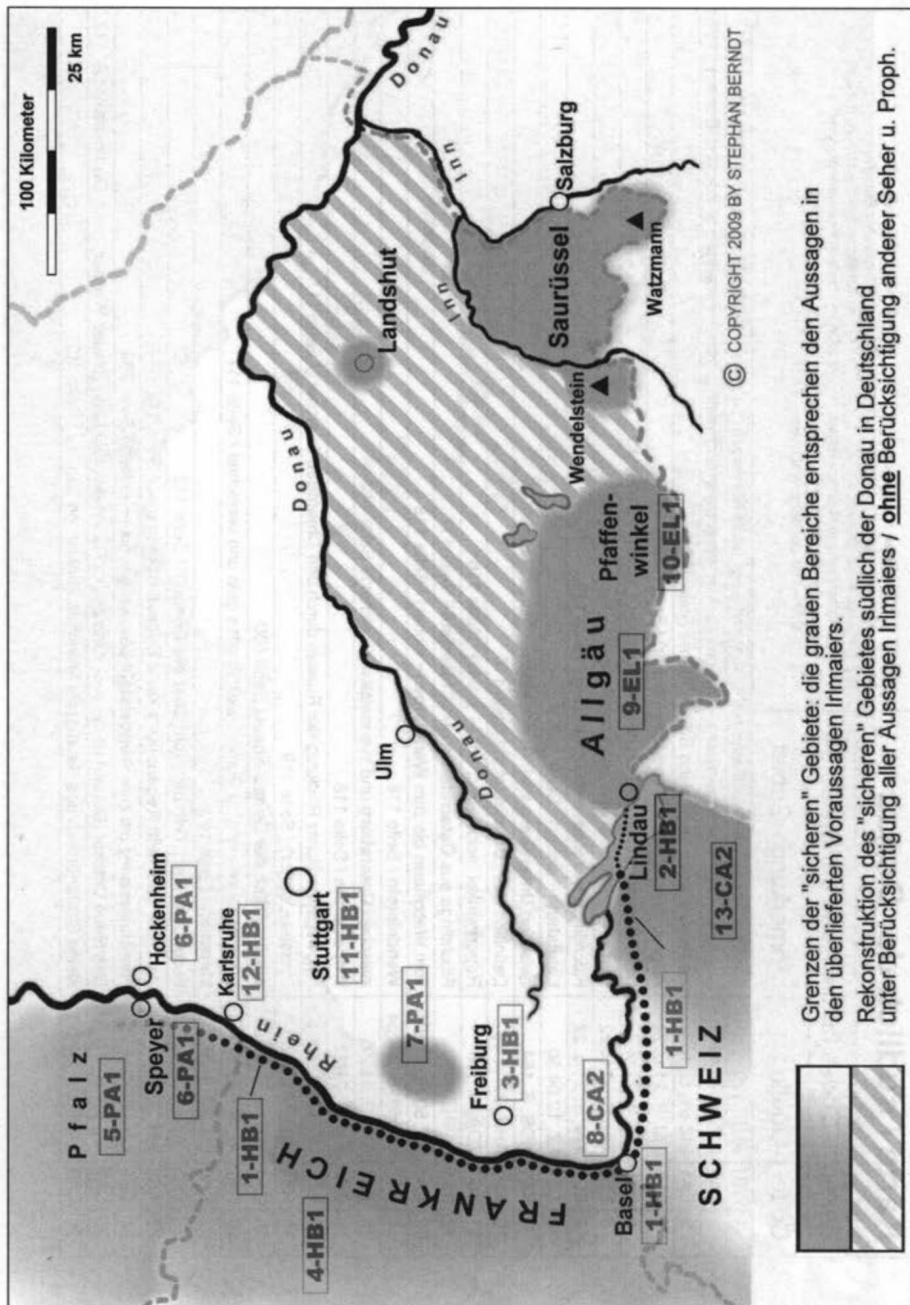
Karte / Mitteleuropa / Angriff		AHP = Altbayerische Heimatpost AI = Alois Irtsmaier, Bekh BIZ = Blick in die Zukunft HB = Broschüre v. Heinrich Bauer KU = Kurier-Text LZ = Landshuter Zeitung	MM = Münchner Merkur NDS = Nach der Sintflut PA = Privatarchiv Berndt TAI = Tatsachenber. u. A. Irtsmaier ZDA = Zukunft des Abendlandes?
Bereichs-Codes für die Karte auf Seite 292			
Code	Quelle	Gebiet / Anmerkung	
1	CA1 BIZ 55, S. 90/91	Prag – Bayerischer Wald / Seite 100	
2	CA1 BIZ 55, S. 90/91	Bayerischer Wald – nordwestlich der Donau / Seite 100	
3	CA1 BIZ 55, S. 90/91	von Ost nach West über Sachsen / Seite 103	
4	CA1 BIZ 55, S. 90/91	der dritte (Keil) von Nordosten nach Südwesten / Seite 100	
5	CA1 BIZ 55, S. 90/91	bis ans Ruhrgebiet / Seite 100	
6	EL1 TAI, S. 21	3 Heereszüge in weiten Zangen bis zum Ruhrgebiet / Seite 102	
7	HB2 HB, S. 57	in einer halben Stunde in Hamburg / Seite 102	
8	PA2 PA	Russen in 20 Minuten an Rheinbrücke in Speyer / Seite 102	
9	PA1 PA	Pfalz sicher, siehe Seite 120	
10	HB1 HB, S. 57/58	russischer Vorstoß Regensburg – Nürnberg / Seite 103	
11	HB2 HB, S. 57/58	russischer Vorstoß Nürnberg – Stuttgart / Seite 103	
12	HB2 HB, S. 57/58	russischer Vorstoß Stuttgart – Karlsruhe / Seite 103	
13	HB1 HB, S. 57/58	russischer Vorstoß Berlin – Hannover / Seite 103	
14	HB3 HB, S. 57/58	russischer Vorstoß Hannover – Hamburg / Seite 103	
15	HB2 HB, S. 57/58	Russen kommen bis Freiburg , nicht weiter / Seite 103	
16	CA1 BIZ 61, S. 107	bis Regensburg keine Brücke mehr über die Donau / Seite 103	
17	AG2 ZDA, S. 186	rechts vom Rhein ist alles kaputt / Seite 103	
18	HB2 HB, S. 58	im Frankfurter Raum das Hauptgeschehen / Seite 103	
19	CA1 BIZ 61, S. 110	um Köln letzte Schlacht / Seite 104	
20	LZ2 LZ, 12.04.50, S.5	östl. Soldaten flüchten vom Chiemgau nach Salzburg , keine Kämpfe, nur noch Plünderungen entl. der Route / 288	
21	MM2 MM, 18.10.49	ganzes Gebiet östlich von Linz einzige Wüste / Seite 121	
22	KU3	bei Aachen größte Schlacht der Weltgeschichte / Seite 104	
23	HB2 HB, S. 57/58	russischer Vorstoß Berlin – Hannover / Seite 103	
24	HB2 HB, S. 57/58	russischer Vorstoß Berlin – Hannover – Autobahn Hamburg / Seite 103	
25	AS2 PSI, S. 63	vom großen Frankfurt kaum was übrig / Seite 104	
26	HB1 HB, S. 58	aber nach Frankreich nicht mehr / Seite 119	
27	CA1 BIZ 61, S. 107	bis an die Schweizer Grenze / Seite 100	
28	HB2 HB, S. 57	Autobahn nach Frankfurt von Sachsen her / Seite 103	
29	CA1 BIZ 55, S. 90	Linie ... Prag, Bayerwald und Nordwesten / Seite 100	
30	CA1 BIZ 61, S. 107	bis Regensburg keine Brücke über Donau / nicht südl. d. Donau / Seite 103	
31	LZ1 LZ, 12.04.50, S.5	plötzliches Versiegen der Flüchtlingsströme von nördlich der Donau (vermutlich westlich von Regensburg) / S. 125	



Karte / südlich der Donau		
Bereichs-Codes für die Karte auf Seite 294		
Code	Quelle	Anmerkung / Gebiet
1	WB1 AI, S. 129	über die Donau geht der Feind nicht, sondern biegt nach Nordwesten ab (von Norbert Backmund) / Seite 112
2	CA2 BIZ 55, S. 91	aus Bayr. Wald, dann nordwestl. d. Donau (unklar, ob Russen südwestlich von Regensburg u. nördl. d. Donau) / 112
3	CA1 BIZ 61, S. 107	bis Regensburg steht keine Brücke mehr / Seite 112
4	EL1 TAI, S. 21 u. 22	Allgäu , und Flüchtlinge dort hin (~ sicher) / Seite 113
5	EL1 TAI, S. 21 u. 22	Lech-Gebiet , unklar, ob auf gesamter Länge (~ sicher) / Seite 113
6	EL1 TAI, S. 21 u. 22	Pfaffenwinkel zwischen Lech und Ammer (~ sicher) / Seite 113
7	EL1 TAI, S. 21 u. 22	Flüchtlinge aus Baden-Württemberg / Seite 113
8	LZ1 LZ, 12.04.50	Landshut (~ sicher) / Seite 113
9	KB1 NDS, S. 164	zwischen Untersberg und Wendelstein (~ sicher) / Seite 287
10	AH1 AHP, 20.11.49	Definition des „ Saurüssels “ / Seite 116
11	AG1 ZDA, S. 186	Rupertwinkel bleibt verschont (~ sicher) / Seite 116
12	PA1	Flüchtlinge aus Österreich in den Chiemgau / Seite 117
13	CA1 BIZ 50, S. 37, 54	vom Watzmann bis zum Wendlistoa (~ sicher) / Seite 118
14	CA1 BIZ 50, S. 37, 54	Wendelstein / Seite 118
15	EL1 TAI, S. 21/22	zwischen Untersberg und Wendelstein (~ sicher) / Seite 118
16	EL1 TAI, S. 21/22	Wendelstein / Seite 118
17	LZ1 LZ, 12.04.50	halbwegs friedlicher Rückzug der Russen durch den Chiemgau (~ sicher) / Seite 117
18	HB1 HB, (56), S. 58	Landau (~ sicher) / Seite 119
19	CA1 BIZ 55, S. 90-91	nordwestlich der Donau hinauf / Seite 100
20	WB2 AI, S. 129 + 147	Landau / Isar – verirrte Bombe, weithin alles gelb und vernichtet / Seite 117
21	CA0 BIZ 50, S. 55	München / Seite 113
22	PA1	besonderer Rat: „Geh mir nicht über die Donau .“ / Seite 112
23	AS2 PSI, S. 63	„Ich sehe oberhalb Regensburg keine Donaubrücke mehr.“ / Seite 112
24	LZ1 LZ, 12.04.1950	vom Untersberg bis zum Wendelstein passiert gar nix (~ sicher) / Seite 288
25	CA2 BIZ 55, S. 91	Das blaue Wasser (Donau) ist die südl. Grenze (im Gesamtkontext kann „blaues Wasser“ nur = Donau sein) / S. 112
26	CA3 BIZ 50, S. 54	kleine Stadt nördlich des Saurüssels brennt ab / unklar, ob Landau / Seite 102

AHP = Altbayerische Heimatpost
 AI = Alois Irmler, W. J. Bekh
 BIZ = Blick in die Zukunft
 HB = Broschüre von Heinrich Bauer
 LZ = Landshuter Zeitung
 PSI = PSI – und der dritte Weltkrieg

NDS = Nach der Sintflut
 PA = Privatarchiv Berndt
 TAI = Tatsachenberichte um A. Irmler
 ZDA = Zukunft des Abendlandes?



Grenzen der "sicheren" Gebiete: die grauen Bereiche entsprechen den Aussagen in den überlieferten Voraussagen Irlmatters.

Rekonstruktion des "sicheren" Gebietes südlich der Donau in Deutschland unter Berücksichtigung aller Aussagen Irlmatters / ohne Berücksichtigung anderer Seher u. Proph.

Abschrift.

Aktenzeichen: Cs 203/46.

Im Namen des Gesetzes.

U r t e i l

Das Amtsgericht L e u f e n erkennt
in dem Strafverfahren gegen I r l m a i e r Alois, geb. 8.6.1894
in Scharram, Bez. Traunstein, Eltern:
Alois u. Anna Irlmaier, kath., deutsch,
verh., vorbestraft, Brunnenbauer in
Freilassung

wegen Hehlseherei

in der öffentlichen Sitzung vom Montag, den 19. Mai 1947

an der teilgenommen haben:

1. Assessor Dr. Lehle
als Amtsrichter
2. Ger. Vollz. Seidl
als Urkundsbeamter

auf Grund der Hauptverhandlung zu Recht:

Der Angeklagte wird von der Anklage eines Verbrechens ~~xxx~~
des Betrages im Rückfalle

freigesprochen.

Die Staatskasse trägt die Kosten des Verfahrens.

G r ü n d e :

Der Angeklagte ist seit dem Jahre 1928 als selbständiger
Brunnenbauer tätig. Sein Arbeitsbereich erstreckt sich vor allem
auf die Bezirke Berchtesgaden, Laufen, Traunstein und Rosenheim.
Früher war er oftmals in Zahlungsschwierigkeiten; er hat ihnen mit
nicht immer einwandfreien Mitteln zu begegnen versucht. 15 mal ist
er vorbestraft, 7 mal wegen Betrugs.

Der Angeklagte behauptet von sich, er besitze eine Seher-
gabe; es sei ihm möglich vergangene Dinge, von denen er sonst
keine Kenntnis habe, und zukünftige Ereignisse zu sehen. Seit
vielen Jahren teilt er diese Bilder Auskunftsuchenden mit. Im Lau-
fe des Jahres 1945 verstärkte sich sein Ruf bei der Bevölkerung.
Zu Anfang des Jahres 1946 strömten schliesslich von allen Seiten
Leute zu ihm, die sich von ihm Aufklärung über das persönliche
Schicksal von Vermissten, über die Entwendung von Gegenständen und
sonstige vergangene oder zukünftige Ereignisse erhofften. So wur-
den am 10. 3. 1946 anlässlich einer polizeilichen Kontrolle gegen
8 Uhr Vormittag etwa 70 Personen bei seinem Hause anstehend betref-
fen. Schon um 5 Uhr früh waren die Ersten gekommen; eine weitere
Verstärkung brachte der Zug aus München, der um 9 Uhr 15 Min. an-
kam. Die Menschen setzten sich vom Zug aus in Lauf, um das Haus
des Angeklagten vor den Anderen zu erreichen. In diesem grossen,

./.

gewerbsmässigen Umfang betrieb der Angeklagte die Halleseerei nur am Wochenende. Sonst ging er seinem Beruf als Brunnenbauer nach.

Gewöhnlich sollte der Angeklagte über das Schicksal von Vermissten aussagen. Er liess sich ein Lichtbild des Vermissten aushändigen, betrachtete es eingehend, sah dann konzentriert auf einen Punkt und schilderte dabei das an seinem Geiste vorüberziehende Bild, das den Vermissten in charakteristischer Weise zeigte, sei es hinter Stacheldraht, mit einer tödlichen Wunde, bei einer bestimmten Wehrmachtsformation, in einer besonderen Gegend oder in ähnlicher Weise. Er forderte in keinem Falle von sich aus eine Bezahlung; auf Befragen nach dem Entgelt gab er jeweils die Antwort: "Gewöhnlich bekomme ich 5.-- RM für ein Bild."

Der grosse Andrang beim Angeklagten brachte es mit sich, dass sich die Bevölkerung in steigendem Masse auch schriftlich an ihn wendete. Er wurde brieflich um Auskunft gebeten, man legte Lichtbilder über die vermissten Personen und meist auch 5.-- RM unsaufgefordert je Lichtbild bei. Einige der Briefe beantwortete der Angeklagte, die meisten jedoch blieben teils geöffnet, teils ungeöffnet, jedenfalls nicht beantwortet, in seiner Wohnung liegen. So wurden von der Polizei 23 ungeöffnete Briefe und 35 geöffnete Briefe, sowie Postkarten, mit einem inliegenden Geldbetrag von insgesamt 211.-- RM sichergestellt.

1.) Dem Angeklagten ist zur Last gelegt unter den Voraussetzungen des strafschärfenden Rückfalls einen fortgesetzten Betrug begangen zu haben.

Nach dem Ergebnis der Hauptverhandlung ist der Tatbestand des Betrugs nicht erfüllt. Schon der kussere Tatbestand ist bei keinem der Fälle, die zur Grundlage der Hauptverhandlung gemacht wurden, vollständig nachgewiesen worden. Die Zeuginnen Fischaller und Strattner bekundeten glaubhaft, dass sie an die Bilderdeutung des Angeklagten nicht geglaubt hätten; seine Angaben seien widersprechend gewesen, die Bilder hätten gewechselt, je nach den Anhaltspunkten, die sie, die Zeuginnen, über Leben und Tod ihrer Ehemänner dem Angeklagten gegeben hätten. Darnach hatte das Verhalten des Angeklagten bei den Zeuginnen keinen Irrtum zur Folge.

Dem Zeugen Grützke hatte der Angeklagte über das Schicksal seines Bruders gesagt, dass er sich in polnischer Kriegsgefangenschaft in einem Lager befinde und es ihm den Umständen nach gehe. Der Zeuge bekundet selbst, dass sich diese Angaben später bewahrheiteten. Auch in diesem Falle war der Zeuge in keinem Irrtum befangen, wenn er den Angaben des Angeklagten von vornherein geglaubt hatte, worüber die Niederschrift des ersuchten Richters keinen Hinweis enthält. Das Bild hat sich bewahrheitet, obs auf Grund eines Zufalls oder auf Grund einer tatsächlichen Sehergabe mag hier dahingestellt bleiben. Wenn man annehmen wollte, dass sich der Irrtum des Zeugen auf die nicht erweisliche Sehergabe des Angeklagten erstreckt hätte, so ist jedenfalls das Gegenteil, dass es sich um ein ~~reines~~ reines Zufallsergebnis gehandelt hat, nicht nachgewiesen. Das wäre aber für die Feststellung eines Irrtums des Zeugen notwendig. Der Zeuge hat auch keinen Vermögensschaden erlitten, denn er hat das Entgelt nur für die wahrheitsgemässe Auskunft, nicht für die Grundlage, aus der der Angeklagte das Bild geschöpft hat, bezahlt.

Der Zeuge Grützke ist nur insoferne geschädigt, als er an den Angeklagten in einem Einschreibebrief 20.-- RM mit der Bitte um weitere Auskunft übersandte und er das Geld bisher nicht zurückgehalten hat. Dieser Vermögensschaden ist aber nicht durch einen Irrtum des Zeugen veranlasst worden, dem der Angeklagte verursacht haben müsste. Der Angeklagte hat sich nicht generell erboten schrift-

lich Auskunft zu geben. Nur in seltenen Fällen hat er guten Bekannten einzelne Briefe beantwortet. Er ist weiter seinem Beruf als Brunnenbauer nachgegangen und hat den auf ihn eindringenden Ansturm nicht selbst gefördert. Wenn Grütze der festen Meinung gewesen sein sollte, dass er brieflich Auskunft erhalte, so geht dieser Irrtum nicht auf ein Vorspiegeln, ein Entstellen oder Unterdrücken von Tatsachen durch den Angeklagten zurück.

2.) Nach dem Willen der Auskunftsuchenden sollte dem Angeklagten das in den Briefen übersandte Geld nur dann zu Eigentum übertragen werden, wenn er von Fall zu Fall auch die verlangte Auskunft gegeben hätte. Darnach waren die einzelnen Geldbeträge für den Angeklagten fremde bewegliche Sachen. Er hat sich diese Beträge indessen nicht rechtswidrig zueignet, ist somit auch nicht eines Verg. der Unterschlagung schuldig. Es fehlt die hierzu notwendige, nach aussen erkennbare Zueignungshandlung. Der Angeklagte hat die ankommenden Briefe zwar häufig geöffnet, nach seiner glaubhaften Einlassung aber nur zu dem Zweck, um die Geschäftsbriefe, die sich auf seinen Beruf als Brunnenbauer bezogen, von den sonstigen Briefen zu trennen. Das in den Briefen enthaltene Geld nahm er nicht heraus; dies lässt erkennen, dass er das Geld nicht zum Bestandteil seines Vermögens hat machen wollen.

3.) Für die Frage, ob der Tatbestand der Gaukelei nach Art. 54 des Bayer. PSTGB. vorliegt, ist entscheidend, ob der Angeklagte tatsächlich eine Sehergabe besitzt, oder ob seine zutreffenden Deutungen von geistigen Bildern dem Zufall entspringen, seinem Geschick die Leute vorher auszuwählen oder auch einem besonderen Sinn für den durchschnittlichen Ablauf der Ereignisse, der es möglich machen könnte, die Bilder über die Ebene des Zufalls hinaus zu einem überdurchschnittlichen Erfolg zu bringen.

Es wird von zahlreichen Fällen einer erschwerenen Sehergabe berichtet. Auf das Buch "Prophezeiungen" von Dr. Max Kemmerich (4. Auflage, Verlag Albert Langen München 1925) sei verwiesen. In Westfalen spricht man von dem sogenannten Spöckenkern. Heute ist diese Frage wohl schon allgemein als ein Grenzgebiet der Wissenschaft anerkannt, der dem menschlichen Erkenntnisvermögen noch teilweise entrückt ist. Das Gericht vermag im vorliegenden Falle nicht die eindeutige Feststellung zu treffen, dass der Angeklagte ein Gaukler sei. Damit soll nicht umgekehrt festgestellt sein, dass die Visionen des Angeklagten, über welche eine Reihe von Zeugen verblüffende Aussagen machte, tatsächlich eine Sehergabe entspringen sind. Die Unmöglichkeit im Rahmen einer Hauptverhandlung die vorstehende Frage von umstrittener wissenschaftlicher, jedenfalls nicht nur abergläubischer Bedeutung zu klären, kann nicht zu einer für den Angeklagten ungünstigen Entscheidung führen. Gelegentliche Misserfolge des Angeklagten rechtfertigen nicht die Feststellung, dass er ein Gaukler sei. Der Ansturm der Bevölkerung war oftmals so gross, dass seine Konzentrationskraft nachlassen musste.

Wenn der Andrang beim Angeklagten schliesslich die öffentliche Ordnung gefährdet hat, so ist das nach der Überzeugung des Gerichts auf die Unvernunft der Auskunftsuchenden, auf das ungeheure Anschwellen des Interesses an Gaukelei aller Art während der Nachkriegszeit und auf die innere Wertlosigkeit des gegenwärtigen Geldes zurückzuführen, das viele Menschen zum Ausgeben anreizt, sei es auch nur zur Befriedigung der Neugierde oder zur Verschaffung eines billigen Vergnügens. Der Angeklagte ist nach wie vor seiner Berufsaufgabe nachgegangen, nur am Wochenende hat er sich den Auskunftsuchenden gewidmet, ist dann aber dem Ansturm förmlich erlegen. Demnach gibt auch das Auftreten des Angeklagten keinen

Hinweis dafür, dass er ein Gaukler sei. Er hat im Gegenteil vielen Menschen während des Krieges geholfen die Nervenbelastung des Luftkrieges durchzustehen. Er hat ihnen uneigennützig in schwersten Stunden seelische Beruhigung verschafft, indem er zutreffend vorhergesagte, welche Zeit besonders Gefahren mit sich bringe, welche Gegenden, ja welche Häuser besonders gefährdet seien und wie sich die Ratsuchenden verhalten sollten. Die Vernehmung der Zeugen Himpel, Stadler, Wallner, Hiebl und Kasser hat so verblüffende mit den bisher bekannten Naturkräften kaum noch zu erklärende Zeugnisse für die Sehergabe des Angeklagten erbracht, dass dieser nicht als Gaukler bezeichnet werden kann.

Die Kostenentscheidung beruht auf § 467 StPO.

gez. Dr. Lehle
(Assessor)

Beglaubigt

Geschäftsstelle des Amtsgerichts

Just. Obersekretär.

Die Richtigkeit der Abschrift beglaubigt:
Laufen, den 1. September 1950
Landratsamt
I. A.



Larcher
(Dr. Larcher).

Irlmaier's testimony in the poisoning trial

Munich State Archives / Public Prosecutor's Office - 20274/1

Minutes of the interrogation of the witness Alois Irlmaier on July 7, 1948

Mrs. Vogel has come to me repeatedly, I think maybe 10 times in total. She always came, ie mostly with other people who brought her in the car. As far as I can remember, she came for the first time in early summer or summer 47'. At first she just wanted to know in general how she was doing and how her affairs were going. I also told her right away that there was something wrong in her marriage, that her husband was ill and that his condition was always going up and down. I then also told her that she didn't have to do anything else in her divorce case, she would outlive her husband,

and I also informed her that he would not live much longer, at least that he would have died a year later. Using a photograph of Mr. Vogel² already that she gave me, I repeatedly told her that it was not true that her husband was ill, that I could see that he was getting worse and worse when he ate something and that a big black woman had a hand in it. She gives him something to eat, which is not good for him. When she came back earlier this year I also told her that her husband had been poisoned and it is possible that I was talking about seeing papers (tablets), injections and some kind of cake. I can no longer say today what I saw in detail back then, in particular in what form Mr. Vogel was taught the poison. I certainly didn't tell Frau Vogel anything about arsenic because I didn't see what kind of poison he was given. I advised her to keep the matter to herself and only take appropriate steps with official bodies. She should have the matter investigated and there will be evidence that Vogel was poisoned. If I had seen that Frau Vogel herself was involved, I would certainly have told her that she didn't need to ask me because she knew it herself. But I've never seen anything suspicious along those lines. Of course I noticed that Frau Vogel was, as they say, angry at her rival. But I also told her that there were several women around her husband. And that she had to reckon with hateful persecution herself. However, I never saw that several women were involved in the poisoning of Mr. Vogel, nor did I tell Ms. Vogel.

I only ever saw one, and that was a tall black woman who had a hand in it. I don't think Mrs. Vogel showed me a photograph of Miss Scratch. I didn't get to know Miss Scratches personally. I never met Mr. Vogel personally either. I remember that once a doctor from Adelholzen came with Frau Vogel. He invited me to visit him in Adelholzen.

But I didn't go. I don't remember that I once told Mrs. Vogel that when she visited her husband in Adelholzen she had to go to a different room than before. But that is quite possible. After the exhumation, which I repeatedly advised Mrs. Vogel to do because I was convinced that poison was being spilled, Mrs. Vogel informed me that my opinion was correct. However, after her husband's death, I repeatedly told her that he had received poison and that this would be revealed during the examination. I only just found out during the interrogation that Vogel had a pharmaceutical wholesale business. Ms. Vogel told me about a shop, but I didn't pay attention to which shop it was.

I would be happy to contribute to further clarification if a photograph of the murdered person and a photograph of the alleged perpetrator are made available to me. When the moon is waxing, the visions are particularly strong for me. It is possible that I can see where the poison came from and how Mr. Vogel was taught it.

Alois Irlmaier [signature]

¹ Apparently, Irlmaier resumed his "business" soon after the acquittal in the juggler trial. Ten visits from Emmi Vogel indicate a high "customer satisfaction".

² Erhard Vogel died on January 23, 1948, around seven months after Emmi Vogel's first visit to Irlmaier. If Emmi Vogel had been a little "smarter", she could have used Irlmaier's statements to save Erhard Vogel's life!

Credits

Primary sources for Irlmaier's prophecies	317
literature codes	326
Bibliography / books and notebooks	327
Bibliography / Newspapers and Magazines	328
literature on prevention	329
Photo credits	330

Primary sources for Irlmaier's prophecies

Date title / page	author	?	
1949.10.18	Munich Mercury, page 4	"ay" - presumably Herbert Frank	YES
1949.10.22	Bayerische Landeszeitung, page 7	"M. Pfl." ?	YES
1949.11.20	Altbayerische Heimatpost, page 8 Looking		YES
1950.02.01	to the future /1. edition	Conrad Adlmaier	YES
1950.02	The little magazine, episode 5	?	YES
1950.04.12	Landshut newspaper, page 5	AS / Franz Stockhammer	YES
1952	Factual reports about Alois Irlmaier	Ernest Ladurner	.
1955	Looking to the future / 2nd edition **	Conrad Adlmaier	YES ?
1959	Collected Prophecies	Marcus Varena	-
1961	Looking Ahead / 3rd Edition*	Conrad Adlmaier	?
1978	PSI and the Third World War	Adalbert Schoenhammer	.
1986	future of the occidant?	Alexander Gann	.
1986*	After the Flood	Constantine of Bavaria	YES
1990	World War III in Prophecy and Foresight World War III begins	Joseph Stocker	.
1998	on the evening of August 22, 1998	Heinrich Bauer	.

? = was Alois Irlmaier interviewed?
 * This book was published posthumously, so there is an interview only 17 years after Irlmaier's death.
 It seems questionable whether Conrad Adlmaier was still able to interview Irlmaier personally after December 31, 1949.

Notes on some primary sources:

view in the future

dr Conrad Adlmaier, 1950, 1955, 1961

First of all, I would like to state that Adlmaier's shortcomings as a publicist had little effect on the authenticity of the rendering of Irlmaier's prophecies. The problem with Adlmaier is not so much that he has handed down false statements, but the clear separation of the real from the few (probably) fake.

In Adlmaier's booklet there are a number of details that either indicate a disturbed relationship with Irlmaier (temporarily no contact), clearly prove sloppy work or both. In "Looking into the Future", some details appear that Adlmaier knew and admitted that he didn't understand or didn't know how true they were, but which he could have clarified if he had asked Irlmaier (Irlmaier had a phone!). These missing clarifications indicate that Adlmaier could not clarify them because he received no answer from Irlmaier.

Ambiguities that Adlmaier did not clarify with Irlmaier:

1. Looking Ahead, February 1, 1950, page 34:

Under the heading "*The trial in Laufen*," Adlmaier mentions the letter from a "*judge L.*" to him, in who "an experiment" with Irlmaier's clairvoyance during the ongoing trial (the anecdote with the wife of judge) is disputed. Adlmaier comments on the letter: For the *time being*, we are leaving it undecided whether this is correct." As I have explained in this book, this anecdote was THE media hit in connection with Irlmaier at the time. It would have been Adlmaier's duty to ask Irlmaier. But also in the 1950s and 1961 editions of "31ck in die Zukunft" (BiZ) Adlmaier does not clarify this matter, although he claims Irlmaier to have observed closely from 1943 until his death!

2. Looking Ahead, February 1, 1950, page 46:

Adlmaier mentions an Irlmaier anecdote with a rich US citizen: "*A rich American should even ...*" ...
The word "should" indicates that Adlmaier did not learn about this matter from Irlmaier or not clarified with Irlmaier. Or maybe Adlmaier wasn't sure if he should believe Irlmaier.

3. Look into the future, 1955, page 92, Adlmaier quotes Irlmaier:

The mountains have snow at the top, but it's aper (autumn country?) down below. It looks yellow. I see beforehand Earthquake. The Korean War is over (this statement is from December 7, 1952. DV)

"(autumn country?)" - is Adlmaier's insertion. Between December 1952 and January 1955 Adlmaier had two years to ask Irlmaier. Obvious and from my point of view most plausible explanation: Irlmaier told this not Adlmaier, but a third party who told Adlmaier, and Adlmaier could not ask Irlmaier because the latter was not on good terms with him. Joke question on the side: At least Adlmaier clarifies the ambiguity with the *aper* in the third edition of 1961? Answer: No - the *aper* is still there (page 108), but this time it's missing any attempt at terminology, as if everyone knew what *aper* means... (*aper* = snow-free, without snow). Mind you, these are only indications of a disturbed contact between Adlmaier and Irlmaier. Things left also explain themselves with sloppiness. ... But when Adlmaier writes in 1961 (page 72) ...

These are the observations made by the author of these lines in a painstakingly precise study lasting eighteen years made surveillance of Alois Irlmaier von Freilassing.

... then one or the other could feel ridiculous. ... Because even these "eighteen years" are not correct.

Finally, Adlmaier writes that he met him in 1943 (BiZ, 1950, page 69). 1943 + 18 = 1961. But by then Irlmaier had already been dead for 2 years.

4. Traunstein News, April 15, 1950, page 9:

Adlmaier comments on the place name "Saurüssel":

The Saurüssel is the age-old name for the area of south-eastern Bavaria, roughly in the Simbach and Rosenheim line on the one hand, national border on the other hand. In a broader sense, you can also use the Saurüssel from the Danube talk as northern border....

The wording "in the broader sense" points to the possibility that Adlmaier had not clarified this matter with Irlmaier up to this point in time either. Adlmaier uses the term Saurüssel in the 1950 edition of "Blick in die Zukunft" (BiZ), without him to explain further. The 1950 edition came out on February 1, 1950. On April 15, 1950, Adl Maier answered questions from readers in reaction to this lack of clarity in the BiZ. This gives us an indication that Adlmaier had no contact with Irlmaier after the publication of the BiZ until at least mid-April 1950. In addition, Irlmaier says at one point that everything around Landau an der Isar is yellow and destroyed. Landau is on the Isar, south (!) of the Danube and north of the Inn (Saurüssel). So the Danube is definitely wrong as the northern limit of the sour snout!

In the 1955 edition Adlmaier writes (page 92):

Then the dear wife of Altötting spreads her cloak over the "Saurüssel" (popular name for Southeast Bavaria, Adlmaier's note).

Adlmaier's explanations about the sour snout (1. Rosenheim, Simbach, state border, 2. south-east Bavaria south of the Danube, 3. popular name for south-east Bavaria) are not congruent, two of them are imprecise, one is definitely wrong, one (Rosenheim, Simbach, state border) can be described as correct and accurate. Here, too, one wonders why Adlmaier didn't simply ask the seer what he meant by pig's snout - as z. B. Konstantin von Bayern already did or wants to have done in 1948! It would have been important to ask Irlmaier personally because there were obviously different opinions about the meaning of "sour trunk". So it was not only about what is meant by sour trunk in *general*, but what *Irlmaier* meant by it. In the 1961 edition of the BiZ then the term Saurüssel is missing completely!

Adlmaier's inaccuracy with regard to the sow's snout is significant because it is precisely the area about whose safety Irmaier spoke most frequently. Here, too, Adlmaier has a strange tendency to fail, especially where it counts

Here are the points that Adlmaier did not clarify or about which he (apparently) did not ask Irmaier:

- | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. the spelling of his name <i>Irmaier</i> | 2. the experiment in the juggler trial | 3. the definition of the "sour trunk" | 4. the 1950 eruption date | 5. the meaning of "aper" | 6. the US oil boss thing |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|

More inconsistencies

5. Looking to the Future, 1961, page 108:

In the 1961 edition, Adlmaier writes right after the *aper* sequence: *In the last conversation with Irmaier, which took place in the spring of 1959, the clairvoyant spoke...*

This formulation allows the conclusion that this conversation did not take place between Adlmaier and Irmaier, but was transmitted to Adlmaier by third parties. At no point is it clear here that Irmaier goes directly to Adlmaier spoke. Why didn't Adlmaier simply write *"In my last conversation..."* when he is otherwise always very keen to emphasize his good relationship with Irmaier?

6. Forward Looking February 1, 1950, page 77:

But because the Irmaier report keeps recording new amazing facts about the circle of the clairvoyant, a second, expanded edition of this little pamphlet can be expected in the near future. Anyone up until then if you want to keep up to date, we refer you to the newspaper "Traunsteiner News", which reports regularly under the heading "Experiences about Irmaier" at certain intervals.

The second edition of BiZ did not appear "soon", but only five years later in 1955. Possible reasons: either Adlmaier printed too much of the first edition and the first edition lasted five years, or but the supply of news from and about Irmaier dried up because the seer refused to cooperate. Or Adlmaier had lost interest in the matter and reprinted the first edition for several years, without revising them. I myself suspect that after the publication of the BiZ on February 1, 1950, contact between Adlmaier and Irmaier broke off (at least temporarily).

7. Looking Ahead, 1961, page 69:

In the 1961 edition of the BiZ, Adlmaier writes on page 69:

I first found him in 1943 in a small wooden shack where dozens of people were patiently waiting...

From 1943 he counts on his "eighteen" years of "painfully precise" surveillance. In the 1950s

In the 1st edition of the BiZ, Adlmaier describes how he visits the "fifty-five-year-old" Irmaier and sits across from him. Adlmaier published the same text on December 3, 1949 in his Traunsteiner Nachrichten. Da Irmaier was born on June 8, 1894, he was 55 years old in December 1949.

The first issue of the Traunsteiner Nachrichten after the war was published on August 27, 1949. The first article about Irmaier in the Traunsteiner Nachrichten appeared exactly one month later on September 27, 1949. There the Name Irmaier still spelled correctly, and also Irmaier's reaction to the reporter on site described there makes it clear that Adlmaier was *not* involved in the creation of this article. Even more - one is inclined to assume that Adlmaier did not pay any special attention to Irmaier at this time and had not yet recognized its marketing potential.

Adlmaier's description of his visit to the 55-year-old Irmaier - probably in October/November 1949 (BiZ, 1950, page 33), doesn't exactly sound like he has known Irmaier for 6 years. Conrad Adlmaier first meets Irmaier's wife:

The fifty-five-year-old man... The wife [Irmaier's, Berndt's note], an energetic housewife, is closed right now make sure that the visitors don't kill her husband with their questions, he won't come to eat anyway if they doesn't intervene from time to time. And yet the woman who appears so brash has a soft heart. If someone comes and asks about the missing son or husband, then reluctantly gives in and says where to find her husband: "It's just a cross!"

When she takes me to the well-known workplace of the clairvoyant, around fifteen people are already standing in front of the door of the small wooden hut, in which Irmaier is giving information to a female person. He pushes her but now and then he gives me a cigar and lights his pipe, because he likes to smoke. And then have we talk for an hour like two good old acquaintances.*

* mind you "brings" - not "accompanies"

We ask ourselves: if Adlmaier had known where the hut was since 1943, why did he first go to Irlmaier's wife to be escorted there? And if he had known Irlmaier for six years, why did he write that you talked "like" two good old acquaintances and not that you were good old acquaintances?

It is also somewhat unbelievable that Irlmaier "immediately deported" the woman he was advising in order to let Adlmaier through, although around 15 people were still waiting there. Some of them must have been there for several hours! There are testimonies as to what the people waiting became furious, even when people were let in because they had a business appointment with Irlmaier! I think the story in this form is made up - after all, other sources say that even famous personalities lined up at Irlmaier's and had to wait like everyone else (such as Professor Dr. HH Kritzinger)! Adlmaier himself emphasizes at one point (1961, page 81) that General Clay's sister had to wait like everyone else.

Further inconsistencies with the 1950 outbreak date

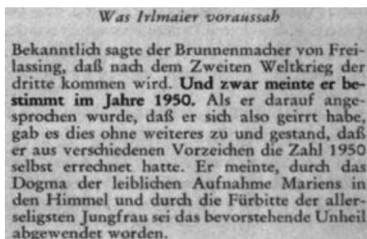
8. Looking to the Future, 1961, page 105:

As is well known, the fountain maker from Freilassing said that the third world war would come after the second. and although he certainly meant in the year 1950.

Question: Does Adlmaier now think that Irlmaier said that "definitely", i.e. like this: *And he meant: "Definitely in 1950!"?*

Sorry, that would be nonsense. That's how it would be written mean that Irlmaier is *not* really sure was - which raises the question of why Adlmaier did it then hung on the big bell? maier himself ... Or reminds Adl the matter is no longer so precise, and is itself just pretty sure that Irlmaier meant 1950, meaning accordingly:

I'm not 100% sure, but he certainly said: "In 1950!".



"Looking into the Future", 1961, page 105

9. Looking Ahead, 1950, page 53:

Irlmaier's alleged weather forecast for January to March 1950

I have Irlmaier's alleged weather prophecy for the year 1950 with the predictive weather reports in the *Traunsteiner Wochenblatt* from January to March 1950 compared. If Irlmaier's information relates to a larger area, for example the whole of south-eastern Bavaria - which can be assumed and is thus comparable with the weather reports in the *Traunsteiner* - was either wrong or not the year 1950

meant. January 1950 was by no means unusually mild in the Traunstein region. February wasn't at all particularly cold. March was reasonably mild, but not so that it was definitely free of ground frost.

January is sometimes so warm that the dance

According to the *Traunsteiner Wochenblatt*, the daily temperatures in Bavaria in January 1950 were between -5 and +5 degrees. There was mostly light frost at night, and severe frost at the end of January.

February brings cold weather, so the brewers can fill their ice cellars.

Between February 7th and 23rd, temperatures will vary by 10 degrees (8 to 15 degrees) during the day. It wasn't particularly frosty before or after either.

But March will be such that the farmers will build Habern. [Grow oats, note. Berndt]

In the first half of March, the temperatures fluctuate between 0 and about 5 degrees. In the second half they often reach 15 degrees, but even then there is still light night frost in places.

In short: Conrad Adlmaier must have known by the end of January 1949, and thus before the publication of the BIZ, that this does not and cannot refer to 1950! His booklet came out on February 1st - by then it was already clear that the weather forecast for January was wrong! This, too, fuels the suspicion that the "1950" thing was more for profit than truth.

... a lookup for know-it-alls

There are a few other subtleties in Adlmaier's "1950 article": For the autumn of 1950, it says there was a surplus of food. Irlmaier usually describes this situation (apart from the courier text) for the time after the "third world war". This is clear from other texts. Wherever January to March belong - with the food surplus we are thematically in the war year. The most compelling suggestion that 1950 was the year of war is contained in "*Sometime unrest will break out in the cities...*". These unrests would be expected in the immediate vicinity of the "third world war": immediately before, during and immediately after.

Adlmaier packs all these details together without paragraphs, blank lines or subheadings. This gives the impression that everything refers to 1950. Only then does a second paragraph follow with the subheading "Three big cities perish", and the reader might think that everything that follows refers to 1950. In the first and second paragraph, Adlmaier manages the trick, so to speak, of describing the year of the war without mentioning the war itself - which would have taken place in midsummer. Consequently, he deals with spring, autumn and the time after.

The 1950s sequence from "Future Sight"

February 1, 1950, page 53 below and 54 above - earlier on December 31, 1949, in the Traunsteiner Nachrichten
Page 11 published:

Wie es im Jahre 1950 wird, und später

Irlmeier sagte über das Jahr 1950 folgendes voraus, was wir hier absichtlich niederschreiben, weil dann jeder selbst sehen kann, ob seine Voraussagungen eintreffen oder nicht.

Der Januar is amal so warm, daß die Mucken tanzen.

Der Februar bringt Kälte, so daß die Bräuer ihre Eiskeller füllen können.

Der März aber wird so, daß die Bauern Habern bauen. Das Jahr wird sehr fruchtbar werden. Im Herbst werden die Bauern den Butter auf den Markt bringen, aber das Geld wird noch rarer sein wie jezt und sie müssen ihren Butter wieder heimtragen. Zu essen gibts genug, **es** kann sein, daß wir schon in eine Zeit hinein kommen, daß bei uns überhaupt

kein richtiger Winter mehr kommt. Ich sehe in späterer Zeit Weinberge und Südfrüchte bei uns wachsen, ob ihr es glaubt oder nicht.

Einmal werden in den Städten Unruhen ausbrechen, dann wird gestohlen und geplündert. Die Städter ziehen aufs Land und wollen den Bauern das Vieh nehmen, dann muß sich der Bauer fest auf sein Sach setzen, sonst stehlens ihm das Hemd unterm A... weg. Aber die böse Zeit geht schnell vorbei. Und hernach kommt eine schöne Zeit.

Drei große Städte gehen unter

Neuerdings bestätigte Irlmeier für drei große Städte ein düsteres Schicksal. „Die eine Stadt geht im Wasser unter, die zweite große Stadt steht kirchturmtief im Meer, die dritte aber fällt zusammen.“ Er kennt auch die Namen, die aber aus triftigen Gründen hier nicht genannt werden dürfen. Der Hellseher schilderte auch soziale Unruhen in einem Land „über dem Wasser“, schwere Kämpfe im Westen, die zu einer Feuersbrunst in der Hauptstadt führen.

At the point > [es] <, Adlmaier simply jumps from the year 1950 or from the year X [January, February, March, autumn] to a period of several years.

Collected Prophecies

Marcus Varena, 1959, from page 182

On page 182 in his book *Collected Prophecies*, Marcus Varena quotes the text of a "journalist" and reproduces his text in quotation marks. I don't know the "10,000 pigeons" mentioned there from any other source. The original text is unknown to me. Otherwise, the details and formulations correspond to what is known from Irlmaier.

On page 184, Varena again quotes a text from Irlmaier, which he puts in quotation marks. Immediately afterwards he seems to summarize details from this and other texts, so he does not quote verbatim.

Then follows another quote marked with quotation marks, which speaks of "nuclear bombs of the western powers". I don't know that from any other Irlmaier source either, and it contrasts with numerous details from Irlmaier's predictions, which speak against a (real) nuclear war.

This formulation presumably goes back to a subheading in Adlmaier's "Look into the Future" from 1950, page 37: "*Atomic bombs on headquarters*". However, this is not a statement by Irlmaier, but a subheading that reflects Adlmaier's interpretation. The plural form of atomic bomb (atomic bombs) already indicates that it is probably an interpretation by Adlmaier. It is unlikely that *multiple* nuclear bombs would be used to reveal a *single* Russian headquarters

switch off the area!

The western attack on the Russian headquarters would take place as part of the western chemical weapons attack (yellow line). Adlmaier's description of this poison gas attack is followed immediately by the aviator from the East who (apparently) drops an atomic bomb into the North Sea!

On page 185 follows another quotation in quotation marks and of unknown origin, in which there is talk of a "new pope" who is to crown the three kings.

The problem with Varena is that I can't always match Irlmaier's statements to an original source. It seems to me that Schönhammer used a source I don't know (my newspaper source research mainly referred to the Bavarian-Austrian area). But I can't rule out the possibility that Varena "reformed" some of the details as a writer.

However, the corresponding ambiguities would not have any great practical significance for Germany and Central Europe. The 10,000 bombers correspond to the "*I can't count them*" from another Irlmaier source. The "nuclear bombs of the western powers" would, if (which I doubt) logically and according to everything known from the prophecies, not detonate over western Europe, and - what is particularly important - there would be *no* nuclear counter-attack by Russia, at least not in Europe.

What is striking about Varena is that these three deviations from the other sources *substantiate* and *enhance certain aspects* of Irlmaier's prophecies. I suspect that Varena used a source I was previously unaware of, which a journalist spiced up and worded more vividly — without saying that I was really misleading the reader.

PSI and the Third World War

Adalbert Schoenhammer, 1978

On page 63 it says:

After the publication of an author, a Catholic priest, who wished to remain anonymous, Irlmaier sees the outbreak of war as follows:...

Unfortunately, Schönhammer leaves it unclear which release it is. He doesn't list it in his bibliography, or it's hidden in one of the books listed there (which I don't think). Ten years later (1988) WJ Bekh published in "Am Vorabend der Dunkeln" on page 111 a largely identical text, which he attributes to a "priest from near Salzburg" or to an "unsigned pamphlet" - but without every reference to Alois Irlmaier.

Two years later (1990), in his Irlmaier biography "Alois Irlmaier", Bekh suddenly quotes this text or Schönhammer's text on page 142, for which Irlmaier is given as the source.

as if Bekh had meanwhile gained the impression that the "priest" had incorporated Irlmaier's text into his own. Here, too, the sources are somewhat confused.

I have marked the following text of the pamphlet as follows:

(...) marks those parts that Bekh left out
{...} marks those parts that Schönhammer left out
Al original sound of Irlmaier
S marks passages that do not sound like Irlmaier or indicate a Salzburg author

I have printed everything in bold that is particularly important and, to my knowledge, only appears in this text with regard to other Irlmaier texts .

The text of the Salzburg priest's pamphlet (1978 at the latest):

"Everything calls for peace, shalom! That's where it will happen. - A new Middle East war flares up (suddenly), large naval units are hostile to each other in the Mediterranean - the situation is tense. But the actual igniting spark is thrown into the powder keg in the Balkans: I see a 'big one' falling; a bloody dagger is plunged into the Bosnian.

(Massed troop units march into Belgrade from the east and advance towards Italy. Immediately afterwards)

three armored wedges north of the Danube advance in a flash over West Germany in the direction of the Rhine (- without warning. This will happen so unexpectedly that the population will flee west in wild panic. Many cars will block the streets - if they had stayed at home or Dodged on land routes. What is an obstacle for the rapidly advancing tank spearheads on motorways and expressways is rolled down. I see naubücke more.)
⁴¹ above Regensburg no Thurs

Hardly anything remains of the great Frankfurt. The Rhine Valley will be devastated, more from the air. - Immediately revenge comes across the great water. At the same time, the yellow dragon invades Alaska and Canada . However, he doesn't get far.

{ Horrible blows are being dealt here and there. Large swarms of planes that have never been seen^s before are roaring over our Salzburg sky. The sirens wail, the air grows dark. People will stretch their hands to heaven in cellars and holes; but we are still saved from trouble in Austria and southern Bavaria.}

The planes drop a yellow powder between the Black Sea and the North Sea. This creates a death strip, straight as an arrow from the Black Sea to the North Sea, as wide as half of Bavaria. No blade of grass can grow in this zone, let alone a human being. Russian supplies have been cut off.

{ Violent shocks shake the countries - nuclear strikes torn. ^s. The English island kingdom is falling apart London is sinking: so is Marseille. H-bombs are falling in the Pras area, and there is also nuclear destruction overseas and in Asia. **East of Linz and north of the Danube, the country has burned out like a desert.** The tidal waves of the sea fall devastatingly over fertile lands, cities, and industries. These terrible times are already written down for us in the Apocalypse, in the pictures of the angel with vials of wrath, of the millstone,^s of the mountain of fire and of the star thrown into the sea. ..." }

I'll break off at this point, because I can no longer see anything from Irlmaier from here. As far as I know, Irlmaier never refers to the Bible in such detail. Words such as "natural catastrophes" and "spatium poenitentiae" (time of penance) appear later in the text.

In short: In this text the priest mixes with Irlmaier. The question is where and how. Theoretically, "H-bomb" could still come from Irlmaier, since the USA tested their first hydrogen bomb in 1952, the Russians in 1953. From the beginning of 1950, hydrogen bombs were a public topic. According to other seers, the scenario of Prague could also be a meteorite impact.

H-Bombe could be Irlmaier's interpretation or that of the priest. What is striking about the text are the many unambiguous place names, which are rather atypical for Irlmaier and are also very unusual in this abundance. That does not mean, however, that it has to be a question of pure (additional) poetry, rather it seems to me that the priest interpreted Irlmaier's paraphrases, or - in the case of Irlmaier's nonsensical paraphrases, where everyone actually knows what is meant (e.g., like "City with an Iron Tower" (though not here) - just called things by their proper name (e.g., London). In the case of Marseille, it seems to me that the minister has information from other prophecies flowing in because according to other prophecies Marseille will be flooded or sink in the mud. Ultimately, the text seems to me to be authentic, i.e. I assume that the priest actually spoke to Irlmaier.

The text is of outstanding importance because at the beginning it contains many details for the period immediately before the outbreak of war. Therefore, this text is important in terms of omens and forewarning. And in *this* front part of the text the text still seems to be without the priest's admixtures (see "I see ..."). One must consider that the text was published in 1978 by A. Schönhammer when one reads:

"Everything calls for peace, shalom!

That's where it will happen. — A new Middle East war suddenly flares up, large naval formations face each other hostilely in the Mediterranean — the situation is tense.

But the actual igniting spark is thrown into the powder keg in the Balkans...

Massive formations of troops are marching into Belgrade from the east and advancing on Italy...."

That sounds a lot like what happened in the Balkans after the collapse of the Eastern Bloc.

Alois Irlmaier

The well builder of Freilassing / His life and predictions

Wolfgang Johannes Bekh, 1990

With this book, the only biography of Alois Irlmaier to date was published in 1990. Bekh writes (page 174): "The author vouches that he ... endeavored to present a biography that went far beyond the material previously collected by others by exhausting all available written documents and documents." As with other authors also, Irlmaier's convictions for fraud are not mentioned.... WJ Bekh is now quite old (born in 1925) and it was not possible for me to clarify some details with him on the phone. For my work, Bekh's Irlmaier biography - despite my criticism -

a very important basis that saved me some work. After 19 years, since the publication of Bekh's biography, there are of course new factors, so that this book is outdated in many respects. In the following I will point out some errors in Bekh's Irlmaier biography. However, I do this only for the sake of completeness and with a view to any later research - and I do so in the knowledge that my work cannot be error-free either.

Bekh attributes a few statements to Irlmaier that he is said to have made towards the end of his life. In fact, corresponding statements were found many years earlier.... Theoretically, the seer could of course have expressed himself in very similar words at different times...

Bekh, page 171:

In the end only bitterness remained:

"I have trouble with all that trouble, where I thought clairvoyance until now!

Liawa I dig up the deepest well so that I can have my amoi dragged in front of the police and to the police!"

Münchener Merkur, October 18, 1949, page 4:

'JAoana S'

I'm not bothered with the trouble I've had from clairvoyance so far?

I'll dig up the deepest well so that I can be dragged to court and the police again. "

Wenn führende DAX-Unternehmen keine Umsatzprognosen mehr wagen und bekannte Politiker eingestehen, dass sie nicht wissen wie es weitergeht, weil sie keine „Hellseher“ oder „Propheten“ sind, wäre es ja eigentlich das Normalste von der Welt einmal einen Hellseher zu befragen. Finden Sie nicht?

Alois Irlmaier (1894-1959) war einer der besten Hellseher, die jemals auf deutschem Boden geboren wurden. Dieses Buch bietet Ihnen eine umfassende Darstellung seiner Prophezeiungen (mit Landkarten).

Bei monatelangen Recherche stieß Stephan Berndt u. a. auf amtliche Dokumente aus Irlmaiers Lebenszeit, die hier erstmals veröffentlicht werden, und die zum einen seine Sehergabe belegen – zum anderen die Versuche verschiedener Kreise, den Seher mundtot zu machen.

Das aber misslang gründlich. Denn Alois Irlmaier war als Seher einfach zu gut.

Stephan Berndt forscht und publiziert seit 15 Jahren zum Thema Prophezeiungen zur Zukunft Europas. Er ist bekannt für seine umfangreichen Recherchen, seriösen und eingehenden Analysen. Sein Buch „Prophezeiungen, alte Nachricht in neuer Zeit“ (2001) hat sich inzwischen als Standardwerk für europäische Prophezeiungen etabliert.

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